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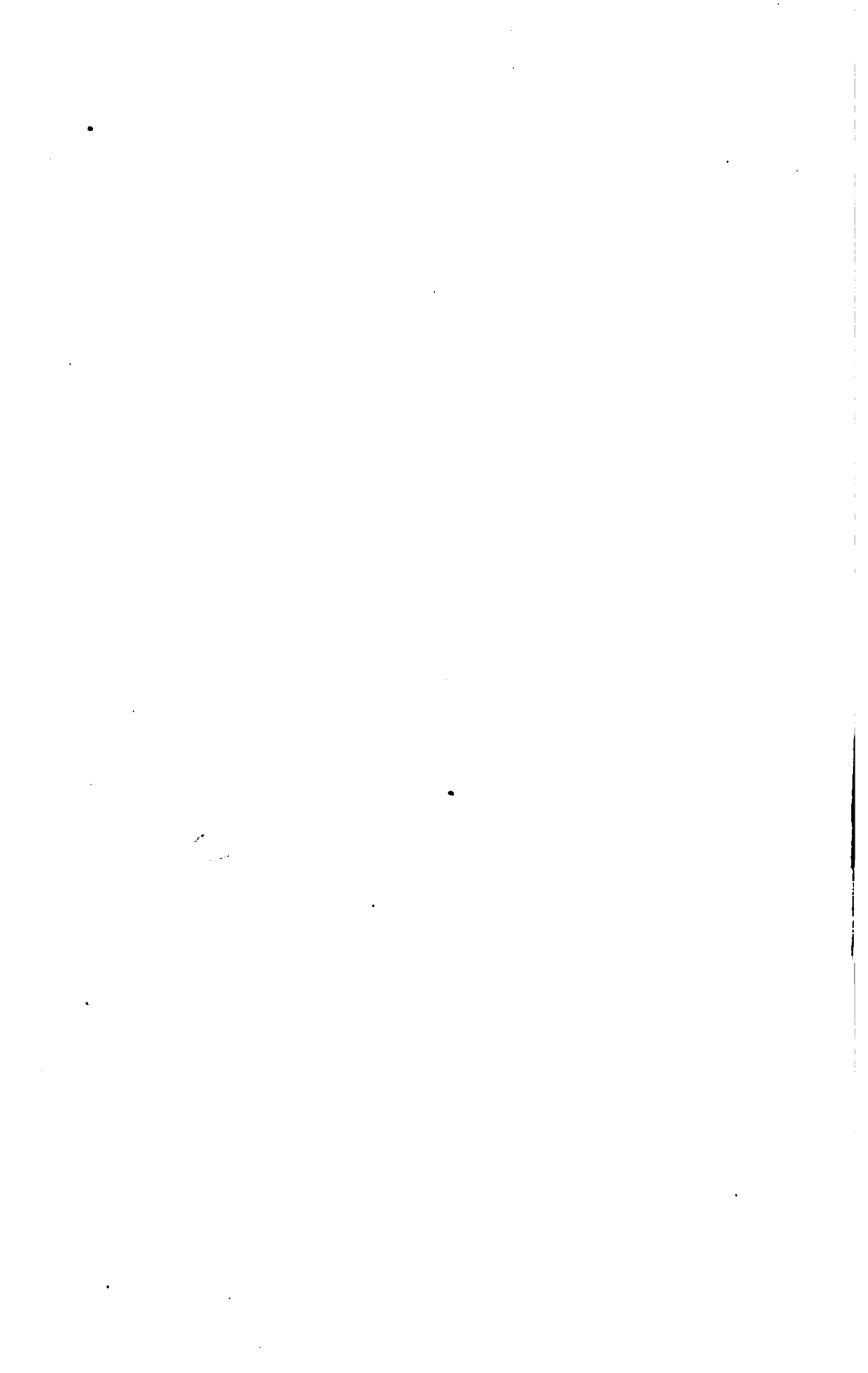
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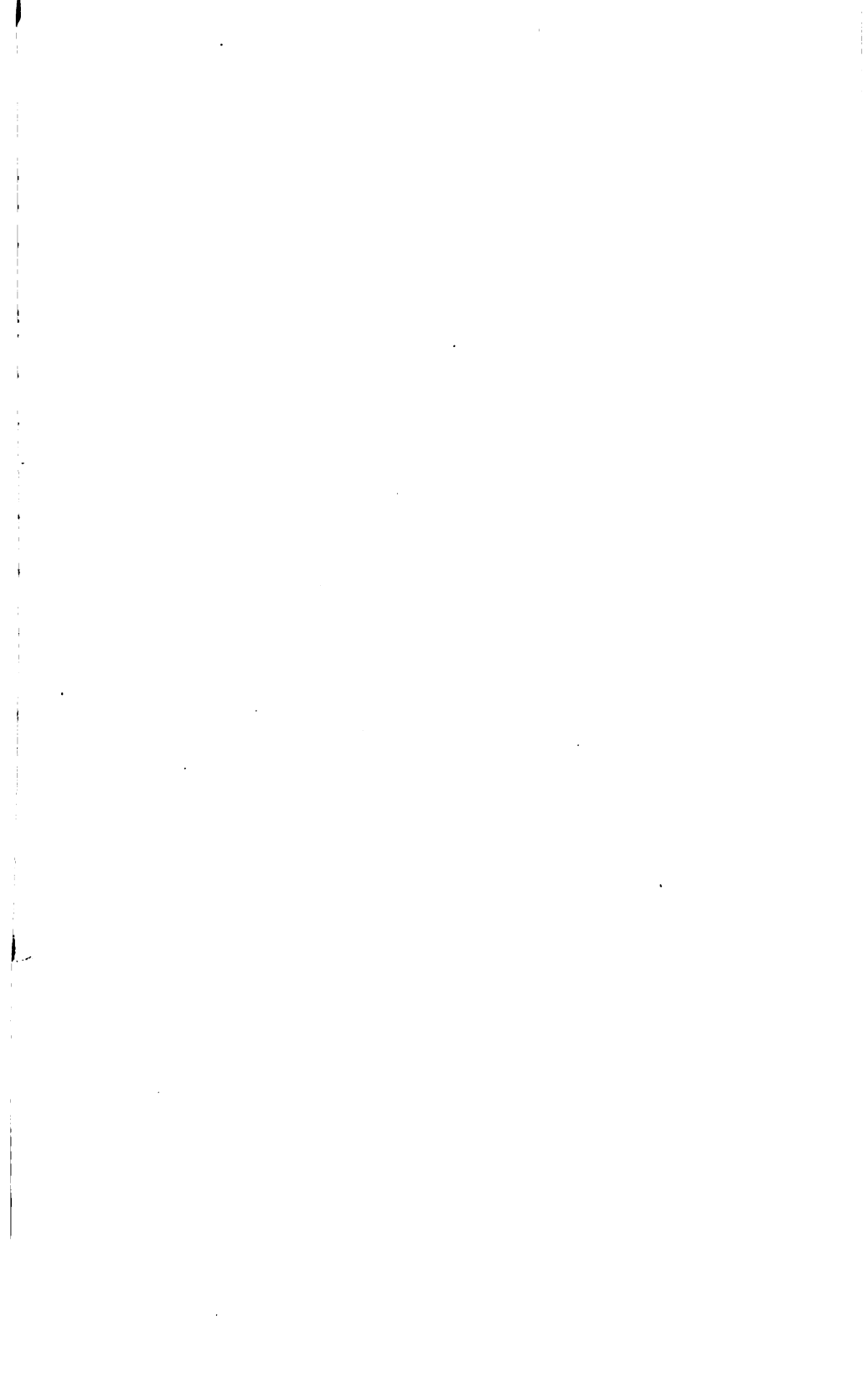
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1
HEARINGS

BEFORE

U. S. Congress,

SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. HEMENWAY, F. H. GILLET, WASHINGTON GARDNER,
BENTON, AND PIERCE,

IN CHARGE OF

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL

FOR

1906.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1905.

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~~H. J. P.
B. P.
1906~~

(90.2.2/12/23)
L. M. Shaw 43

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. J. A. HEMENWAY (CHAIRMAN), F. H. GILLETT, WASHINGTON GARDNER, M. E. BENTON, AND R. A. PIERCE, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1906, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 6, 1905.

SIR: In response to the request of your committee, communicated to this Department through the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, I inclose herewith statements relative to the condition of appropriations for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, showing, under separate headings, the buildings in course of construction December 1, 1904, and also the buildings appropriated for but not in course of construction on the same date, the information given being grouped under the several captions as stated below:

Limits of cost of sites and buildings.

Amounts appropriated.

Amounts paid for property (sites and land).

Amounts paid incident to purchase of property.

Amounts expended for contingent force at the buildings.

Amounts expended for force, office Supervising Architect.

Amounts expended under contracts for construction.

Amounts to be expended under contracts for construction.

Total expenditures and contract liabilities.

Balances available.

Amounts to be appropriated under limits.

Whether authority has been given to contract within limit.

Dates of authorizations.

Appropriate footnotes, with explanatory references, embracing information which it is thought will be of service to the Committee, are appended to each of the statements referred to.

It is requested that twelve copies of these statements, as printed, may be supplied for the use of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*

Hon. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations
control of the*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Site and land.		Buildings. Contin- gent force.
				Expended for prop- erty.	Inciden- tal ex- penses.	
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	Post-office <i>a</i>	\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00	\$5,168.45	\$37.85	\$3,333.33
Ablene, Tex.	Post-office and court-house, <i>a</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	2,500.00	103.42	4,059.76
Alexandria, Va.	Custom-house and post-office, <i>b</i>	63,500.00	63,500.00	.....	.....	2,251.74
Anniston, Ala.	Post-office.....	150,000.00	90,000.00	3,800.00	103.90	1,090.21
Athens, Ga.	Post-office and court-house.	100,000.00	80,000.00	14,000.00	26.33	1,556.26
Atlantic City, N. J.	Post-office <i>c</i>	150,000.00	111,250.00	49,500.00	36.00	1,002.75
Augusta, Me.	Post-office, court-house, etc. <i>b</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	Custom-house <i>c</i>	1,836,611.19	1,486,611.19	75,000.00	11.19	7,712.50
Bangor, Me.	Custom-house and post-office, <i>b</i>	52,436.00	52,436.00	.....	.....	456.25
Baraboo, Wis.	Post-office.....	45,000.00	45,000.00	8,000.00	5.95	144.44
Batesville, Ark.	Post-office and court-house.	80,000.00	62,500.00	8,000.00	24.46	1,187.25
Beaumont, Tex.	do, <i>b</i>	165,000.00	165,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Blair, Nebr.	Post-office <i>a</i>	43,000.00	43,000.00	6,350.00	57.79	3,471.04
Boise City, Idaho.	Public building <i>f</i>	250,000.00	250,000.00	17,500.00	247.11	7,337.01
Boone, Iowa.	Post-office <i>f</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	11,500.00	22.55	2,706.94
Bridgeport, Conn.	do, <i>b</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	120.52	2,251.79
Brunswick, Ga.	Custom-house and post-office <i>a</i>	130,000.00	130,000.00	5,250.00	53.45	4,888.24
Buffalo, N. Y.	Post-office <i>g</i>	35,000.00	35,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Burlington, Vt.	Post-office and custom-house.	210,000.00	180,000.00	.....	.....	919.37
Butte, Mont.	Post-office <i>d f</i>	300,000.00	300,000.00	1.00	887.84	4,306.13
Centerville, Iowa.	do, <i>ad</i>	40,000.00	40,000.00	1.00	32.37	1,836.95
Champaign, Ill.	do.....	85,000.00	65,000.00	10,000.00	24.07	921.84
Charlottesville, Va.	Post-office and court-house.	100,000.00	65,000.00	15,000.00	39.86	555.56
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Public building <i>a</i>	325,000.00	325,000.00	11,000.00	164.07	8,532.54
Chicago, Ill.	Post-office, court-house, etc. <i>f</i>	4,750,788.00	4,500,788.00	.....	.....	72,758.21
Chillicothe, Ohio.	Post-office.....	80,000.00	57,500.00	12,400.00	20.59	982.67
Cleveland, Ohio.	Post-office, custom-house, and court-house, <i>c</i>	3,000,000.00	1,450,000.00	555,923.00	98.25	6,206.50
Creston, Iowa.	Post-office <i>a</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	3,500.00	95.74	2,559.78
Cumberland, Md.	Court-house and post-office, <i>a</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	20,000.00	226.49	4,512.91
Dallas, Tex.	Court-house, post-office, etc. <i>b f</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	.....	.....	3,747.33
Deadwood, S. Dak.	Post-office and court-house.	200,000.00	105,000.00	29,950.00	41.29	450.00
Denver, Colo.	Mint building <i>a</i>	800,000.00	800,000.00	60,000.00	261.71	46,819.10
Detroit, Mich.	Post-office and court-house, <i>b</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Durham, N. C.	Post-office.....	100,000.00	82,500.00	20,000.00	21.95	694.45
Elgin, Ill.	Post-office <i>a</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	18,000.00	52.14	2,972.77
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Court-house and post-office.	140,000.00	100,000.00	26,000.00	59.85	.....
Elkhart, Ind.	Post-office.....	35,000.00	55,000.00	11,900.00	25.09	638.75
Elmira, N. Y.	Post-office and court-house, <i>a</i>	232,000.00	232,000.00	30,700.00	124.03	4,005.08
Emporia, Kans.	Post-office, <i>a</i>	60,000.00	60,000.00	9,600.00	202.59	2,171.29
Evanston Wyo.	Post-office and court-house.	179,000.00	75,000.00	4,000.00	12.14	.....
Fergus Falls, Minn.	Court-house and post-office, <i>a</i>	115,000.00	115,000.00	13,000.00	59.56	3,007.45
Fitchburg, Mass.	Post-office <i>a</i>	130,000.00	130,000.00	35,833.57	57.25	3,060.44
Florence, S. C.	Post-office and court-house, <i>d</i>	100,000.00	45,000.00	1.00	33.90	305.56
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Post-office.....	65,000.00	45,000.00	7,500.00	74.76	.....
Fort Smith, Ark.	Court-house, post-office, etc. <i>b</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	3,627.72
Gainesville, Tex.	Post-office.....	70,000.00	52,500.00	10,000.00	36.48	547.50
Georgetown, S. C.	Post-office and custom-house.	65,000.00	45,000.00	10,000.00	61.99	.....
Gloversville, N. Y.	Post-office.....	75,000.00	50,000.00	14,960.00	27.67	54
Goldsboro, N. C.	Post-office <i>a</i>	50,000.00	50,000.00	8,000.00	30.65	1,656

relative to amounts expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings under Treasury Department.

* * * * *
CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1904.

Buildings.		Liabilities under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance of appropriation available.	To be appropriated under limit.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
Office force, Supervising Architect.	Construction under contracts, etc.						
\$8,750.00	\$131,287.12	\$22,161.88	\$170,788.63	\$4,261.37		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
5,750.00	86,272.51		98,685.69	1,314.31		Yes	Do.
3,000.00	56,573.22	1,604.50	63,429.46	70.54		Yes	June 6, 1902
6,500.00	30,340.84	97,374.44	139,209.39	*49,209.39	60,000.00	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
4,000.00	13,682.55	55,449.50	88,664.64	*8,664.64	20,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
2,500.00	15,783.41	69,746.66	138,568.82	*27,318.82	38,750.00	Yes	Do.
4,500.00	562.86	3,630.65	8,693.51	141,306.49		Yes	Do.
32,000.00	633,516.64	421,393.00	1,169,633.33	316,977.86	350,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
1,750.00	25,672.32	23,026.05	50,904.62	1,531.38		Yes	June 6, 1902
	644.94	33,745.67	42,541.00	2,459.00		Yes	Do.
2,000.00	14,660.64	44,813.25	70,685.60	*8,185.60	17,500.00	Yes	Do.
9,250.00	117,951.64	1,199.10	155,398.04	9,601.96		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
3,150.00	29,496.35	25	42,525.43	474.57		Yes	Do.
12,500.00	167,358.28	43,675.06	248,615.46	1,384.54		Yes	Mar. 3, 1895
5,000.00	60,888.75	19,213.49	99,331.73	668.27		Yes	June 6, 1902
5,000.00	70,110.57	22,437.53	99,920.41	79.59		No	June 4, 1897
7,500.00	102,396.25	1,950.00	121,987.94	8,012.06		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
5,000.00	24,416.33	5,575.60	34,991.93	8.07		Yes	June 6, 1902
10,000.00	23,120.41	161,826.30	195,866.08	*15,866.08	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
19,000.00	223,684.62	46,512.02	294,391.61	5,608.39		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
1,682.39	35,950.61	447.16	39,950.48	49.52		Yes	June 6, 1902
2,000.00	27,482.54	43,832.60	84,261.05	*19,261.05	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
2,500.00	9,861.94	64,560.00	92,517.36	*27,517.36	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
16,250.00	253,011.09	30,855.06	319,812.76	5,187.24		Yes	Mar. 2, 1895
104,841.19	3,600,838.01	951,802.58	4,730,239.99	*229,451.99	250,000.00	Yes	Feb. 13, 1895
2,000.00	4,701.62	56,412.25	76,517.13	*19,017.13	22,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
60,000.00	382,256.88	951,442.46	1,955,927.09	*505,927.09	1,550,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
7,000.00	83,631.84	349.91	97,138.27	2,861.73		Yes	Do.
9,500.00	109,240.07	518.00	143,997.47	6,002.53		Yes	Feb. 20, 1895
9,500.00	86,822.20	37,458.77	137,528.30	12,471.70		Yes	June 6, 1902
6,000.00	20,658.58	135,143.59	192,243.46	*87,243.46	95,000.00	Yes	Do.
40,000.00	604,245.98	46,582.71	797,909.50	2,090.50		Yes	Mar. 2, 1895
	44.70	11,651.00	11,695.70	3,304.30		Yes	Apr. 28, 1904
4,500.00	5,813.78	60,228.60	91,258.78	*8,758.78	17,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
5,000.00	71,936.90	741.77	98,703.58	1,296.42		Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
2,000.00	238.43	5,500.00	33,798.28	66,201.72	40,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
2,000.00	3,494.98	64,309.30	82,368.12	*27,368.12	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
13,600.00	177,476.51	46.11	225,951.73	6,048.27		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
2,000.00	45,331.63	694.49	60,000.00			Yes	June 6, 1902
3,584.34	278.22	155,315.66	163,190.36	*88,190.36	104,000.00	Yes	Do.
5,750.00	91,443.75		113,260.76	1,739.24		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
6,250.00	82,739.41	38.70	127,979.37	2,020.63		Yes	Mar. 1, 1899
	2,250.26	90,278.34	92,868.96	*47,868.96	55,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	429.36	50,100.00	58,104.12	*13,104.12	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
5,000.00	64,556.50	26,777.99	99,962.21	37.79		Yes	Do.
2,000.00	1,658.84	54,385.50	68,628.32	*16,128.32	17,500.00	Yes	Do.
	203.13	53,427.50	63,692.62	*18,692.62	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
2,000.00	1,646.35	54,213.29	73,394.81	*23,394.81	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
2,500.00	29,500.14	8,318.49	50,000.00			Yes	Do.

*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations
control of the Treasury*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and build- ing.	Amount appropri- ated.	Site and land.		Build- ings.
				Expended for prop- erty.	Inciden- tal ex- penses.	Conti- nental force.
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Post-office and court-house.	\$165,000.00	\$91,250.00	\$16,500.00	\$40.23	\$249.99
Grand Haven, Mich.	Post-office and custom-house. ^d	50,000.00	32,500.00	1.00	11.14	
Greeneville, Tenn.	Post-office and court-house. ^f	110,000.00	95,000.00	7,000.00	19.75	2,007.50
Greensboro, N. C.	Court-house, post-office, etc. ^b	61,650.00	61,650.00			2,498.19
Guthrie, Okla.	Post-office and court-house.	100,000.00	50,000.00		27.52	547.50
Harrison, Ark.	do.	100,000.00	67,500.00	5,400.00	31.11	1,250.95
Hartford, Conn.	Custom-house and post-office. ^b	240,000.00	240,000.00			3,067.81
Hastings, Nebr.	Post-office.	135,000.00	105,000.00	9,500.00	68.24	730.00
Helena, Mont.	Public building. ^a	350,000.00	350,000.00	53,500.00	210.63	5,516.47
Holyoke, Mass.	Post-office.	135,000.00	118,750.00	15,000.00	31.78	1,413.02
Honolulu, Hawaii.	Immigrant station.	30,000.00	30,000.00			
Hot Springs, Ark.	Post-office. ^a	100,000.00	100,000.00		112.15	3,177.39
Huntington, W. Va.	Post-office and court-house. ^c	150,000.00	81,250.00	13,500.00	36.03	
Hutchinson, Kans.	Post-office.	60,000.00	40,000.00	5,000.00	84.47	
Indianapolis, Ind.	Court-house and post-office. ^c	2,617,423.65	1,942,423.65	626,200.00	81.52	6,530.42
Iowa City, Iowa.	Post-office.	60,000.00	60,000.00	7,800.00	26.40	1,821.00
Jackson, Miss.	Court-house and post-office. ^b	5,000.00	5,000.00			
Jacksonville, Fla.	Post-office, custom house, etc. ^b	250,000.00	150,000.00		66.58	1,768.71
Jamestown, N. Y.	Post-office. ^a	150,000.00	150,000.00	13,500.00	522.09	4,142.94
Janesville, Wis.	do. ^a	81,000.00	81,000.00	7,500.00	106.07	3,088.62
Joliet, Ill.	do. ^a	130,000.00	130,000.00	15,000.00	48.04	3,739.13
Joplin, Mo.	do. ^a	150,000.00	150,000.00	5,000.00	101.85	4,001.83
Kalamazoo, Mich.	do. ^b	50,000.00	50,000.00			527.17
Kankakee, Ill.	do. ^c	80,000.00	57,500.00	13,500.00	24.83	
Kansas City, Kans.	do. ^a	150,000.00	150,000.00	20,000.00	132.50	3,512.99
Kansas City, Mo.	Post-office and court-house. ^e	400,000.00	110,000.00			1,975.74
Kingston, N. Y.	Post-office.	80,000.00	55,000.00	19,950.00	26.78	
Kirksville, Mo.	do.	40,000.00	40,000.00	5,500.00	23.50	1,833.35
Laramie, Wyo.	do.	100,000.00	50,000.00	8,000.00	29.71	
Lawrence, Kans.	do.	60,000.00	40,000.00	6,500.00	81.82	
Lawrence, Mass.	do. ^a	135,000.00	135,000.00	30,000.00	135.72	2,106.86
Leadville, Colo.	do.	85,000.00	85,000.00	12,000.00	84.34	972.50
Lincoln, Nebr.	Court-house and post-office. ^a	350,000.00	200,000.00			1,086.04
Lockport, N. Y.	Post-office. ^a	105,000.00	105,000.00	7,500.00	38.66	4,096.22
Logansport, Ind.	do.	75,000.00	58,750.00	14,950.00	36.18	985.18
Macon, Ga.	Court-house, post-office, etc. ^b	306,000.00	106,000.00	31,000.00		
Marshalltown, Iowa.	Post-office.	85,000.00	61,250.00	12,750.00	37.35	
Martinsville, Va.	do. ^f	45,000.00	45,000.00	2,500.00	21.20	2,025.33
Maysville, Ky.	do.	50,000.00	40,000.00	6,000.00	27.94	333.33
Memphis, Tenn.	Custom-house, court-house, and post-office. ^b	250,000.00	250,000.00			3,168.67
Milwaukee, Wis.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house. ^a	1,886,402.36	1,886,402.36	388,054.00	6,854.73	47,949.84
Minneapolis, Minn.	Post-office, etc. ^b	250,000.00	250,000.00			1,882.88
Monmouth, Ill.	Post-office. ^a	48,000.93	48,000.93	3,950.00	41.89	2,559.78
Montgomery, Ala.	Court-house, post-office, etc. ^{b f}	65,000.00	65,000.00			2,377.15
Nashville, Tenn.	Custom-house and post-office. ^{b f}	260,000.00	180,000.00			2,144.80
New Brunswick, N. J.	Post-office. ^a	115,000.00	115,000.00	29,700.00	93.36	6,324.59
New Iberia, La.	do. ^a	50,016.00	50,016.00	8,000.00	124.95	2,279.27
Newport, Vt.	Court-house, post-office, and custom-house. ^a	125,000.00	125,000.00	14,800.00	32.84	2,979.14
Newport News, Va.	Custom-house and post-office. ^a	250,000.00	250,000.00	40,000.00	58.10	2,972.24

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

7

relative to amounts expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings under Department—Continued.

CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1904—Continued.

Buildings.		Liabilities under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance of appropriation available.	To be appropriated under limit.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
Office force, Supervising Architect.	Construction under contracts, etc.						
\$3,000.00	\$650.71	\$122,230.10	\$142,671.03	*\$51,421.03	\$73,750.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
1,000.00	626.55	44,084.50	45,723.19	*13,223.19	17,500.00	Yes	Do.
5,500.00	34,251.16	57,967.59	106,746.00	*11,746.00	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
4,000.00	35,446.68	15,198.82	57,138.64	4,511.36	.....	Yes	Do.
3,000.00	1,603.59	76,120.40	81,299.01	*31,299.01	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
4,000.00	6,528.16	76,172.25	93,382.47	*25,882.47	32,500.00	Yes	Do.
11,000.00	136,031.12	84,423.90	234,522.83	5,477.17	.....	Yes	Do.
5,250.00	15,643.41	97,787.65	128,979.30	*23,979.30	30,000.00	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
17,500.00	241,730.41	31,482.49	350,000.00	.....	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1895
6,500.00	67,925.00	38,152.51	129,022.31	*10,272.31	16,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
1,000.00	381.53	25,599.45	26,980.98	3,019.02	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
8,250.00	86,407.18	.....	97,946.72	2,052.28	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
2,000.00	3,099.53	121,838.50	140,474.06	*59,224.06	68,750.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
2,000.00	1,242.24	47,841.77	56,168.48	*16,168.48	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
31,191.46	987,648.87	842,817.91	2,494,470.18	*552,046.53	675,000.00	Yes	Mar. 1, 1899
2,000.00	33,635.25	14,679.35	59,962.00	38.00	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
250.00	4,541.75	10.00	4,801.75	198.25	.....	Yes	Do.
10,300.00	55,409.72	175,411.39	242,956.40	*92,956.40	100,000.00	Yes	Do.
8,200.00	99,613.82	23,261.07	149,239.92	760.08	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
4,050.00	64,937.18	791.48	80,473.35	526.65	.....	Yes	Do.
8,250.00	97,494.35	15.89	124,547.41	5,452.56	.....	Yes	Do.
6,500.00	110,844.56	20,391.35	146,839.59	3,160.41	.....	Yes	Do.
2,250.00	43,888.33	611.11	46,776.61	3,223.39	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	348.29	58,976.05	72,849.17	*15,349.17	22,500.00	Yes	Do.
10,500.00	104,127.10	.....	138,272.59	11,727.41	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
.....	45,689.61	297,694.30	345,359.65	*235,359.65	290,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	192.59	8,300.00	28,469.37	26,530.63	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
2,000.00	10,718.99	17,867.42	37,943.26	2,056.74	.....	Yes	Do.
2,000.00	64.87	77,903.00	87,997.58	*37,997.58	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	231.58	47,288.00	54,101.40	*14,101.40	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
7,000.00	53,991.19	37,508.68	130,742.45	4,257.55	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
2,000.00	14,199.46	41,957.40	71,213.70	13,786.30	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
5,000.00	34,938.89	257,722.64	298,747.57	*98,747.57	150,000.00	Yes	Do.
5,250.00	71,656.52	15,346.79	103,888.19	1,111.81	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1891
2,000.00	24,676.44	28,965.29	71,512.09	*12,762.09	16,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
1,000.00	386.35	15,500.00	47,886.35	58,113.65	200,000.00	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
2,000.00	59.50	67,413.00	82,259.85	*21,009.85	23,750.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
1,750.00	22,241.97	14,153.96	42,692.46	2,307.54	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	291.78	43,346.95	50,000.00	*10,000.00	10,000.00	Yes	Do.
9,750.00	176,159.21	49,898.45	238,976.33	11,023.67	.....	Yes	Do.
104,317.67	1,332,816.09	.....	1,879,992.33	6,410.03	.....	Yes	Jan. 21, 1889
12,500.00	232,942.98	2,668.43	249,994.29	5.71	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
2,450.00	38,608.01	387.10	47,996.78	4.15	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
3,250.00	29,227.81	30,110.71	64,965.67	34.33	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
13,000.00	98,933.94	107,486.91	216,565.65	*36,565.65	80,000.00	Yes	Do.
5,750.00	72,867.65	40.65	114,776.25	223.75	.....	Yes	Mar. 1, 1899
2,500.00	36,728.65	.....	49,632.87	383.13	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
6,250.00	95,966.27	30.00	120,058.25	4,941.75	.....	Yes	Do.
12,500.00	181,950.25	1,821.61	239,302.20	10,697.80	.....	Yes	Feb. 21, 1899

Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations control of the Treasury

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Site and land.		Buildings.
				Expended for property.	Incidental expenses.	Contingent force.
New York, N. Y.	Appraiser's warehouse. <i>b f</i>	\$57,000.00	\$57,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Barge Office <i>b</i>	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Custom-house building. <i>c</i>	6,744,977.52	4,444,977.52	\$2,194,990.00	\$45,728.54	\$12,628.88
Do	Subtreasury <i>b f</i>	125,000.00	125,000.00	.....	.....	610.00
Norfolk, Nebr.	Post-office <i>a</i>	110,000.00	110,000.00	4,775.00	65.14	2,666.66
Northampton, Mass.	do. <i>f</i>	70,000.00	70,000.00	14,000.00	21.15	792.50
Norwich, Conn.	do. <i>f</i>	110,000.00	110,000.00	20,000.00	186.73	2,335.07
Oakland, Cal.	do. <i>a</i>	250,000.00	250,000.00	50,000.00	50.90	4,744.99
Omaha, Nebr.	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office. <i>a</i>	1,850,000.00	1,850,000.00	400,000.00	.....	53,367.56
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Post-office <i>a</i>	70,000.00	70,000.00	6,600.00	62.88	3,310.13
Ottawa, Ill.	Post-office	60,000.00	40,000.00	9,800.00	29.32	.....
Paducah, Ky.	Post-office, court-house, etc. <i>b f</i>	70,000.00	70,000.00	.....	.....	2,197.19
Pekin, Ill.	Post-office	80,000.00	52,500.00	15,000.00	25.23	.....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Post-office and custom-house. <i>d</i>	60,000.00	42,500.00	1.00	23.30	416.66
Philadelphia, Pa.	United States mint. <i>a</i>	2,025,000.00	2,025,000.00	305,000.00	24,388.71	27,639.27
Pierre, S. Dak.	Post-office and court-house.	175,000.00	65,000.00	4,960.00	25.71	365.00
Portland, Oreg.	Buildings, Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition.	250,000.00	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Custom-house <i>a</i>	760,000.00	760,000.00	160,000.00	405.80	15,506.13
Do	Post-office and court-house. <i>b</i>	200,000.00	200,000.00	.....	.....	4,133.67
Providence, R. I.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house. <i>c</i>	1,000,000.00	200,000.00	1.00	14.90	.....
Richmond, Ind.	Post-office	80,000.00	60,000.00	13,800.00	49.79	821.39
Rochester, N. Y.	Court-house, post-office, etc. <i>b</i>	100,000.00	60,000.00	39,980.00	8.59	.....
Rome, Ga.	Post-office <i>b f</i>	83,000.00	63,000.00	7,980.00	15.21	1,373.38
St. Cloud, Minn.	do. <i>a</i>	68,000.00	68,000.00	5,000.00	51.77	4,058.67
St. Joseph, Mo.	do. <i>b</i>	217,859.34	108,000.00	17,960.00	19.47	625.00
St. Louis, Mo.	Buildings, Louisiana Purchase Exposition. <i>a</i>	450,000.00	450,000.00	.....	.....	3,337.20
St. Paul, Minn.	Custom-house <i>b f</i>	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	1,602.20
Salem, Oreg.	Post-office <i>a</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	7,500.00	128.84	4,722.20
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Court-house and post-office. <i>d f</i>	500,000.00	500,000.00	1.00	30.31	5,292.50
San Francisco, Cal.	Post-office, court-house, etc. <i>f</i>	3,555,055.04	3,555,055.04	1,040,000.00	15,055.04	59,996.07
Savannah, Ga.	Marine hospital	125,000.00	70,000.00	.....	.....	855.31
Scranton, Pa.	Post-office, etc. <i>b</i>	90,000.00	90,000.00	.....	.....	2,333.33
Seattle, Wash.	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	900,000.00	525,000.00	174,750.00	640.77	2,497.73
Springfield, Ill.	Court-house and post-office. <i>b f</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	.....	.....	3,013.24
Sterling, Ill.	Post-office	45,000.00	35,000.00	5,000.00	24.88	500.00
Stillwater, Minn.	Postoffice <i>a</i>	60,000.00	60,000.00	7,500.00	73.62	2,329.66
Stockton, Cal.	Postoffice <i>a</i>	156,900.00	156,900.00	26,350.00	129.00	3,076.09
Tampa, Fla.	Court-house, post-office, and custom-house. <i>f</i>	365,000.00	365,000.00	29,000.00	71.01	3,562.18
Torrington, Conn.	Post-office	50,000.00	42,500.00	16,000.00	29.64	833.33
Traverse City, Mich.	Post-office and custom-house.	56,000.00	41,000.00	5,900.00	18.93	727.78
Waco, Tex.	Court-house, post-office, etc. <i>b</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	2,283.23
Washington, D. C.	Buildings, Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Vaults. <i>f</i>	66,000.00	66,000.00	.....	.....	.....

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

9

relative to amounts expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings under Department—Continued.

CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1904—Continued.

Buildings.		Liabilities under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contracts liabilities.	Balance of appropriation available.	To be appropriated under limit.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
Office force, Supervising Architect.	Construction under contracts, etc.						
\$750.00	\$29,798.26	\$24,501.30	\$55,049.56	\$1,950.44	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	5,695.02	300.00	5,995.02	4.98	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
80,457.79	1,909,355.16	1,171,694.96	5,414,855.33	*969,877.81	\$2,300,000.00	Yes	Sept. 14, 1888
7,750.00	78,202.74	9,351.33	95,914.07	29,085.93	.....	No	June 6, 1900
2,500.00	81,496.62	17,973.27	109,476.69	523.31	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
.....	30,340.85	23,256.45	68,410.95	1,589.05	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
3,500.00	39,673.36	43,648.96	109,294.12	705.88	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
13,500.00	171,524.48	2,237.09	242,057.46	7,942.54	.....	Yes	Do.
90,291.13	1,297,395.33	8,945.98	1,850,000.00	.....	.....	Yes	June 21, 1889
2,300.00	56,294.36	1,205.00	69,772.37	227.63	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
.....	160.46	46,800.00	56,789.78	*16,789.78	20,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
3,500.00	56,295.49	7,998.79	69,991.47	8.53	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	239.60	58,836.67	74,101.50	*21,601.50	27,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....	286.57	59,272.47	60,000.00	*17,500.00	17,500.00	Yes	Do.
55,095.25	1,609,077.11	3,682.30	2,024,832.64	167.36	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1891
.....	227.73	159,520.14	165,098.58	*100,098.58	110,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	175.40	241,002.00	241,177.40	8,822.60	.....	Yes	Apr. 13, 1904
39,500.00	542,475.59	2,112.48	760,000.00	.....	.....	Yes	Jan. 24, 1891
11,200.00	68,473.24	93,919.67	177,726.58	22,273.42	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
5,000.00	10,152.74	59,933.10	75,101.74	124,898.26	800,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	9,760.94	54,319.71	78,751.83	*18,751.83	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	2,166.73	4,817.05	46,972.37	13,027.63	40,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	13,899.35	39,157.93	62,425.87	574.13	20,000.00	Yes	Jan. 2, 1891
3,327.38	54,689.02	873.16	68,000.00	.....	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
.....	821.87	192,563.04	211,989.38	*105,989.38	109,859.34	Yes	June 6, 1902
16,200.00	423,486.41	6,476.39	450,000.00	.....	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1901
1,500.00	39,117.41	7,780.39	50,000.00	.....	.....	No	June 28, 1902
4,500.00	81,842.12	1,245.80	99,938.96	61.04	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
23,000.00	252,161.46	201,680.60	482,165.87	17,834.13	.....	Yes	June 11, 1896
127,000.00	1,845,289.01	373,032.43	3,460,372.55	94,682.49	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1887
.....	8,330.81	96,415.12	106,601.24	*35,601.24	55,000.00	Yes	Mar. 21, 1902
3,000.00	74,610.00	10,056.67	90,000.00	.....	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
10,750.00	15,216.15	627,986.69	831,841.34	*806,841.34	375,000.00	Yes	Do.
5,450.00	104,400.72	33,145.73	146,009.69	3,990.31	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	105.35	37,758.92	43,389.15	*8,389.15	10,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	34,834.59	12,814.06	57,551.93	2,448.07	.....	Yes	Do.
8,371.06	113,019.24	12.20	150,957.59	5,942.41	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1891
16,425.32	273,613.00	42,328.49	365,000.00	.....	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
.....	6,454.19	25,319.27	48,636.43	*6,136.43	7,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	2,100.47	42,399.42	51,146.60	*10,146.60	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	67,130.54	18,014.96	87,428.73	12,571.27	.....	Yes	Do.
2,500.00	52,466.33	10,923.00	65,889.33	110.67	.....	No	Do.

*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations
control of the Treasury*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and build- ing.	Amount appro- priated.	Site and land.		Build- ings.
				Expended for prop- erty.	Inciden- tal ex- penses.	Conti- nent force.
Washington, D. C. ...	Buildings, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	\$215,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$16,000.00	.....	\$580.22
Do.....	Laboratory, Na- tional Bureau of Standards. <i>f</i>	350,000.00	350,000.00	25,000.00	.....	3,638.88
Waterbury, Conn.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	135,000.00	135,000.00	40,000.00	\$18.01	2,148.57
Waterloo, Iowa.....	Post-office and court-house.	150,000.00	87,500.00	18,500.00	18.61	1,255.45
Wausau, Wis.	Post-office	57,000.00	37,500.00	9,000.00	78.43	.....
Wilkesbarre, Pa	do. <i>a</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	39,850.00	137.93	3,129.47
Yankton, S. Dak	do	87,000.00	57,000.00	6,950.00	37.61	921.24
Zanesville, Ohio.....	do. <i>c</i>	110,000.00	77,500.00	13,600.00	19.58	83.33
Total .....	.....	49,117,620.03	40,176,760.69	7,391,641.02	100,827.23	613,099.70

relative to amounts expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings under Department—Continued.

CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1904—Continued.

Buildings.		Liabilities under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance of appropriation available.	To be appropriated under limit.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
Office force, Supervising Architect.	Construction under contracts, etc.						
\$8,250.00	\$39,357.45	\$97,274.25	\$161,461.92	*\$11,461.92	\$65,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
.....	287,423.01	33,936.19	349,998.08	1.92	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1901
.....	69,980.23	21,594.40	133,741.21	1,258.79	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	45,373.21	78,671.50	148,818.77	*56,318.77	62,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....	57.72	45,343.23	54,479.38	*16,979.38	19,500.00	Yes	Do.
7,500.00	95,271.14	1,411.00	147,299.54	2,700.46	.....	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
.....	22,161.04	49,159.82	79,229.71	*22,229.71	30,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	2,431.99	91,125.63	107,260.53	*29,760.53	32,500.00	Yes	Do.
1,377,484.98	22,455,081.15	11,463,872.61	43,402,005.69	*4,368,754.39	8,940,859.34		
				1,138,503.39			
				*3,225,245.00			

Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings under control of the Treasury Department—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1904.

Limit of cost of sites and buildings.....	\$49,117,620.08
Amount paid for property (sites and land)..	\$7,391,641.02
Amount paid incident to purchase of prop- erty (sites and land).....	100,827.23
Amount expended for contingent force at the buildings.....	613,099.70
Amount expended for force, Office Supervis- ing Architect.....	1,377,484.98
Amount expended under contracts for con- struction of public buildings.....	22,455,080.15
Amount to be expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	11,463,872.61

Total.....	\$43,402,005.69
Balance available on appropriations for au- thorizations, contracts, etc.....	1,138,509.39

*Lees deficits, to wit: Anniston, Ala., \$49,209.39; Athens, Ga., \$8,664.64; Atlantic City, N. J., \$27,318.82; Batesville, Ark., \$8,185.60; Burlington, Vt., \$15,866.08; Champaign, Ill., \$19,261.05; Charlottesville, Va., \$27,517.36; Chicago, Ill., \$229,451.99; Chillicothe, Ohio, \$19,017.13; Cleveland, Ohio, \$505,927.09; Deadwood, S. Dak., \$87,243.46; Durham, N. C., \$8,758.78; Elkhart, Ind., \$27,368.12; Evanston, Wyo., \$88,190.36; Florence, S. C., \$47,868.96; Fond du Lac, Wis., \$13,104.12; Gainesville, Tex., \$16,128.32; Georgetown, S. C., \$18,692.62; Gloversville, N. Y., \$23,394.81; Grand Forks, N. Dak., \$51,421.03; Grand Haven, Mich., \$13,223.19; Greeneville, Tenn., \$11,746; Guthrie, Okla., \$31,299.01; Harrison, Ark., \$25,882.47; Hastings, Nebr., \$23,979.30; Holyoke, Mass., \$10,272.31; Huntington, W. Va., \$59,224.06; Hutchinson, Kans., \$16,168.48; Indianapolis, Ind., \$552,046.53; Jacksonville, Fla., \$92,956.40; Kankakee, Ill., \$15,349.17; Kansas City, Mo., \$235,359.65; Laramie, Wyo., \$37,997.58; Lawrence, Kans., \$14,101.40; Lincoln, Nebr., \$98,747.57; Logansport, Ind., \$12,762.09; Marshalltown, Iowa, \$21,009.85; Maysville, Ky., \$10,000; Nashville, Tenn., \$36,565.65; New York, N. Y., \$969,877.81; Ottawa, Ill., \$16,789.78; Pekin, Ill., \$21,601.50; Perth Amboy, N. J., \$17,500; Pierre, S. Dak., \$100,098.58; Richmond, Ind., \$18,751.83; St. Joseph, Mo., \$103,989.38; Savannah, Ga., \$35,601.24; Seattle, Wash., \$306,841.34; Sterling, Ill., \$8,389.15; Torrington, Conn., \$6,136.43; Traverse City, Mich., \$10,146.60; Washington, D. C., \$11,461.92; Waterloo, Iowa, \$56,318.77; Wausau, Wis., \$16,979.38; Yankton, S. Dak., \$22,229.71; Zanesville, Ohio, \$29,760.53.....

*4,363,754.39

Excess of deficits over available balance..... *3,225,245.00

Total amount appropriated..... \$40,176,760.69

Total amount to be appropriated..... 8,940,859.34

49,117,620.03

^a Completed and occupied. Outstanding obligations yet to be adjusted.

^b Extension, repairs, alterations, etc., old building.

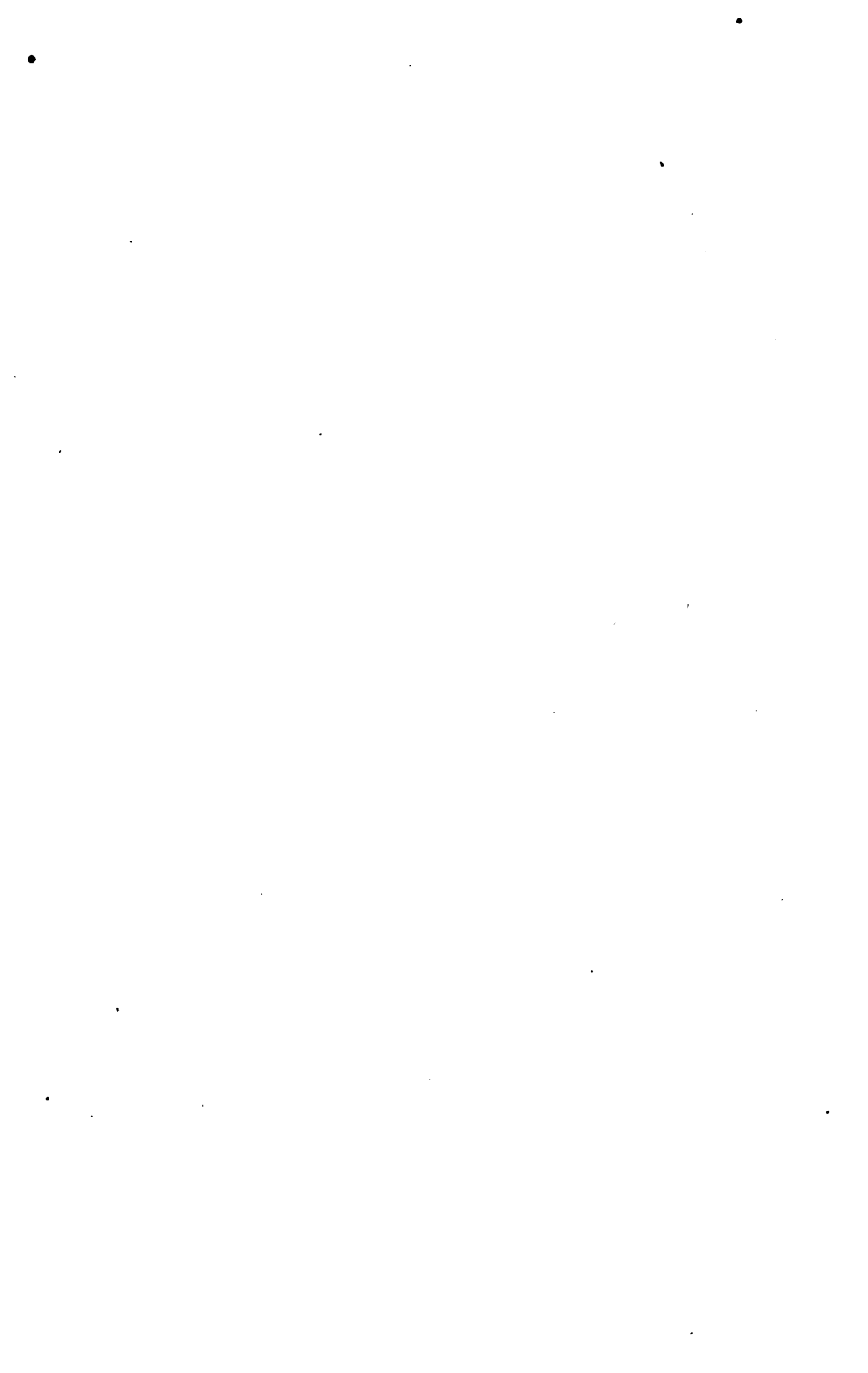
^c Constructed under the provisions of the Tarsney Act.

^d Nominal consideration for site, \$1.

^e A balance of \$150,000 accrues from sale of old building.

^f Work nearing completion or practically completed.

^g Under extension of limit of \$35,000, act of June 6, 1902.



Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations
control of the

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BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Site and land.		Buildings.
				Expended for property.	Incidental expenses.	
Adrian, Mich.	Post-office <i>b h</i>	\$40,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$1.00	\$32.24	
Albert Lea, Minn.	do <i>h</i>	36,000.00	18,000.00	5,850.00	95.62	
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	do <i>a</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,920.00	74.41	
Allentown, Pa.	do <i>h i</i>	110,000.00	70,000.00	20,500.00	24.42	
Amesbury, Mass.	do <i>h</i>	55,000.00	21,250.00	8,000.00	58.67	
Anderson, Ind.	do <i>g</i>	80,000.00	55,000.00	20,000.00	35.36	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	do <i>a</i>	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,850.00	127.32	
Atlanta, Ga.	Court-house and post-office <i>a</i>	200,000.00	200,000.00	199,700.00	98.95	
Atlantic, Iowa	Post-office <i>b h</i>	30,000.00	30,000.00	1.00	32.51	
Baker City, Oreg.	do <i>a</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,850.00	84.31	
Bar Harbor, Me.	do <i>a</i>	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,800.00	79.86	
Battlecreek, Mich.	do <i>h i</i>	110,000.00	65,000.00	16,500.00	19.27	
Bedford, Ind.	do <i>a</i>	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,850.00	113.59	
Bessemer, Ala.	do <i>a</i>	12,000.00	12,000.00	7,500.00	35.72	
Biloxi, Miss.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house <i>g</i>	125,000.00	56,250.00	8,000.00	79.34	
Binghamton, N. Y.	Court-house, post-office etc. <i>c</i>	2,250.00	2,250.00		7.30	
Bluefield, W. Va.	Post-office and court-house <i>a</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00	33.01	
Buffalo, N. Y.	Marine Hospital	125,000.00	60,000.00	22,000.00	169.25	
Burlington, Iowa	Post-office <i>d</i>	40,000.00	40,000.00			
Butler, Pa.	do <i>a</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,900.00	25.39	
Calais, Me.	Post-office and custom-house <i>a k</i>	12,000.00	12,000.00		55.86	
Carbondale, Pa.	Post-office <i>a k</i>	12,000.00	12,000.00		34.75	
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	do <i>a</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,850.00	189.66	
Colorado Springs, Col.	Post-office and court-house	175,000.00	75,000.00	35,000.00	52.84	
Columbia, Mo.	Post-office <i>h</i>	40,000.00	25,000.00	4,950.00	68.91	
Corning, N. Y.	do <i>a</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,500.00	49.71	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Post-office, etc. <i>c</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00		
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Post-office <i>h</i>	50,000.00	22,500.00	9,000.00	36.14	
Crookston, Minn.	do <i>a</i>	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,850.00	153.19	
Decatur, Ill.	do <i>h</i>	80,000.00	35,000.00	12,000.00	30.50	
Dekalb, Ill.	do <i>g</i>	100,000.00	50,000.00	14,000.00	38.98	
Des Moines, Iowa	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house <i>a</i>	150,001.20	150,001.20	149,940.00	61.20	
Dixon, Ill.	Post-office <i>a</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,825.00	137.05	
East Liverpool, Ohio	do <i>a</i>	30,000.00	30,000.00	29,900.00	91.51	
Easton, Pa.	do <i>b k</i>	60,000.00	25,000.00		15.05	
Eau Claire, Wis.	Court-house and post-office <i>k</i>	140,000.00	130,000.00		175.70	
Elizabeth, N. J.	Post-office <i>k</i>	200,000.00	153,750.00		48.74	
Evanston, Ill.	do <i>g</i>	90,000.00	42,500.00	17,500.00	32.52	
Fargo, N. Dak.	Post-office and court-house <i>d</i>	80,000.00	30,000.00			
Findlay, Ohio	Post-office <i>h</i>	55,000.00	38,750.00	11,500.00	17.41	
Flint, Mich.	do <i>g</i>	65,000.00	46,250.00	9,100.00	30.80	
Florence, Ala.	do <i>a</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00	6,000.00	43.49	
Fresno, Cal.	Post-office and court-house <i>g</i>	150,000.00	75,000.00	15,000.00	33.13	
Gainesville, Fla.	Post-office <i>g b</i>	35,000.00	35,000.00	1.00	39.56	
Gainesville, Ga.	do <i>a</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00	4,950.00	36.36	
Geneva, N. Y.	do <i>h</i>	75,000.00	50,000.00	19,000.00	57.75	
Grand Island, Nebr.	do <i>a</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,500.00	85.41	
Greenbay, Wis.	Post-office and court-house <i>i</i>	140,000.00	80,000.00	13,500.00	71.42	
Hagerstown, Md.	Post-office <i>a k</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		18.54	
Hamilton, Ohio	do <i>a</i>	30,000.00	80,000.00	19,950.00	26.01	
Hammond, Ind.	Post-office and court-house <i>h i</i>	140,000.00	80,000.00	19,500.00	26.69	
Henderson, Ky.	Post-office <i>g</i>	50,000.00	25,000.00	6,000.00	41.18	
Houston, Tex.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house <i>a</i>	125,000.00	125,000.00	120,001.00	141.95	
Ironton, Ohio	Post-office <i>b k</i>	40,000.00	20,000.00		18.99	
Ithaca, N. Y.	do <i>h</i>	70,000.00	37,500.00	13,000.00	18.24	

relative to amounts expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings under Treasury Department.

* * * * *
COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1904.

Buildings.		Liabilities under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance of appropriation available.	To be appropriated under limit.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
Office force, Supervising Architect.	Construction under contracts, etc.						
	\$435.27	\$2,150.00	\$2,618.51	\$17,381.49	\$20,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	168.79	1,704.38	7,818.79	10,181.21	18,000.00	Yes	Do.
			9,994.41	5.59		Yes	Do.
2,000.00	1,085.34	4,847.62	28,457.38	41,542.62	40,000.00	Yes	Do.
	101.50	3,015.00	11,175.37	10,074.83	33,750.00	Yes	Do.
	451.41	4,300.00	24,786.77	30,213.23	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
			11,977.32	22.68		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
			199,798.95	201.05		Yes	June 6, 1902
	171.29	1,600.00	1,804.80	28,195.20		Yes	Do.
			4,934.31	65.69		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
			11,879.86	120.14		Yes	June 6, 1902
	1,068.67	9,126.00	26,713.94	38,286.06	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5,963.59	36.41		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
			7,535.72	4,464.28		Yes	Do.
	374.10	6,760.00	15,213.44	41,036.56	68,750.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			7.30	2,242.70		Yes	Do.
			9,033.01	966.99		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
	328.76	6,766.00	29,264.01	30,735.99	65,000.00	Yes	Mar. 24, 1902
	722.09	2,096.00	2,818.09	37,181.91		Yes	June 6, 1902
			19,925.39	74.61		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		11,875.00	11,930.36	69.64		Yes	June 6, 1902
			34.75	11,965.25		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
			9,989.66	10.34		Yes	Do.
2,000.00	268.35	7,350.00	44,671.19	30,328.81	100,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	119.32	1,900.00	7,088.23	17,961.77	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
			14,549.71	450.29		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
			7,500.00			Yes	Do.
		2,700.00	11,736.14	10,763.86	27,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			5,983.19	16.81		Yes	Do.
1,000.00	274.88	3,300.00	16,605.38	18,394.62	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
2,000.00	274.98	3,350.00	19,663.91	30,336.09	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
			150,001.20			Yes	Do.
			9,962.05	37.95		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
			29,991.51	8.49		Yes	Do.
			15.05	24,984.95	35,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
		9,531.20	9,706.90	120,293.10	10,000.00	Yes	Do.
	2.65		51.39	153,698.61	46,250.00	Yes	Do.
	192.65	4,850.00	22,575.17	19,924.83	47,500.00	Yes	Do.
	146.47	4,300.00	4,446.47	25,563.53	50,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
	115.11	2,950.00	14,582.52	24,167.48	16,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	150.49	3,500.00	12,781.29	33,468.71	18,750.00	Yes	Do.
			6,043.49	1,456.51		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
2,000.00	162.19	6,012.50	23,207.82	51,792.18	75,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	82.72	1,900.00	2,023.28	32,976.72		Yes	Do.
			4,986.36	13.64		Yes	Mar. 3, 1904
1,000.00	258.83	3,000.00	23,316.58	26,683.42	25,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			9,585.41	414.59		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
1,000.00	1,317.08	8,012.00	23,900.50	56,099.50	60,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			18.54	9,981.46		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
			19,976.01	10,023.99		Yes	June 6, 1902
2,000.00	2,992.58	10,054.10	34,573.37	45,426.63	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
	94.60	2,650.00	8,785.78	16,214.22	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
			120,142.95	4,857.05		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
			18.99	19,981.01	20,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	26.34	3,750.00	16,794.58	20,705.42	32,500.00	Yes	Do.

*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations
control of the Treasury*

BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and build- ing.	Amount appropri- ated.	Site and land.		Build- ings.
				Expended for property.	Incidental expenses.	
Jacksonville, Ill.	Post-office <i>h</i>	\$60,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$142.48	
Johnstown, Pa.	do. <i>ak</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00		18.67	
Laredo, Tex.	Post-office, court- house, and cus- tom-house <i>h</i>	150,000.00	72,500.00	10,800.00	93.44	
Lebanon, Pa.	Post-office <i>h</i>	75,000.00	55,000.00	20,004.00	79.74	
Little Falls, N. Y.	do. <i>h</i>	50,000.00	27,500.00	16,000.00	47.47	
Los Angeles, Cal.	Post-office and court-house <i>e</i>	850,000.00	412,500.00		96.19	
Louisiana, Mo.	Post-office <i>h</i>	40,000.00	28,750.00	4,900.00	78.99	
Marblehead, Mass.	do. <i>i</i>	70,000.00	50,000.00	12,000.00	23.29	
Marquette, Wis.	do. <i>a</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,850.00	123.40	
Marion, Ind.	do. <i>a</i>	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	119.52	
Mason City, Iowa.	do. <i>a</i>	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,850.00	111.46	
McKeesport, Pa.	do.	110,000.00	70,000.00	34,970.00	26.56	
Meadville, Pa.	do. <i>ak</i>	8,000.00	8,000.00		42.75	
Meriden, Conn.	do.	100,000.00	70,000.00	20,500.00	27.61	
Moberly, Mo.	do.	40,000.00	40,000.00	4,940.00	39.32	
Muncie, Ind.	do. <i>a</i>	80,000.00	60,000.00	15,000.00	34.67	
Muscatine, Iowa.	do. <i>a</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00	12,000.00	52.27	
Muskegon, Mich.	Post-office and custom-house <i>ba</i>	70,000.00	27,500.00	1.00	17.08	
Nashua, N. H.	Post-office <i>g</i>	90,000.00	67,500.00	17,000.00	30.10	
Natchez, Miss.	do. <i>h</i>	50,000.00	32,500.00	7,500.00	61.69	
Natchitoches, La.	do. <i>h</i>	65,000.00	65,000.00	4,910.00	61.39	
Nevada, Mo.	do. <i>h</i>	40,000.00	40,000.00	4,500.00	26.32	
Newcastle, Pa.	do. <i>h</i>	125,000.00	56,250.00	24,970.00	25.67	
New Orleans, La.	do. <i>a</i>	200,000.00	200,000.00	199,800.00	8.12	
New York, N. Y.	do. <i>f</i>		25,000.00		489.35	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do. <i>h</i>	150,000.00	43,750.00	24,000.00	149.04	
Norristown, Pa.	do. <i>g</i>	78,000.00	59,500.00	21,000.00	37.71	
Oak Park, Ill.	do. <i>g</i>	45,000.00	28,750.00	5,000.00	20.66	
Ocala, Fla.	do. <i>a</i>	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,500.00	40.66	
Ogden, Utah	Post-office and court-house <i>ba</i>	200,000.00	60,000.00	1.00	51.54	
Oil City, Pa.	Post-office <i>h</i>	85,000.00	55,000.00	25,000.00	48.28	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	do. <i>bk</i>	50,000.00	50,000.00		116.67	
Ottumwa, Iowa	do. <i>c</i>	6,500.00	6,500.00	6,485.00	15.00	
Owosso, Mich.	do. <i>h</i>	40,000.00	28,750.00	5,000.00	26.58	
Pine Bluff, Ark.	do. <i>a</i>	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,500.00	76.00	
Pittsburg, Pa.	Marine hospital	125,000.00	60,000.00		189.98	
Portland, Me.	Court-house <i>a</i>	60,000.00	60,000.00	57,850.00	285.63	
Portsmouth, Va.	Post-office and cus- tom-house <i>a</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00	14,900.00	53.52	
Quincy, Mass.	do. <i>a</i>	12,000.00	12,000.00	11,900.00	92.19	
Reno, Nev.	Post-office <i>h</i>	60,000.00	45,000.00	9,000.00	41.64	
Richmond, Va.	Custom-house and post-office <i>c</i>	202,350.00	202,350.00	202,279.50	69.95	
Rock Hill, S. C.	Post-office <i>h</i>	45,000.00	28,750.00	5,500.00	30.97	
St. Louis, Mo.	do.	700,000.00	347,500.00	197,137.50	62.21	
Sandusky, Ohio	Custom-house and post-office <i>ck</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00		12.03	
San Francisco, Cal.	Custom-house <i>i</i>	1,500,000.00	250,000.00			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Post-office <i>k</i>	90,000.00	40,000.00		97.36	
Selma, Ala.	do. <i>g</i>	75,000.00	45,000.00	11,250.00	46.42	
Sherman, Tex.	Post-office and court-house <i>h</i>	145,000.00	61,250.00	11,949.00	36.29	
Spartanburg, S. C.	Post-office	60,000.00	30,000.00	8,500.00	18.77	
Spokane, Wash.	Post-office, court- house, and cus- tom-house	500,000.00	250,000.00	99,900.00	39.63	
Superior, Wis.	do. <i>h</i>	300,000.00	141,250.00	33,750.00	82.08	
Tacoma, Wash.	do.	500,000.00	170,000.00	96,001.00	34.47	
Toledo, Ohio	Post-office <i>a</i>	200,000.00	200,000.00	135,000.00	45.68	
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	do. <i>a</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,450.00	37.15	
Valdosta, Ga.	do. <i>a</i>	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,950.00	42.11	
Vincennes, Ind.	do. <i>gi</i>	75,000.00	48,750.00	8,000.00	32.10	
Warren, Ohio.	do. <i>k</i>	45,000.00	26,250.00		15.00	
Washington, D. C.	Hall of records: Site <i>a</i>	400,000.00	400,000.00	289,098.30		
Do.	Hall of records: Plans	5,000.00	5,000.00			
Washington, Pa.	Post-office <i>g</i>	80,000.00	40,000.00	18,000.00	50.02	
Webster City, Iowa	do. <i>a</i>	8,000.00	8,000.00	6,000.00	97.27	

relative to amounts expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings under Department—Continued.

COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1904—Continued.

Buildings.		Liabilities under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance of appropriation available.	To be appropriated under limit.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
Office force, Supervising Architect.	Construction under contracts, etc.						
.....	\$4.55	\$3,250.00	\$10,897.03	\$29,102.97	\$20,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	.....	.....	18.67	19,981.33	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	4.50	8,000.00	18,897.94	53,602.06	77,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....
.....	151.20	4,083.00	24,317.94	30,682.06	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	2,700.00	18,747.47	8,752.53	22,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....	40,047.55	.....	40,143.74	372,356.26	437,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....
.....	20.16	2,150.00	7,149.15	21,600.85	11,250.00	Yes	Do.
.....	1,758.37	3,589.98	17,371.64	32,628.36	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	9,973.40	26.60	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
.....	.....	.....	20,119.52	4,880.48	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	45.00	5,900.00	7,961.46	38.54	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	40,941.56	29,058.44	40,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	482.75	5,407.50	42.75	7,957.25	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
.....	63.00	1,970.68	26,417.86	43,582.14	30,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	365.55	4,300.00	7,013.00	32,987.00	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	19,700.22	40,299.78	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	30.00	3,750.00	12,052.27	2,947.73	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	3,798.08	23,701.92	42,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....
.....	1,017.16	5,578.20	23,625.46	43,874.54	22,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....	174.50	2,650.00	10,386.39	22,113.61	17,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....	182.92	3,528.61	8,682.92	56,317.08	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	179.57	2,150.00	6,855.89	33,144.11	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	50.00	6,700.00	31,745.67	24,504.33	68,750.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	199,808.12	191.88	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	439.35	24,560.65	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	8,000.00	32,149.04	11,600.96	106,250.00	Yes	Do.
.....	97.85	4,150.00	25,285.56	34,214.44	18,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....	61.80	2,450.00	7,532.46	21,217.54	16,250.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	2,540.66	1,459.34	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
.....	28.30	10,750.00	10,825.84	49,174.16	140,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....
.....	3.84	4,550.00	29,602.12	25,397.88	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	116.67	49,883.33	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	6,500.00	.....	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	27.39	2,150.00	7,203.97	21,546.03	11,250.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	6,576.00	424.00	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
.....	.....	.....	189.98	59,810.02	65,000.00	Yes	Mar. 31, 1902
.....	.....	.....	58,135.63	1,864.37	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	14,953.52	46.48	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....
.....	57.03	3,245.00	11,992.19	7.81	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	.55	.....	12,343.67	32,656.33	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	202,350.00	.....	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	34.60	2,400.00	7,965.57	20,784.43	16,250.00	Yes	Do.
.....	105.63	37,510.00	234,815.34	112,684.66	352,500.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	19,980.00	19,992.03	7.97	.....	Yes	Do.
.....
.....	13,756.51	82,354.00	96,110.51	153,889.49	1,250,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	97.36	39,902.64	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	20.57	4,000.00	15,316.99	29,683.01	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	81.42	7,910.00	19,976.71	41,273.29	83,750.00	Yes	Do.
.....
.....	30.07	3,200.00	11,748.84	18,251.16	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	482.47	16,500.00	116,922.10	133,077.90	250,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....
.....	2,588.77	19,400.00	55,820.85	85,429.15	158,750.00	Yes	Do.
.....	58.78	25,464.53	121,558.78	48,441.22	330,000.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	135,045.68	64,954.32	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	7,487.15	12.85	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
.....	.....	.....	7,992.11	7.89	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	669.06	6,181.38	14,882.54	33,867.46	26,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	.....	11,000.00	11,015.00	15,235.00	18,750.00	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	14,395.50	303,493.80	96,506.20	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	Yes	Do.
.....
.....	79.81	4,325.00	22,454.83	17,545.17	40,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	.....	.....	6,097.20	1,902.80	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903

*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations
control of the Treasury*

BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and build- ing.	Amount appropri- ated.	Site and land.		Build- ings.
				Expended for property.	Inci- dental expenses.	Conti- nent force.
Westchester, Pa	Post-office <i>h.</i>	\$60,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$49.50	.....
Westminster, Md .....	.....do. <i>a k</i>	4,000.00	4,000.00		8.00	.....
Wheeling, W. Va	Post-office, court- house, and cus- tom-house. <i>g</i>	400,000.00	250,000.00	92,000.00	78.10	.....
Winston, N. C	Post-office	60,000.00	50,000.00	3,800.00	51.29	.....
Woonsocket, R. I .....	.....do <i>a k</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00		28.40	.....
York, Nebr .....	.....do <i>a</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,000.00	94.89	.....
Youngstown, Ohio .....	.....do <i>c</i>	14,000.00	14,000.00	13,980.00	19.81	.....
Total .....	.....	12,157,601.20	7,019,851.20	2,883,715.30	7,382.01	.....

relative to amounts expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings under Department—Continued.

COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1904—Continued.

Buildings.		Liabilities under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance of appropriation available.	To be appropriated under limit.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
Office force, Supervising Architect.	Construction under contracts, etc.						
.....	\$121.89	\$3,290.00	\$18,461.39	\$26,538.61	\$15,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
.....	.....	.....	3.00	3,997.00	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	3,069.46	23,967.50	119,135.06	130,864.94	150,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
.....	113.01	3,250.00	7,214.30	42,785.70	10,000.00	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
.....	.....	.....	28.40	14,971.60	.....	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
.....	.....	.....	9,094.39	905.61	.....	Yes	Do.
.....	.....	.....	13,999.81	.19	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
\$13,000.00	77,467.05	519,480.68	3,501,045.04	3,518,806.16	5,137,750.00		

Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts expended and condition of appropriation for public buildings under control of the Treasury Department—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1904.

Limit of cost of sites and buildings.....		\$12, 157, 601. 20
Amount paid for property (sites and land)....	\$2, 883, 715. 30	
Amount paid incident to purchase of property (sites and land).....	7, 382. 01	
Amount expended for contingent force at the building.....		
Amount expended for force, Office Supervising Architect.....	13, 000. 00	
Amount expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	77, 467. 05	
Amount to be expended under contracts for construction of public buildings.....	519, 480. 68	
Total.....	\$3, 501, 045. 04	
Balance available on appropriations for authorizations, contracts, etc.....	3, 518, 806. 16	
Total amount appropriated.....	\$7, 019, 851. 20	
Total amount to be appropriated.....	5, 137, 750. 00	
		12, 157, 601. 20

a Site only. No provision for building.

b Nominal consideration for site, \$1.

c Additional land only. No provision for extension.

d Extension, repairs, alterations, etc., to old building.

e Site donated by citizens.

f Appropriation for expenses incident to selection of site only.

g Contracts for construction shortly to be awarded.

h Bids for construction will be opened within a few weeks.

i To be constructed under the provisions of the Tarsney Act.

k Site or additional land not yet acquired.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 2, 1904.

SIR: Referring to estimates prepared in this office for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there are transmitted herewith statements relative to each item explanatory thereof.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,
Supervising Architect.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ADRIAN, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$40, 000
Amount appropriated.....	20, 000
Amount to be appropriated.....	20, 000

Bids for this work were obtained in November, but it was necessary to reject them on account of limited competition and excessive amounts. Drawings will be immediately revised and new bids solicited, and in order that payments may be met under the contract it is necessary to appropriate the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ALBERT LEA, MINN.

Limit of cost	\$36,000
Amount appropriated	18,000
Amount to be appropriated	18,000

This work is upon the market and bids will be received in January, when a contract for the building will be awarded, and in order that it may be completed it is necessary that the balance, under the limit, of \$18,000 be appropriated.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Limit of cost	\$110,000
Amount appropriated	70,000
Amount to be appropriated	40,000

Drawings and specifications are being prepared under the Tarsney Act, and it is expected that the work will be put on the market in the very near future and a contract awarded, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$15,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, AMESBURY, MASS.

Limit of cost	\$55,000
Amount appropriated	21,250
Amount to be appropriated	33,750

As soon as practicable proposals will be asked and the contract awarded for the construction of the building, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$33,750.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ANDERSON, IND.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	55,000
Amount to be appropriated	25,000

The contract has been awarded for the construction of the building, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$25,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ANNISTON, ALA.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	90,000
Amount to be appropriated	60,000

This work is well under way and the contract awarded exceeds the amount appropriated by over \$50,000, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$60,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, ATHENS, GA.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	80,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

This work is well under way and the contract awarded exceeds the amount appropriated by over \$7,000, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	111,250
Amount to be appropriated	38,750

The work is well under way and the contract awarded exceeds the amount appropriated by over \$27,000, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$38,750.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, BATESVILLE, ARK.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	62,500
Amount to be appropriated	17,500

This work is well under way and the contract awarded exceeds the amount appropriated by over \$8,000, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$17,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, BATTLECREEK, MICH.

Limit of cost	\$110,000
Amount appropriated	65,000
Amount to be appropriated	45,000

Drawings and specifications for this building are being prepared under the Tarsney Act, and it is expected that in the very near future bids will be solicited and the contract awarded, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$15,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, BILOXI, MISS.

Limit of cost	\$125,000
Amount appropriated	56,250
Amount to be appropriated	68,750

Proposals for this work will be received December 14, and the contract probably awarded at once, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$20,000.

MARINE HOSPITAL, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$125,000
Amount appropriated	60,000
Amount to be appropriated	65,000

This work will be placed upon the market as soon as practicable and the contract awarded, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$30,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$85,000
Amount appropriated	65,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$19,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	65,000
Amount to be appropriated	35,000

This work is well under way and a contract has been awarded in excess of \$27,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$35,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., CHICAGO, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$4,750,788
Amount appropriated	4,500,788
Amount to be appropriated	250,000

Contracts for this work have been awarded in excess of \$211,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$250,000.

TEMPORARY BUILDING FOR POST-OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

As it is expected to complete the building in the near future for the United States post-office, court-house, etc., only half the annual rental required by the Government officials occupying temporary quarters will be required, viz, \$13,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	57,500
Amount to be appropriated	22,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$18,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$22,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND COURT-HOUSE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Limit of cost	\$3,000,000
Amount appropriated	1,450,000
Amount to be appropriated	1,550,000

Contracts have been awarded in excess of the amount appropriated, in amount approximately \$500,000. As, however, it is probable that the work will not be completed during the fiscal year, an appropriation, under the limit, of \$250,000 only will be required to meet the liabilities.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The price of the quarters already leased for Government officials, together with the expenses incident thereto, will require an appropriation of \$54,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Limit of cost	\$175,000
Amount appropriated	75,000
Amount to be appropriated	100,000

It is expected that this work will be placed upon the market in the very near future and the contract awarded, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$50,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, COLUMBIA, MO.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Amount to be appropriated	15,000

This work is now upon the market and the contract will probably be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$15,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	22,500
Amount to be appropriated	27,500

Plans and specifications for this building will be completed as soon as practicable and the contract awarded, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$27,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, DEADWOOD, S. DAK.

Limit of cost	\$200,000
Amount appropriated	105,000
Amount to be appropriated	95,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$91,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$50,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, DECATUR, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	35,000
Amount to be appropriated	45,000

This work is now upon the market and the contract will be awarded in the near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$25,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, DEKALB, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

This work is now upon the market and the contract will be awarded in the near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, DURHAM, N. C.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	82,500
Amount to be appropriated	17,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$8,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$17,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ELKHART, IND.

Limit of cost	\$85,000
Amount appropriated	55,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$27,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$30,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, EVANSTON, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$90,000
Amount appropriated	42,500
Amount to be appropriated	47,500

Contracts for this work have been awarded in excess of the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$30,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, EVANSTON, WYO.

Limit of cost	\$179,000
Amount appropriated	75,000
Amount to be appropriated	104,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$88,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$75,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, FARGO, N. DAK.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	30,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

The contract for this work will be awarded as early as practicable, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE. FINDLAY, OHIO.

Limit of cost	\$55,000
Amount appropriated	38,750
Amount to be appropriated	16,250

Drawings and specifications for this work are completed and proposals have been asked, and upon their receipt the contract will be promptly awarded, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$16,250.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, FLINT, MICH.

Limit of cost	\$65,000
Amount appropriated	46,250
Amount to be appropriated	18,750

Proposals for this work have been received and the contract will be awarded very soon, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$18,750.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, FLORENCE, S. C.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	45,000
Amount to be appropriated	55,000

Contracts for this work have been awarded in excess of \$47,000 of the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$55,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, FON DU LAC, WIS.

Limit of cost	\$65,000
Amount appropriated	45,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

The contract for this work has been awarded and is in excess of \$13,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, FRESNO, CAL.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	75,000
Amount to be appropriated	75,000

This work is now upon the market and immediately upon receipt of proposals the contract will be awarded, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$25,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, GAINESVILLE, TEX.

Limit of cost	\$70,000
Amount appropriated	52,500
Amount to be appropriated	17,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$14,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$17,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, GENEVA, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	25,000

Drawings and specifications are being prepared and bids will be received and the contract awarded in the near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$10,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, S. C.

Limit of cost	\$65,000
Amount appropriated	45,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$16,000 of the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	25,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$23,000 of the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$25,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

Limit of cost	\$165,000
Amount appropriated	91,250
Amount to be appropriated	73,750

Contracts for this work have been awarded in excess of \$51,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$73,750.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	32,500
Amount to be appropriated	17,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$13,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$17,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GREENEVILLE, TENN.

Limit of cost	\$110,000
Amount appropriated	95,000
Amount to be appropriated	15,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$6,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$15,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

Contracts for this work have been awarded in excess of \$31,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$50,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, HAMMOND, IND.

Limit of cost	\$140,000
Amount appropriated	80,000
Amount to be appropriated	60,000

Drawings and specifications are being prepared under the Tarsney Act, and proposals will be requested in the near future and the contract awarded, which will necessitate the appropriation, under the limit, of \$25,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, HARRISON, ARK.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	67,500
Amount to be appropriated	32,500

Contracts for this work have been awarded in excess of \$25,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$32,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, HASTINGS, NEBR.

Limit of cost	\$135,000
Amount appropriated	105,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$23,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$30,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, HENDERSON, KY.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Amount to be appropriated	25,000

It is expected to place this work on the market and award the contract in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$25,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, HOLYOKE, MASS.

Limit of cost	\$135,000
Amount appropriated	118,750
Amount to be appropriated	16,250

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$8,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$16,250.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	81,250
Amount to be appropriated	68,750

The contract for this work has been awarded, and in order to meet the conditions thereof it will be necessary to appropriate \$30,000, under the limit.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$13,000 of the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Limit of cost	\$2,617,423.65
Amount appropriated	1,942,423.65
Amount to be appropriated	675,000.00

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$570,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$675,000.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Probably no appropriation will be required on account of completing the Government building before the beginning of the fiscal year.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ITHACA, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$70,000
Amount appropriated	37,500
Amount to be appropriated	32,500

Drawings and specifications are being prepared and proposals will be asked and the contract awarded in the near future, making necessary an appropriation, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Limit of cost	\$250,000
Amount appropriated	150,000
Amount to be appropriated	100,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$91,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$100,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

Drawings and specifications are being prepared and proposals will be asked and the contract awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, KANKAKEE, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	57,500
Amount to be appropriated	22,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$15,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$22,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, KINGSTON, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	55,000
Amount to be appropriated	25,000

This building has been started and the contract for its completion will be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$25,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LARAMIE, WYO.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$37,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$50,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE,
LAREDA, TEX.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	72,500
Amount to be appropriated	77,500

Drawings and specifications are being prepared and proposals will be asked and the contract awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$5,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LEBANON, PA.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	55,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

Drawings and specifications are being prepared and proposals will be asked and the contract awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$10,000.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Limit of cost	\$350,000
Amount appropriated	200,000
Amount to be appropriated	150,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$98,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$150,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	27,500
Amount to be appropriated	22,500

Drawings and specifications are being prepared and proposals will be asked and the contract awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$22,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LOGANSPOET, IND.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	58,750
Amount to be appropriated	16,250

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$11,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$16,250.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Pending the erection of the Government building it is necessary to supply quarters for the Government officials, and the quarters leased, together with the incidental expenses in connection therewith, require an appropriation of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, LOUISIANA, MO.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	28,750
Amount to be appropriated	11,250

This work is now on the market, and it is probable that the contract will be awarded early in January, to carry out the terms of which it will be necessary to appropriate the balance, under the limit, of \$11,250.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MACON, GA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$306,000</u>
Amount appropriated	106,000
Amount to be appropriated	200,000

A contract for this work will be entered into at the earliest possible date, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$50,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Limit of cost	<u>\$70,000</u>
Amount appropriated	50,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

Drawings and specifications for this building have been prepared under the Tarnsney Act and proposals have been received, but on account of their excessive nature they were rejected, and as soon as new proposals can be obtained the contract will be awarded, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$85,000</u>
Amount appropriated	61,250
Amount to be appropriated	23,750

This work is well under way and the contracts awarded are in excess of \$18,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$23,750.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Limit of cost	<u>\$50,000</u>
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	10,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$8,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$10,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, M'KEESPORT, PA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$110,000</u>
Amount appropriated	70,000
Amount to be appropriated	40,000

Drawings have been prepared and proposals will be asked in the very near future and the contract awarded, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Limit of cost	<u>\$70,000</u>
Amount appropriated	27,500
Amount to be appropriated	42,500

Drawings have been prepared and the contract will be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NASHUA, N. H.

Limit of cost	<u>\$90,000</u>
Amount appropriated	67,500
Amount to be appropriated	22,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$18,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of the balance of \$22,500.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Limit of cost	<u>\$260,000</u>
Amount appropriated	180,000
Amount to be appropriated	80,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$28,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$40,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NATCHEZ, MISS.

Limit of cost	<u>\$50,000</u>
Amount appropriated	32,500
Amount to be appropriated	17,500

A contract for this work will be awarded as early as practicable, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$17,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NEWCASTLE, PA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$125,000</u>
Amount appropriated	56,250
Amount to be appropriated	68,750

Proposals are now being asked and the contract will probably be awarded in the near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$30,000.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Limit of cost	<u>\$6,744,977.52</u>
Amount appropriated	4,444,977.52
Amount to be appropriated	2,300,000.00

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$965,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$1,500,000.

RENT OF OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

As it is necessary, during the construction of the custom-house building, to provide temporarily for the customs officials, an appropriation of \$130,600 is necessary to pay the rental of quarters now under lease.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Limit of cost.....	\$150,000
Amount appropriated.....	43,750
Amount to be appropriated	106,250

As the contract will be awarded in the near future, an appropriation is necessary, under the limit, of \$40,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, NORRISTOWN, PA.

Limit of cost.....	\$78,000
Amount appropriated.....	59,500
Amount to be appropriated	18,500

Proposals for this work will be received December 15 and the contract will probably be awarded immediately thereafter, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$18,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, OAK PARK, ILL.

Limit of cost.....	\$45,000
Amount appropriated.....	28,750
Amount to be appropriated	16,250

Proposals for this work have been received, the lowest of which will probably be accepted in the near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$16,250.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, OGDEN, UTAH.

Limit of cost.....	\$200,000
Amount appropriated.....	60,000
Amount to be appropriated	140,000

Proposals are now being asked and the contract will probably be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$40,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, OIL CITY, PA.

Limit of cost.....	\$85,000
Amount appropriated.....	55,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

Drawings are now being prepared and proposals will be asked in the very near future and the contract awarded, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$30,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, OTTAWA, ILL.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$15,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, OWOSSO, MICH.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	28,750
Amount to be appropriated	11,250

Drawings are being prepared and a contract will probably be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$11,250.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, PEKIN, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	52,500
Amount to be appropriated	27,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$19,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$27,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	42,500
Amount to be appropriated	17,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$17,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$17,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, PIERRE, S. DAK.

Limit of cost	\$175,000
Amount appropriated	65,000
Amount to be appropriated	110,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$99,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$60,000.

MARINE HOSPITAL, PITTSBURG, PA.

Limit of cost	\$125,000
Amount appropriated	60,000
Amount to be appropriated	65,000

Drawings are being prepared and the contract will probably be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$20,000.

RENT OF BUILDINGS, PORTLAND, OREG.

Probably no appropriation will be required on account of completing the Government building before the beginning of the fiscal year.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Limit of cost	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
Amount appropriated	200,000
Amount to be appropriated	800,000

Proposals for this work will be received on the 12th of December and the contract will probably be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$300,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, RENO, NEV.

Limit of cost	<u>\$60,000</u>
Amount appropriated	45,000
Amount to be appropriated	15,000

Drawings are being prepared and proposals will be asked and the contract awarded in the near future, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$15,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, RICHMOND, IND.

Limit of cost	<u>\$80,000</u>
Amount appropriated	60,000
Amount to be appropriated	20,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$18,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, ROCK HILL, S. C.

Limit of cost	<u>\$45,000</u>
Amount appropriated	28,750
Amount to be appropriated	16,250

Proposals have been received for this work which it is necessary to reject on account of their being excessive. The drawings and specifications will be somewhat revised and the work placed on the market in the very near future, after which a contract will probably be awarded, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$16,250.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Limit of cost	<u>\$217,859.34</u>
Amount appropriated	108,000.00
Amount to be appropriated	109,859.34

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$103,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$109,859.34.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Limit of cost	<u>\$1,500,000</u>
Amount appropriated	250,000
Amount to be appropriated	1,250,000

Drawings and specifications are being prepared under the Tarsney Act and a contract will probably be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$100,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Limit of cost	<u>\$90,000</u>
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	50,000

Drawings and specifications are being prepared and the contract will be awarded in the very near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$20,000.

MARINE HOSPITAL, SAVANNAH, GA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$150,000</u>
Amount appropriated	70,000
Amount to be appropriated	80,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$30,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$80,000.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE,
SEATTLE, WASH.

Limit of cost	<u>\$900,000</u>
Amount appropriated	525,000
Amount to be appropriated	375,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$309,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$375,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, SELMA, ALA.

Limit of cost	<u>\$75,000</u>
Amount appropriated	45,000
Amount to be appropriated	30,000

This work is now on the market and proposals will be received on December 28, after which a contract will probably be awarded, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$30,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, STERLING, ILL.

Limit of cost	<u>\$45,000</u>
Amount appropriated	35,000
Amount to be appropriated	10,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$8,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$10,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE,
SUPERIOR, WIS.

Limit of cost	\$300,000
Amount appropriated	141,250
Amount to be appropriated	158,750

Drawings and specifications for this building are being prepared under the Tarsney Act and a contract will probably be awarded in the near future, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$40,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE,
TACOMA, WASH.

Limit of cost	\$500,000
Amount appropriated	170,000
Amount to be appropriated	330,000

The contract for this building will be awarded as soon as practicable, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$75,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, TORRINGTON, CONN.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	42,500
Amount to be appropriated	7,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$6,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$7,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.

Limit of cost	\$58,000
Amount appropriated	41,000
Amount to be appropriated	15,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$10,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$15,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, VINCENNES, IND.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	48,750
Amount to be appropriated	26,250

Proposals for this work will be opened December 29, and a contract probably awarded immediately thereafter, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$26,250.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, WARREN, OHIO.

Limit of cost	\$45,000
Amount appropriated	28,250
Amount to be appropriated	18,750

The contract will be awarded as soon as practicable, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$18,750.

BUILDINGS, BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Limit of cost	\$215,000
Amount appropriated	150,000
Amount to be appropriated	65,000

The work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$18,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$65,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, PA.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	40,000

Bids are now being asked, and in January they will be opened and a contract awarded immediately thereafter, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$20,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, WATERLOO, IOWA.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	87,500
Amount to be appropriated	62,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$56,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$62,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, WAUSAU, WIS.

Limit of cost	\$57,000
Amount appropriated	37,500
Amount to be appropriated	19,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$15,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$19,500.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, WESTCHESTER, PA.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	45,000
Amount to be appropriated	15,000

The contract for this work will be awarded as soon as practicable, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$15,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE,
WHEELING, W. VA.

Limit of cost	\$400,000
Amount appropriated	250,000
Amount to be appropriated	150,000

Drawings for this building were made under the Tarsney Act and the work is now on the market and proposals will be received on the 3d of January, after which the contract will probably be awarded, making necessary the appropriation, under the limit, of \$30,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, YANKTON, S. DAK.

Limit of cost.....	\$87,000
Amount appropriated	57,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	30,000

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$22,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$30,000.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$110,000
Amount appropriated	77,500
Amount to be appropriated	32,500

This work is well under way and contracts have been awarded in excess of \$28,000 over the amount appropriated, making necessary the appropriation of the balance, under the limit, of \$32,500.

TREASURY, BUTLER, AND WINDER BUILDINGS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 27, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in Mr. Courts's telegram of yesterday, stating that the Subcommittee on Appropriations desires to be informed as to why the estimate of \$18,000 for repairs to the Treasury, Butler, and Winder buildings for the fiscal year 1906 could not be reduced to the sum given annually prior to 1903, especially in view of the considerable sums recently appropriated for repairs to the said buildings, I have the honor to give you below a detailed statement showing the purposes for which the appropriation is needed:

General annual repairs to the Treasury, Butler, and Winder buildings..	\$10,500
New water-closets, subbasement, Treasury building.....	2,500
Replacing old water-closet, fourth floor, Treasury building.....	2,000
Replacing flagging south front, Treasury building.....	2,500
Cement pavement back of Winder Building.....	500
Total	18,000

There are no water-closets in the subbasement of the Treasury building where the engineers, firemen, cabinetmakers, carpenters, electricians, laborers, and other employees, numbering about forty persons, are employed, and there is no closet on the basement or first floor which is reasonably accessible for their use.

The water-closet on the fourth floor of the building was installed a great many years ago and as a matter of proper sanitation, owing to its location, should be replaced by modern plumbing.

The cobblestone pavement in the rear of the Winder Building should be replaced by cement, as at the present time the water seeps through the foundation into the basement of the building.

The repairs to the approach to the south entrance of the Treasury building, while deemed advisable, can be delayed for the present.

The estimate for general annual repairs to the three buildings, namely, \$10,500, is deemed conservative, and the amount stated is necessary for the proper care of the same, as it includes the matter of plumbing, painting, flooring, etc., and the purchase of necessary materials.

I would state that it is owing to the insufficiency of the appropriations made annually prior to 1903 which has made necessary since the large increase in the appropriations for repairs to these buildings.

ELECTRICAL PROTECTION FOR VAULTS.

With reference to the increase in the estimate for electrical protection for vaults, etc., I am informed by the Supervising Architect, who has charge of the same, that the reason for the increase in the amount for electrical protection for vaults and safes from \$20,000 to \$25,000 is that the number of vaults and safes to be equipped with electrical protection will be increased, and the amount now asked for, namely, \$25,000, is what is actually required to maintain this service as increased during the next fiscal year.

Respectfully,

W. H. HILL, *Chief Clerk.*

JANUARY 26, 1905.

ADDITION TO WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT J. WYNNE, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. You are familiar with the request made in House Document No. 136?

Mr. WYNNE. I am, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please explain to the committee the necessity of securing this additional land for the enlargement of the Post-Office building?

Mr. WYNNE. This additional land is needed for an annex for the Post-Office building, first, to secure a fireproof structure. We have no fireproof place or building in which to put our supplies. Next, it is needed for the surplusage of clerks or the overflow of clerks. The service is constantly growing. Next, it is to bring closer to the Department proper the bureaus now scattered throughout the city. We pay in rentals \$19,000. That is about 4 per cent on \$500,000, which we pay for buildings here and there.

The total floor space occupied by the Department in the rented buildings is 109,680 square feet. The lowest estimate of the Post-Office Department of the square feet in the proposed annex on square 324 is 188,000. The buildings that we rent are first, the Busch Building, for which we pay \$7,000 a year. I will not go into the history of that building. I had something to do with the rental of it and know that I was able to save \$2,000 on the original appropriation that was made.

We have the topographer in that building, part of the salary and allowance division of the First Assistant Postmaster-General's Office, a branch of the railway mail service, a number of clerks belonging to the rural free delivery that we took out of the Star building and canceled the lease there and saved the Government considerable money on the rental. We have the supply division. In order to guard against crippling the service we have put a portion of the supplies in the basement of the Busch Building so that if there is a fire in the present supply division the service would not be totally paralyzed. We keep it there simply as a mere matter of emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. You divide the supplies so that if you have a fire at one place you will not lose them all?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir; we keep about a sixth there—enough to bridge us over in case of a fire—in the dangerous place that we keep for the supplies. We have there, in the various stages of mechanical improvement and repair, motors and such things that would not come very nicely into the Post-Office building, and really there is no room for them. You will see that it is quite an important division of the Post-Office service. Portions of those divisions should not be so far away from the Post-Office building. If we had an annex we could have a rearrangement of this service where there would be some system, regularity, and promptness in communication.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the loss in cartage and time in going from one building to another?

Mr. WYNNE. The loss in cartage is very small, for we have a wagon appropriated for which provides for that very nicely. The loss is in sending for records. Members are constantly asking for information. We can telephone, but it takes time, and it wastes the time of the members and the chiefs who must leave their work and walk over to the building and then back to their work. It is very trying sometimes.

The next building is known as the Rink Building. That is a building formerly used as a natatorium or swimming school, and then as a skating rink. That is where it got its name. That building is on E street between Sixth and Seventh streets. For that building, which is used for the storage of supplies, we pay \$4,000 a year rent. There is a floor space of 28,000 square feet. I think that estimate is overstated, because I know the ground plan shows 12,000 feet, and if there was another floor, which there is not, there would be only 24,000 feet. I think they make up the 28,000 square feet by calculating the tiers. They have a succession of tiers, and they must count that floor space. I should say that we have, at the outside, 24,000 square feet in that building. It is a ramshackle affair. It is liable to fall down at any time and is in an insanitary condition.

It contains the entire supplies of the Post-Office Department. There are no accommodations for the clerks. In case of fire we would be greatly injured, and so we have taken the precaution of putting a partial supply in another place.

The next building is called the Mail Equipment Shop, for which we pay a rental of \$5,000 per annum. That is under the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and is for the repair of mail bags and locks. It is occupied entirely by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General's force. Of course, those of you who have seen that place

know that it is not fit for Government employees, but it is the best we have. It has been a matter of complaint for years. It is dusty and dirty and lacks light and ventilation. That is so well known that I need hardly say anything about it.

We have now for the storage of the files of the Department a building on E street between Ninth and Tenth. It is known as the Merchants' Transfer and Storage Company. For that we pay \$3,000 a year. There is a total of \$19,000.

Now, as to the Treasury Department, I would like to read a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury under date of July 21, 1904, signed by me as Acting Postmaster-General:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., July 21, 1904.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to existing conditions in the Post-Office Department building. The working space is overcrowded to a great degree. Notwithstanding the fact that certain divisions have been removed to the Busch Building in an effort to relieve the congestion, it has become necessary to locate many clerks in the corridors, which is inconvenient and objectionable in various ways.

The Department is expecting great difficulty in providing suitable quarters for the purchasing agent, whose office was created at the last session of Congress. The nature of his duties requires him to be in constant touch with all of the other offices, and makes it necessary for him to be located in this building. At present it has been found impossible to assign to him any other quarters than a single room on the eighth floor and the adjacent corridor, where valuable records are being exposed without proper protection.

In view of the foregoing, it would relieve this Department of much embarrassment if the Treasury Department should be willing to assign for the accommodation of the purchasing agent a certain portion of the rooms on the sixth floor.

A favorable consideration of this suggestion will be highly appreciated.

Very respectfully,

R. J. WYNNE,
Acting Postmaster-General.

The committee knows that on the sixth floor and the floors above the Auditor for the Treasury Department is quartered, and I had to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury to grant me some relief. He promised at a Cabinet meeting that he would look into the matter and do what he could, but I have had no relief from that direction at all. I was compelled to order people out of one room to provide accommodations for the purchasing agent. He is now crowded in two rooms, with his force very much cramped, not at all suitable for him or for the conduct of affairs of the Department. He is a very important officer, as you know, and controls, regulates, and guards the purchase of supplies for the Postmaster-General, who, of course, personally can not attend to that business. That was a very wise provision of Congress.

There are clerks now in the halls exposed to drafts, and there are clerks in the rooms where there is insufficient light.

I know that if Congress could purchase this square, which is close to the Department, and put thereon a suitable fireproof building, that the post-office business and the public business could be conducted with greater satisfaction to everybody. I believe it to be in the interests of economy, in the interest of safety, and certainly for the relief of the Postmaster-General and all the assistants.

Mr. BENTON. Does this block adjoin the post-office building?

Mr. WYNNE. It is separated by a street.

Mr. BENTON. Is it the intention to build the building and bridge the street?

Mr. WYNNE. We have not given any consideration to that. It could be done. It has been done.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You could either do that or tunnel under the street?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir; we could do either one.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the block right south of the post-office building?

Mr. WYNNE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is there on the block?

Mr. WYNNE. A number of cheap buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. They are cheap buildings; no expensive buildings?

Mr. WYNNE. No, sir. Some of them are occupied for good purposes and some for bad purposes. Under the police regulations the bad people are confined within a certain locality, and if this building should be constructed it would rid the city of a very bad spot. I am not speaking in the interest of anything but the Post-Office Department. This location was selected, so I am informed, because it was convenient to the building and could be used in the most economical way.

JANUARY 28, 1905.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SURGEON-GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Your first item, General, is Chicago Marine Hospital, for building for surgeons' quarters, \$15,000; completion of north boundary wall, \$2,500, in all, \$17,500.

Doctor WYMAN. The necessity for the surgeons' quarters lies in the fact that the surgeon is now quartered in the hospital building, and it would be economy to take him out of the hospital, giving more room for patients. Besides that, it is bad policy to have the surgeons' quarters right in the hospital. This matter was brought up once before, I think. This was in the last estimate, a year ago.

The completion of the north boundary wall is a very important matter out there. You understand, the hospital faces one of the fine boulevards in a park in Chicago and extends back to the Lake front, and the grounds of the hospital were formerly lined on either side—on the north and south sides—by an old wooden fence which was torn down, and under an appropriation a low stone wall was built on each side, but the appropriation did not hold out for building both walls. One wall was completed and there was remaining 161 feet of it uncompleted. This is to provide for the completion of

that wall. The Representative from that district is very much in earnest about this, inasmuch as the wall separates the hospital grounds from the adjoining residences. When this hospital was first built it was in a very isolated locality, but since then it has become a very fine locality, and this provision is simply to complete the protection of the neighbors' yards from our own hospital and to put the grounds in condition in keeping with the surrounding property.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Cleveland, Ohio, marine hospital, improvement to hospital, \$15,000.

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; that is a very important matter that hospital was constructed in 1852. The property was leased to a local hospital association from 1875 to 1896. The woodwork has suffered from long and severe use; in fact, it is worn out. The window frames and sashes are beyond repair, and the door frames, etc., have repeatedly been repaired and fitted until new doors are absolutely necessary. That is a fine hospital, a stone building, and since we have taken it back from the lessees we have improved it from time to time, not attempting to do it all at once. Under the appropriation we erected a new boiler house and got the heating apparatus in good condition, and we have made a good many minor repairs; but these additions have been reported on by special architects sent out there to report upon them, and it is absolutely necessary to have this \$15,000 to put that building into a usable condition.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a general fund, Doctor, out of which you can make repairs?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; minor repairs, but it will not stand these large repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an annual appropriation?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; the regular receipts from the tax on tonnage.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you in that fund now?

Doctor WYMAN. We will not have any at the end of this fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does it amount to?

Doctor WYMAN. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expend all that for repairs?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; not for repairs. That is for the maintenance of the stations and the service.

The CHAIRMAN. You can use it for repairs, though?

Doctor WYMAN. It can be done; but in the case of big repairs like those we like to have authority from Congress for making them.

KEY WEST, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for Key West, Fla., for improvement to breakwater, \$5,000; surgeon's quarters, \$8,000; in all, \$13,000.

Dr. WYMAN. There is a breakwater there about 350 feet in length. It is out of repair, and the space between the water and the hospital is very small, and by putting this breakwater farther out we can

reclaim a lot of ground and add to the extent of our reservation there. We reclaimed about 12,000 square feet of land, which will be added and reclaimed by this. The hospital there is a very small one. The surgeon is obliged to be quartered in it. By building a surgeon's residence there, we will have the necessary room for patients. We can not quarter more than 15 or 20 patients in the hospital now. It ought to be enlarged.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you quartered there now?

Doctor WYMAN. We generally have it full all the time.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Louisville, Ky., laundry and attendants' quarters, \$6,000.

Doctor WYMAN. We have now for laundry purposes a small room, about 10 by 14 feet, in the basement, and it is so incomplete that we have been obliged to send some of the laundry out. This is a necessary addition to that hospital. Otherwise, the hospital is in fine condition.

I would say that Mr. Sherley, the Representative from that district, is very much interested in this, and offered to come before this committee in its behalf; and if I had not been ill I would have written him and asked him to come and say something about it here. He is very much interested in it. We have put the hospital in fine condition there. We have a fine piece of parking connected with it, and the hospital is doing a great deal of work; and the laundry, it goes without saying, is a very essential part of the hospital, and is a necessary thing.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is New York hospital [reading]: "For boiler house and power plant, including isolation ward, disinfecting house, and attendants' quarters, \$70,000; renovation of hospital building, \$175,000; officers' quarters (double), \$25,000; improvement of fences, roadways, and walks, \$14,000; in all, \$284,000."

Doctor WYMAN. That hospital, you know, was recently bought, within a couple of years, by an appropriation act. Efforts had been made to purchase that hospital for about twenty years. It was the old Seamen's Retreat Hospital, built somewhere back in the forties. The structure, while a fine stone structure, is not modern in its interior.

This is the largest port in the United States, and the property we bought there is magnificent. It was a fine purchase. The property has appreciated in value very much since the purchase was made, and the Government is a great gainer from that purchase. But of course the port of New York should have a model hospital. We have been getting along since the purchase of the property, doing the best we could with the very old building. This estimate was made last year, and, I believe, the year before; but it has been passed over heretofore.

Mr. GARDNER. Which one of those items do you regard as the most essential?

Doctor WYMAN. I do not think it would be wise to appropriate any of that without appropriating all, because when we come to recast

that place the work could be done more economically if it is done at one time.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Port Townsend, Wash.

Doctor WYMAN. We have asked there for simply a building to cost \$3,000, which is to contain a laboratory and a place for making necropsies, and a disinfecting room. We have no facilities of that kind there at all. They were never provided. One of our regulations is that every patient who dies shall be subject to a post-mortem, and the results are recorded. That regulation can not be carried out there. We need a laboratory there, as every other hospital needs a laboratory, for clinical work, and a disinfecting room where we can disinfect the clothing of patients, etc. That is a small item, but it is necessary to make that hospital complete. It is a fine hospital and doing great work. I should like very much to see that provision made for it.

Mr. GARDNER. Post-mortems are made elsewhere in the country in the hospitals, and reports are made on them?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; but they all have post-mortem rooms.

Mr. GARDNER. Suppose a person dies somewhere where there is no hospital?

Doctor WYMAN. They do not make post-mortems in private practice, as a rule.

Mr. GARDNER. I do not know, but I understood that they are quite common nowadays.

Doctor WYMAN. These post-mortems are all classified, and they are made a feature of the annual report, with a view of collecting statistics and drawing inferences from them.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is San Francisco, Cal., for buildings for attendants' quarters, \$6,000.

Doctor WYMAN. We require a two-story plain building for the hospital attendants. The building now used is too small to accommodate them, and they are obliged to sleep wherever they can find room—some in wards and some in small rooms attached to the wards. There are 31 attendants there and about 100 patients on hand constantly.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Washington, D. C., hygienic laboratory, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, for additional building and grading, \$75,000.

Doctor WYMAN. May I just add one word in regard to these marine hospitals before you go to that? You see we have asked for appropriations for only about six. We have 21 marine hospitals, and I have cut out the requests from officers right along, from nearly all of them, and have only brought this limited number in.

Now, in regard to this hygienic laboratory, I would like to read a short statement I have prepared about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Doctor WYMAN (reading) :

The original appropriation of \$35,000 was for the hygienic laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service. The laboratory at that time consisted of but one division, viz, bacteriology.

Since this appropriation was made the law of July 1, 1902, was passed, creating three new divisions in the laboratory, viz, chemistry, pharmacology, and zoology. The building obtained by the appropriation is therefore just about one-fourth the necessary size, and the result is overcrowding.

I had hoped to have had the pleasure of taking you to see that, Mr. Chairman, and I hope to have that pleasure yet. We have four divisions quartered in that building, and our desire is to have another building, so that there will be two divisions in each building. The work there is very important and is going on constantly, and the officers are hampered for want of room.

I have here considerable matter about that laboratory, and I would like to have a little statement in regard to it published with this hearing, if agreeable to yourselves and if there is no objection to it.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is not too long.

Doctor WYMAN. I would like to say a few words then, anyhow, in regard to it.

[Reading]: By the act passed at the same session of Congress added duties were imposed upon the hygienic laboratory, viz, "the investigation of contagious diseases and matters relating to the public health." In accordance with the terms of this act the laboratory is making ready to prepare a standard antitoxic unit for diphtheritic serum. This work requires minute attention to detail and abundant room in order to insure accuracy, which is the first essential of a government standard.

In accordance with the law approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes," the laboratory has been required to investigate the purity and potency of vaccine viruses, various toxins, and antitoxins that are offered for sale in this country, both from abroad and of domestic manufacture. This added duty requires a large additional amount of space.

One of the duties of the laboratory is to examine for potency and purity all of the drugs and chemicals purchased by the Service for issue. This the laboratory is prepared to do in its divisions of chemistry and pharmacology, but so far has been unable on account of lack of space to properly carry out this work.

For the purpose of standardizing antitoxins, examining vaccine viruses, and other biological work required of the laboratory by law and the regulations, stables and animal houses are necessary for the proper care and propagation of animals.

For the instruction of officers, additional space is necessary for the installation of disinfecting machinery, which apparatus may also be used by the District of Columbia in practical work during epidemics or other times of need.

The site upon which the laboratory is constructed was ceded by the Navy Department and that part of the property remaining in the possession of the Navy Department is being very handsomely improved. A new statue of Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the pioneer American physicians,

will be erected by the American Medical Association at the foot of Twenty-fourth street within 100 feet of our portion of the property. The Navy Department will also construct ornamental granite approaches and a stairway to this portion of the reservation. It is therefore incumbent upon us to grade, terrace, and improve our reservation in keeping with its surroundings.

The purpose of this estimate is to improve our grounds. We have done the grading; but no other improvements have been done, and it is very unsightly, and the approach is very bad.

DEDUCTIONS FROM PAY OF SEAMEN.

The CHAIRMAN. General, this whole business was formerly paid for by deductions from the pay of seamen, was it not?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That plan was abolished, and there is no deduction now from their pay, is there?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now it is paid from the tonnage tax?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you get about \$850,000 a year from this source?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it going to pay the expense of this service?

Doctor WYMAN. I do not think it will, hereafter.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not go back to the old plan of deducting from the pay of the seamen?

Doctor WYMAN. I do not know. I had not thought about that.

The CHAIRMAN. They get the benefit of this hospital service free of charge?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no charge whatever made against them?

Doctor WYMAN. It is considered an aid to American commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. On the rivers we care for them in the inland hospitals, do we, for instance, at the Louisville, Ky., and Evansville, Ind., hospitals? And at the seaports patients are cared for there?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Up to date you have managed to get along out of the tonnage tax?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; but you will understand the tonnage tax used to be sufficient for the Service as it was; but even while it was simply the Marine-Hospital Service there were various duties, additional duties, imposed upon it from time to time, growing out of its relations to the sailors and vessels and quarantine, and the quarantine service imposed the sanitation of ships, and that led up to the Service taking charge of epidemics. So that the Service grew until its real functions were far beyond what its name indicated, and consequently, on July 1, 1902, the Service was reorganized and put upon a new basis, practically, and given a new name. Its name now is the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and it has continued under its new name to perform its functions and have its expenses met as heretofore out of that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why we could not go back to the plan of deducting from the seaman's pay a small amount?

Doctor WYMAN. It was a very difficult law in its administration. It was difficult to administer it. There was a great deal of trouble in connection with it. I was not Surgeon-General at that time, but I recall that Congress finally concluded to do away with it altogether—I mean the tax—and I remember it was unpopular and difficult of administration and difficult of collection. I had not thought of that, Mr. Chairman, and I would not like to give a positive answer on it without thinking that over.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if you will think it over and submit your opinion on it we will be obliged.

Mr. GARDNER. Are officers admitted on the same basis as the men and receive free care?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. This is wholly for civil employees?

Doctor WYMAN. Altogether.

Mr. GARDNER. Not military?

Doctor WYMAN. Not at all.

Mr. BENTON. Who takes care of the sailors? Where do they come in?

Doctor WYMAN. The sailors of the Navy.

Mr. BENTON. Yes.

Doctor WYMAN. They have medical care in the naval hospitals.

Mr. BENTON. So has the Army

Mr. GARDNER. And any seaman sailing under the American flag, whether employed by a private corporation or anybody else, is cared for here gratuitously?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; we treat 58,000 seamen a year in our hospitals and dispensaries. That has been going on for more than a century. The service was started in the year 1879.

Mr. GARDNER. That is, not the gratuitous service, but this service was then started?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

QUARANTINE STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we will pass to quarantine stations, if there are no further questions.

Doctor WYMAN. I would like to leave this memorandum. I feel I have not said enough about that laboratory. I am afraid to bore you, and I would like to leave this; and if the clerk thinks that there are parts which are unnecessary to print, he can leave them out.

REEDY ISLAND, DELAWARE RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. Under quarantine stations, the first is Reedy Island, Delaware River; isolation hospital, laundry machinery, and so on, \$11,600.

Doctor WYMAN. There is no isolation hospital there as yet, and the contagious cases should be isolated in a building placed at some distance from the other structures. That isolation hospital is estimated at \$9,500. Then we need laundry machinery there, which we have not got at present. What we want now is a hand laundry. At quar-

antine stations the laundry should be perfect. I will say that Reedy Island is the station for Philadelphia. It is 45 miles below the city of Philadelphia. It is one of the busiest stations we have in the service. It is a finely equipped station. These matters are necessary for still further improvement of it.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Delaware Breakwater quarantine station, \$8,900.

Doctor WYMAN. The completion of barracks there consists in putting in a ceiling for the present barracks. At present they are not water-tight and can not be kept clean or comfortable, and they need grooved ceiling and storm sides on the exposed sides. That station down there, at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, is in the nature of a fortification. It is a refuge station. If a ship comes from an European port with serious contagion on board and a large number of passengers, we have to take them off and hold them under observation. These barracks were originally erected for protection against cholera, which is most rampant in the summer time. They were never made perfectly warm and comfortable for use in winter, but they should be. There should be a place there where, in case an infected ship comes in and we have got to take care of the people, we can do it and administer to their comfort at the same time.

BOCA GRANDE, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Boca Grande, Fla., quarantine station. For boathouse and landing, quarters, and equipment, \$15,500.

Doctor WYMAN. We have authority to change the present quarantine station there, at the mouth of Charlotte Harbor, to a neighboring Government reservation. We have got to get off our present site, which does not belong to us and is needed by a railroad which has its terminus there. Therefore this estimate has been made to properly fit up a quarantine station at the entrance of Charlotte Harbor. However, that is a matter which I believe we could get along without for another year.

GULF STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Gulf quarantine station. For main gangway, fence, and boathouse, \$10,600.

Doctor WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, the Gulf quarantine station at Ship Island, Miss., is the most important station on the Gulf of Mexico. We receive the ships from Central American, Mexican, and West Indian ports. It is an isolated station, and it has been put in excellent condition. A good deal of money has been appropriated for it in times past, and its importance has been recognized by Congress. The principal expense is the erection of a gangway and a boat landing. The water shoals for a great distance from the landing, and we have no way of getting up to the island with a boat, and there is no fit boat landing. The water is shoaling in front of the reservation and the present gangway can only be approached by small rowboats and

at high tide. About 1,000 feet of additional gangway is needed to reach 5 feet depth of water.

As to the fence, the service has several cows, which are the only source of milk supply. The island is too large to permit them to roam at will, and further, there are numerous wild cattle that must be kept away from the tame stock and prevented from overrunning the reservation. The boathouse that we have there now is old and decayed, besides having been much damaged by severe storms. Some new material is needed, which, together with the salvage from the old building, can be used to construct a new house.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is San Francisco quarantine station; for telephone line, etc., \$10,500.

Doctor WYMAN. I do not know whether or not I have a letter which was sent through the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chairman. I thought it was printed.

The CHAIRMAN. We have it.

Mr. COURTS. It is about Angel Island.

Doctor WYMAN. Yes. Shall I read the Secretary's letter about this?

Mr. BENTON. Tell us what you know about it?

Doctor WYMAN. It is a telephone line; I tried to impress upon you last year that that was a great necessity. It was passed by, and since then we have had great complaints from the steamship companies and from merchants of San Francisco. We had an old army cable that we were using and it gave out completely; and now, without any cable at all, we are unable to get our officers to the ships as promptly as we should. It causes a delay of several hours, and in the meantime it may make a big ship lose the proper tide for getting up. The Secretary wrote this letter to you:

The CHAIRMAN. You may put it in the record.

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; here it is:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 15, 1904.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
United States Senate.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your special attention to the urgent necessity for telephonic communication between the United States quarantine station, located upon Angel Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, and the city of San Francisco.

For several years this important station used a strand of the old telegraphic cable laid by the War Department, but sometime since this cable gave out beyond repair, and there is now no communication with the city except by boat. This, of necessity, is slow, and results in many delays. Not long ago an incoming vessel was unable to dock for twenty-four hours because of the inconvenience in communicating with the quarantine officer, thereby losing tide, and was compelled to wait.

The cost of laying the necessary cable is estimated at \$6,500, which was included in the estimate for the fiscal year 1905. The House Committee on Appropriations having failed to include it in the sundry civil appropriation bill, your committee, at my request, reported it favorably, but it was stricken out in conference. It is a matter of great importance to the shipping interests of San Francisco.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary of Treasury.

COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Columbia River quarantine station?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes. For main gangway, bulkhead, and grading, detention quarters, and a telephone line, \$19,500. This Columbia River quarantine station is the principal quarantine for Portland, Oreg., and it is the only disinfecting station on the coast between San Francisco and Port Townsend.

Mr. BENTON. What is the distance to Port Townsend?

Doctor WYMAN. I should say 1,000 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for a telephone line here?

Doctor WYMAN. You can cut that out. We can get along without that. I had a note here to cut this out, because we found difficulty in getting a right of way for the telephone. The necessity for it is another story. If we cut the telephone out it would be \$1,500. We have estimated that for the telephone.

Now, for the approach to the wharf, 700 feet; the approach to the gangway is rotten and near dissolution. We have bought an old cannery establishment there for our station, and it was the only site we could get. The purchase was a good one, but the pier was bad at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would it take to put your gangway back?

Doctor WYMAN. \$7,500.

Mr. GARDNER. I would like to ask, who are brought to these various quarantine stations? What classes of people?

Doctor WYMAN. All ships that enter from foreign ports are obliged to be inspected there, and if there is any infection the ship itself has got to be treated. The sick have to be taken off, and those who have been in contact with the sick must be taken off and kept under observation until the period of incubation is passed.

Mr. GARDNER. Simply for foreign ships?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, for foreign ships. All those Pacific coast quarantine stations have become very important on account of the rapidly increasing commerce with Japan and China, and the facilities furnished at these quarantine stations are directly in the interest of commerce. A big ship held an hour longer than is necessary at one of these stations entails a great loss upon its owners, and the messages we get from them sometimes are quite strenuous if everything is not provided for properly in conducting business. A good quarantine station, Mr. Chairman, is really one of the most powerful aids to commerce.

The CHAIRMAN. Now your gangway there—you expect that to cost \$7,500?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; the bulkhead is to protect the front of the reservation. The high tide encroaches upon and washes away the water front, and drift collects in the cove, and succeeding tides carry it in the piling and endanger the structure over the water. The bulkhead will tend to prevent the grounding of logs and allow them to slide along and pass out of the cove. The space inside the bulkhead should be filled with dirt taken from the high part of the reservation. This will also enlarge the available space for building, the

reservation now being too small—less than 4 acres. That is all we could get. That bulkheading is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it cost?

Doctor WYMAN. \$6,500. Then the detention quarters, for crews of vessels detained in quarantine. There are no quarters for the purpose, and a building is needed. The legislature of Oregon has just passed a law doing away with their local quarantine, and confiding it to the General Government—the National Quarantine Service. Of course this quarantine had already been established, but they had one or two small ports where they were still maintaining their quarantine functions. But by reason of their confidence in the United States they have abjured their State quarantine rights and given them over to the United States Government. Of course it ought to have been the policy of the Government to have national quarantine, and under these circumstances the quarantine establishments should be made all that they should be.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Port Townsend quarantine station. Washington.

Doctor WYMAN. Yes. For isolation hospital, and drainage, and grading, \$9,500. We need an isolation hospital there for contagious and infectious diseases. The station now has no such building. We get at that Port Townsend quarantine station ships from Japan and China, often with bubonic plague on board and smallpox, and we ought to have a place where we can keep these contagious diseases.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with them now?

Doctor WYMAN. We put them in tents. We have a hospital there, but every quarantine station should have two hospitals. One should be a hospital of observation, when the cases are under suspicion, to put them in one hospital, and as soon as we find they are down with contagious disease to put them in the contagious-disease hospital. We should have a hospital for known contagious diseases that have to be treated.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, gentlemen, we will go on to page 68.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Doctor WYMAN. This is the ordinary Quarantine Service.

The CHAIRMAN. You insert here a new station, Perth Amboy, N.J.?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; that is a station that has been turned over to us during the year by the State authorities of New Jersey.

The CHAIRMAN. How much additional cost does that involve?

Doctor WYMAN. That adds the cost of running a launch and a medical officer. That is about all at present.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it is the policy of the Government to take up all these stations and relieve the States?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; the law authorizes it—the law of February, 1893. You know the laws regarding quarantine in the States were quite various and conflicting. The Federal law was passed to

bring about uniformity of quarantine methods. There was a great lack of uniformity under the old State régime. One State would have a mild quarantine for the purpose of diverting traffic to it, while in another the laws might be rigid to keep out epidemic diseases. One would be rigid and the other lax.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$335,000 last year, and you ask for \$350,000 this year. What brings about the increase?

Doctor WYMAN. This Perth Amboy item does not cut a very large figure. Then there is a boarding steamer that we have had to send to the Savannah quarantine, and the maintenance of that vessel adds to the necessity of increasing the yearly appropriation. And besides that, the repairs of our vessels throughout the quarantine service are always a little greater than we expected.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have any deficiency this year in the quarantine service?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; we will not.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next general item is the prevention of epidemics.

Doctor WYMAN. I suppose you have before you a letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury about that?

Mr. BENTON. On leprosy?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; not on leprosy. There is a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, which I would like to read, sir. It reads as follows:

TUBERCULOSIS IN ALASKA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Washington, January 20, 1905.

SIR: Referring to the estimate heretofore transmitted for preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases for the year 1906, I have to request that there be added thereto a provision permitting the use of this appropriation for special inquiries into the cause of prevalence or spread of tuberculosis and typhoid fever.

This provision relates to the inquiry only, and does not authorize expenditures for suppressing these diseases. I transmit herewith the form of the appropriation as desired to meet this end.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

"Preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases: The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in case of threatened or actual epidemics of cholera, typhus fever, yellow fever, smallpox, bubonic plague, Chinese plague, or black death, to use the unexpended balance of the sums appropriated and reappropriated by the sundry civil appropriation act approved April twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four, and one hundred thousand dollars in addition thereto, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in aid of State and local boards, or otherwise in his discretion; and in such emergency in the execution of any quarantine laws which may be then in force, the same to be immediately available. The compensation and allowances of medical officers and employees shall be payable from this appropriation when appointed or detailed to carry out its provisions, and also when appointed or detailed to make investigation into the cause of prevalence or spread of tuberculosis and typhoid fever."

This matter came up through a letter from the President, transmitting a memorandum from Mr. Jarvis, collector of customs in Alaska, calling attention to the fearful prevalence of tuberculosis among the natives of Alaska, and asking that officers of the Public Health and Marine Service be detailed to investigate the facts and give advice as to the remedy. The President was very much interested in it, and hoped that something could be done.

The investigation of tuberculosis in a laboratory way can be done under present laws, but this would not be a laboratory investigation. It would be an investigation into conditions in Alaska, and I could not see that there was any law under which we could incur that expenditure.

The epidemic fund, under which we have investigated in regard to a good many diseases, is limited to certain specific diseases. The law says cholera, yellow fever, typhoid fever, smallpox, and bubonic plague. Tuberculosis is not one of those diseases, and very frequently we are asked, as a Public Health Service, to find out why a certain place is infected with typhoid fever, and all that is wanted is the advice of an officer. We send that officer, and unless there is some laboratory connection with it, we have no right to do it. We should not do it unless we can find some laboratory work in connection with it. But it would not take a large amount at all from the epidemic fund. These investigations would not be expensive, but we would like to have that authority, when we are called upon, as the President has called upon us now to make such an investigation into tuberculosis, to simply send our men and pay them out of this fund.

Mr. GARDNER. Does not that trench a little on the prerogatives of the States generally?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; we are very careful about that. We will not do a thing of that kind without the request of the State boards.

Mr. GARDNER. I do not mean that. I mean, Is not the Federal Government assuming to do what the States themselves ought to do?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; I think not. The States are expected, of course, to look after their own public-health matters, but there are certain things in which they are lacking, and things which, in the interest of other States, should be looked after by the Federal Government. For instance, if there is a badly infected stream, infected with typhoid fever in a certain State, and that water is pouring down to another State, that latter State is very much interested in it, and that is where the General Government would come in—in interstate or national matters.

Mr. BENTON. How much do you think it would be necessary to appropriate for this?

Doctor WYMAN. This is an emergency fund—an epidemic fund—and they appropriate every year the amount that is left over. We have not added anything at all to this amount.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is there in this fund now, General?

Doctor WYMAN. About \$200,000 is in the fund now.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is necessary to add this?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, I do. That epidemic fund has been the salvation of this country in protecting it from epidemic diseases for the past ten years. It has been the policy of Congress always to

keep it up. It is under the direction of the President, and there is no telling, of course, how much of it may have to be used.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you ask here, "including pay and allowances of all officers and employees of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service assigned to duty in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same." What power does that give you that you do not have at the present time?

Doctor WYMAN. Heretofore we have always paid the officers detailed on epidemic work out of the epidemic fund. It was quite evident to my mind that that was the intent of the appropriation. But by a strict construction the Comptroller has decided that if I send a regularly commissioned officer of this corps, say to Panama or to Guayaquil, Ecuador, in the interest of preventing the introduction of yellow fever into the United States, we have got to pay the salary of that officer out of our regular fund instead of out of the epidemic fund. That expense is considerable, and the regular fund can not stand it. This is simply to meet the opinion of the Comptroller in the matter so that we can pay, as heretofore, out of the epidemic fund the salaries of officers when detailed on epidemic duty.

Mr. BENTON. Does that end it, Mr. Courts?

Mr. COURTS. That is all. Did you submit to him that document, No. 52, about Hawaii?

HAWAIIAN QUARANTINE SERVICE.

Mr. BENTON. No, sir. Doctor, have you seen that document, Document No. 52, about the Territory of Hawaii [submitting document]?

Doctor WYMAN. A bill has been introduced, and is before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, with regard to this, calling for \$150,000. It has been prepared and introduced in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his last annual message.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing to do until the bill is enacted into law?

Doctor WYMAN. I suppose not.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF MR. WM. M. MEREDITH, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Accompanied by Mr. Thomas J. Sullivan, Assistant Director.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain, please turn to page 41 of the bill. For labor and expenses of engraving and printing you ask an increase of \$81,740.

Mr. MEREDITH. That is accounted for by the increase of work for the coming year. It is based upon the figures given to us by the different divisions—by the Treasury, and the Comptroller of the Cur-

rency, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—for whom the work is done.

The CHAIRMAN. How is your fund for this year? Are you going to get through the year without any deficiency?

Mr. MEREDITH. We have a deficiency, Mr. Hemenway, of about the same amount as that which we were cut down last year, about \$78,000.

Mr. BENTON. We did not cut your estimate but \$23,000.

Mr. MEREDITH. On this particular item, yes. But I meant the aggregate.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that will be the total deficiency on all the items?

Mr. MEREDITH. Yes, sir; that will embrace all that.

The CHAIRMAN. Your increases right straight through are due to increased demands?

Mr. MEREDITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the estimates of the different Departments of the amount of work that will be required for the next fiscal year, and on these you base your estimate?

Mr. MEREDITH. Yes, sir; that is all covered in the data.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in addition that you care to say in regard to the items you have requested?

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Mr. MEREDITH. I would like, if the committee would allow me, to introduce the subject of vehicles.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; go ahead.

Mr. MEREDITH. The legislative bill cuts us out altogether. You know the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is isolated and away from the other Departments. I have frequent trips to make to the Treasury, and other officials have to go out on business very often, and it seems to me there ought to be an exception for myself and also for the Public Printer. It says only by specific legislation can we do this.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you use a carriage for, Captain?

Mr. MEREDITH. I use it for going to the Treasury, coming to the Capitol when necessary on official work, and frequently I use it in taking sick women home. I have a carriage for that purpose expressly, but one is not enough.

The CHAIRMAN. How often each day, on the average, do you have to use your carriage for official purposes?

Mr. MEREDITH. I would probably make two trips to the Treasury a day, and sometimes oftener. Sometimes the Secretary wants to see me immediately.

The CHAIRMAN. And different employees of your department are called to the Treasury Department from time to time?

Mr. MEREDITH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use the carriage for other than official purposes?

Mr. MEREDITH. I have done so. I have used it to go home and to come to the Bureau. But perhaps that might be regarded as official.

The CHAIRMAN. You want a provision to be allowed to use the carriage for official purposes?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The legislative bill prohibits the use of any vehicles, and it is necessary to have this provision.

The CHAIRMAN. What does that memorandum say?

Mr. COURTS (reading). Memorandum of an amendment to the item for material and miscellaneous expenses under heading "Engraving and Printing." Add after the words "miscellaneous expenses" the following: "And for the purchase, maintaining, and caring for such horses and vehicles, including a coupe for the use of the Director, as are actually necessary in conducting the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," so that the item will read:

"Materials and Miscellaneous Expenses: Engravers' and printers' materials, and other materials, except distinctive paper, and for miscellaneous expenses, and for the purchase, maintaining, and caring for such horses and vehicles, including a coupe for the use of the Director, as are actually necessary in conducting the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$510,557."

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we added after that the words "official purposes or official duty."

Mr. BENTON. I understand you to say you have one carriage there?

Mr. MEREDITH. We have a depot wagon that is in very constant use for taking sick people home. There are over 1,700 women in the Bureau. They frequently are taken sick and have to be taken home.

The CHAIRMAN. You use your depot wagon for that?

Mr. MEREDITH. Yes, sir; and also very frequently what is called the Director's carriage is used for that purpose.

JANUARY 25, 1905.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. T. HUNTINGTON, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Huntington, you ask for \$260,000 this year, and you had \$243,000 last year, for the purchase of paper?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What causes the increase?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is due to an increase in the estimate of the Treasurer. He thinks he will require 3,000,000 sheets more this year than last year, and approximately that will cost \$17,000, the difference between those two sums.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know why he anticipates the use of a larger amount of paper? What is the reason?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. The fact of it is he is short on his small denominations of paper money. He was telling me yesterday that the issues had been in his office only a month and had not had time to get seasoned. His denominations of ones and twos are both short. That is the reason of it. We have used up, or will use up, this year every dollar of last year's appropriation, and he is still running short on those small denominations.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions, gentlemen? That is the only item you have?

STATEMENT OF MR. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 58 of the bill, Mr. Treasurer, you will find the item "Distinctive paper for United States securities." You had last year \$243,000 and you ask this year for \$260,000. What occasions the increase?

Mr. ROBERTS. The matter of dollars is not what is in my mind. It is the number of sheets, which of course will determine the number of dollars. We have asked for 3,020,000 sheets more than for this current year. In the current year the number of sheets is the same as last year. The need is occasioned by the great growth in the demand for small notes.

We are trying to get a little ahead on notes, so that we will not have to put them out green. We have been compelled of late to use some notes within ten days of their coming from the press, and frequently within a month of their coming from the press, whereas for the exercise of economy it is very much better that they should be seasoned for three months, at least, and more.

We are now printing only ones, twos, and tens in order to get, as I say, a little ahead. We have issued thus far in this month of January 13 per cent more than in the corresponding days of last January, and the increase is wholly in small notes. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of large notes, and there is a continual increase in the demand for small notes. We need the paper asked for in order to meet that demand. That is briefly the case. If you desire figures to illustrate the facts, I can furnish them.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expended the appropriation for last year, or made contracts that will cover it?

Mr. ROBERTS. Yes, sir; that is a matter wholly within the jurisdiction of Mr. Huntington, who was before you. But I know that to be the fact.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other matter that you desire to present to the committee?

Mr. ROBERTS. Nothing. I came up at the request of Mr. Huntington to give the details of the need for additional paper.

EXPENSES OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Under expenses of national currency there is one.

The CHAIRMAN. That is on page 60 of the bill. Is there any statement you want to make in regard to it?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Nothing, except if there is to be any reduction of the appropriations, I think it would be safer to reduce this one. I have a better supply of this paper on hand than of the other, so that if it is necessary for you to reduce at all, instead of your making any reduction in the estimate of the Treasurer for distinctive paper, it would be safer to make it here.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get along with the amount you had last year for the other item, can you?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. I do not think so, Mr. Hemenway. Business is growing all the time. The business is growing, and the demand for money is growing.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of securities and money do you print with this paper? Just the bills?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Everything except national-bank notes. This includes silver certificates and gold certificates, Treasury notes of 1890, and all that sort of thing—United States notes, and so on. The national-bank notes come out of the other appropriation, for expenses of national currency.

The CHAIRMAN. How much could that be reduced?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. I think about \$12,000. I had a talk with the Deputy Comptroller this morning, and he authorized me to say that.

The CHAIRMAN. It is \$40,000 now, and you think you can get along with \$28,000?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

STATEMENT OF MR. WALLACE H. HILLS, CHIEF CLERK, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. On pages 61 and 62 of the bill, Mr. Hills, is the item for assistant custodians and janitors. You had \$1,225,000 last year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have a deficiency this year?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. As you will recall, Mr. Chairman, the language of the appropriation requires that the Secretary shall so appropriate the appropriation as to prevent a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that. The only reason I asked was that there was a deficiency last year.

Mr. HILLS. That was an additional appropriation. We came in early in the season and stated to you the conditions, and you gave us that additional sum of \$20,000, which represented a cut in the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me ask you, What do you pay these custodians and janitors? Do you pay a fixed rate?

Mr. HILLS. We pay the custodians nothing. The custodians get no pay at all. In some of the larger buildings we have an assistant custodian. That is confined to the large buildings, and in the smaller buildings we have janitors, who represent the assistant custodians. In very small buildings we have nothing but laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, where you have assistant custodians, what do you pay them?

Mr. HILLS. In the larger buildings, as, for instance, that at New York, which is the largest building we have, where the business is constant, Sundays and holidays, night and day, we pay the assistant custodian \$2,500 a year. That is the largest sum paid. Next to that is the one at Boston, and at some of the other larger places we pay \$1,800. Then we drop to \$1,600, and then to \$1,200, and then to \$1,000. But I think altogether there are not more than 10 or 12 of those officials.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your scale of wages now for janitors?

Mr. HILLS. That varies according to the size of the building, Mr. Chairman. These buildings are graded according to size, and the salaries of the engineers and janitors are rated according to the grouping of the building. We do it systematically.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the high and the low rate paid?

Mr. HILLS. I think the highest sum paid a janitor is \$1,000, and that runs down from there to \$660.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, this appropriation of last year was so divided as to cover the expense for the year ending June 30 next?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have any balance left?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we will not. I have a statement of the condition of the appropriation. The available balance to-day is \$4,682, but we have anticipated, so far as we possibly could, you understand, all the expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. You have that to cover any unforeseen expense?

Mr. HILLS. Precisely.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at the increased amount asked for?

Mr. HILLS. This represents the new buildings, in the main. We have 34 new buildings to be completed during the next fiscal year. Of course that represents the larger proportion. There is a considerable number of buildings completed this year which are manned in part only during the year, you see, which next year will have to be equipped for the entire year.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many buildings have been completed this year that were manned in part?

Mr. HILLS. I have the list here. There will be 12 buildings, or 13 buildings as a matter of fact, including the building at Indianapolis.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this increased recommendation here does not mean increased pay, but simply increased service?

Mr. HILLS. That is it precisely, sir.

INSPECTOR OF FURNITURE.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask for an assistant inspector of furniture and furnishings.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; the services of such men are absolutely essential at the present time. You remember that three years ago Congress authorized a great number of new buildings. It is impossible to make that inspection properly with our present force. We have to send clerks from our office to make inspections. We could not get over that territory otherwise. It is of the utmost importance that this furniture, after it is contracted for and after its delivery at the buildings, should be thoroughly inspected. The furniture is made after our own plans and specifications, and we have to watch the contractors constantly.

The CHAIRMAN. How many assistant inspectors have you now?

Mr. HILLS. We have in our office 4 inspectors altogether. We have what is known as the general inspector, a man whose duty it is to visit all the buildings as often as he possibly can, to look into matters

generally—matters of heat and light, and matters involving an examination of the efficiency of the janitor force and the conditions of furniture. Then we have the inspector of furniture, who inspects all our furniture that goes into the new buildings and ascertains the requirements with respect to equipment. Then we have an inspector of electric-light plants and an assistant inspector of electric-light plants, whose duty it is to look after all electric lighting and wiring and to prepare plans and specifications covering such work.

Mr. GARDNER. Would he be a permanent official in this office, or would he but serve for the time being?

Mr. HILLS. He would be permanent, because we will soon have 450 new buildings, and we are making contracts all the while for furniture to be delivered to those old buildings, as well as to the new.

Mr. GARDNER. So that there would be a constant demand for his services?

Mr. HILLS. Certainly. I would not want him in the office unless there was a necessity for it.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you ever estimated what it costs to heat, light, and keep in order a post-office building? For instance, the fixed expenses of a post-office building, for example, costing \$100,000?

Mr. HILLS. That depends on who has to go into the building. If it is the court-house, as well as a post-office, the expenditures would be more than for simply a post-office. In a post-office alone, costing \$100,000, the janitor service would cost probably about \$1,300, and the heating and lighting would cost \$1,200 more, and the furnishing would cost \$3,500 or \$4,000.

Mr. GARDNER. The fixed expense would be in the neighborhood of \$3,000 a year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; in the neighborhood of \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been in the public service, in this particular place, Mr. Hills?

Mr. HILLS. I began in 1886, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. What increase have we had in public buildings—say, in the last five years?

Mr. HILLS. I will answer that in a general way. When I went into this office my recollection is that we had 100 or 125 public buildings, and the increase for several years was not more than three or four public buildings a year. Since then it has not been an uncommon thing to furnish as many as 20 public buildings in a year, and during the last ten years, or the last twelve or fourteen years, I think it will average 10 buildings a year, if not 15.

The CHAIRMAN. During the last four or five years we have almost doubled the number?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Provision was made three years ago for the erection of 157 public buildings, and the Supervising Architect, so far as Congress had made provision, has nearly all those buildings out of his office. That is, he has prepared the necessary plans and specifications.

The CHAIRMAN. Three years ago we provided for 157, you say?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many, all told, had you under the control of your office when you first went there?

Mr. HILLS. One hundred and twenty. We have now 350 already occupied, and we shall have 37, I believe, to be completed next year.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you say you went into the office?

Mr. HILLS. In 1886.

The CHAIRMAN. You had then 120 buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Of course, they were not so large in size at that time. We had a very large building at Boston, and a court-house and custom-house in New York City, and a large building at St. Louis, and one at Chicago.

Mr. GARDNER. There is a constant fixed expense with all of these?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. It probably costs more to maintain a public building than to rent and use the facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. With the sum necessary to maintain any one of lots of these buildings we could rent the best building in a town and have a nicely equipped office? The rent would not be more than the cost of maintenance?

Mr. HILLS. Yes. But our public buildings give better service. They are better lighted and better heated.

FURNITURE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. For furniture and repairs of furniture you have for the current year \$367,100?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the most of it left?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; we have not. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact we have practically nothing left. We have a deficiency estimate pending here, which you will have to consider some time in the near future, involving an appropriation for furniture for some five or six buildings, or for six or seven buildings, for which we provided no estimate. The Supervising Architect's estimate, at the time we prepared our estimates, failed to report them. In fact, he did not know they would be completed in the year. Two of them are here, and Goldsboro and Iowa City are occupied, and three more are being furnished out of the current appropriation, and that has cost us about \$13,000.

We have expended on new buildings and on extensions since the 1st of July up to the present time \$168,000. We expended on old buildings \$109,000. We shall have, when we get our odds and ends together, if you give us this deficiency, with the available balance at the end of the year, anticipating all the new buildings necessary to furnish in connection with the old buildings—I say we shall have about \$25,000, which we shall make last.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, of the \$425,000 asked for next year, how much of it will go to furnishing new buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Two hundred thousand dollars, including extensions.

The CHAIRMAN. And the balance would be for—

Mr. HILLS. For the old buildings. That would allow us an average of about \$600 for each of the old buildings. When you consider that some of these old buildings are anywhere from thirty to seventy years old, and that the furniture is practically worn out, you will appreciate the necessity of renewing it. We have practically to refurnish some of these old buildings every year, and the extension of the free-delivery system, and particularly the free rural-delivery

system, has made great inroads upon our appropriation. It is something we can not anticipate when we prepare our estimates. It is simply a general proposition. But here is the matter of carpets, awnings, window shades, and a great many other articles of a perishable nature, that have to be renewed every few years. I think \$600, which is the allotment to a building, is a very economical estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. The deficiency which you ask for is how much, do you say?

Mr. HILLS. It is over \$300,000, or approximating that, as I remember it, Mr. Chairman. But that includes, of course, that 16-story building at Chicago, which is going to cost approximately \$250,000 to furnish. That will be ready in June.

The CHAIRMAN. So your deficiency item is almost wholly covered by the cost of furnishing the Chicago post-office?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; and some other buildings at places I have forgotten. They appear in the list which I have in the office. Of course I will take that estimate up when we reach the deficiency bill, and we need not go into that matter now.

Mr. GARDNER. About what per cent of the cost of a building do you estimate for furnishing usually?

Mr. HILLS. We do not go by percentages at all. We go by facts. I believe it is the policy or practice of architects, in making an estimate for furnishing a building, to go on the basis of an estimate of 10 per cent. I guess you will find by analyzing our estimates that we do not often estimate for 6 per cent. Six and a half, possibly, in the highest.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions? If not, we will go to the item for fuel, lights, and water for public buildings, on page 64. You had last year \$1,040,000?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How about that appropriation? Have you any left?

Mr. HILLS. We have a balance of \$40,600 to carry us to the end of the year. There will be no deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. You have provided by contract for what you suppose will be necessary to July 1 and have \$40,000 left to take care of unforeseen matters?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now then, you ask for \$1,123,528 for the coming year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What brings about the increase?

Mr. HILLS. We shall require for the maintenance of the Chicago building which will be completed in June and ought to be occupied by the first of July, about \$50,000 for lights and all sorts of service. In the San Francisco building we will require \$18,000 for heat, light, and other articles.

Mr. GILLET. Do you not save something on the old buildings that you are using now?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I have taken that into consideration in these estimates. That will be the actual cost. Then in addition to that

we have these 27 buildings, the list of which I mentioned a little while ago, aggregating \$65,200, from which I deduct 30 per cent for the part during the fiscal year when they will not be occupied, owing to their not being completed. Then I deduct the lighting and heating in the temporary post-office which will be abandoned. For that I deduct \$30,112. In other words, the estimate without those deductions would be \$1,163,040. With these deductions it is \$1,123,000.

Mr. GARDNER. You are not increasing the salaries?

Mr. HILLS. No; there are no salaries paid from this appropriation.

Mr. GARDNER. None at all?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you ought to have the full amount asked for?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I do, Mr. Chairman. I think it is a very conservative estimate. I start with the actual cost of maintaining the buildings for this year, and I take into consideration the expense to carry us to the 30th of June, and then I add the Chicago building, and these other buildings, and deduct 30 per cent for the time they will not be occupied during the year; then I take what we are paying for the temporary building in Chicago, together with two others, and that makes \$30,000 for these items alone.

JANUARY 27, 1905.

ENFORCEMENT OF RAILROAD SAFETY-APPLIANCE ACT.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. H. FULLER, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I represent the organized railroad employees, consisting of the locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen; and I just wanted your ear for a moment or two to speak in regard to an appropriation for safety-appliance inspectors in the employment of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I wanted to ask the committee if they could consistently put into that appropriation clause the words:

And who may ride upon freight trains and inform themselves as to the billing of freight.

That would make the appropriation, or the article in which the appropriation is granted for the Commission, as I understand, read as follows:

To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding compliance with the "Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, including the employment of inspectors to execute and enforce the requirements of the said act (and who may ride upon freight trains and inform themselves as to the billing of freight), ——— thousand dollars.

Our reason, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for asking you to do that is this: We appreciate fully the liberality of this committee in the past in making appropriations for the employment

of these inspectors, and good work has been performed by them. A law which has nobody to enforce it becomes a dead letter. As this law is now, we have got it in such shape that it means something to us. We have a man, finally, in the White House who believes in the enforcement of law, and it is my understanding that it is the policy of the present Administration to enforce this law to the letter.

You have been liberal in your appropriations for these inspectors, and we would like to see every dollar which you appropriate so expended that as much as can be is gotten out of it.

This is the position to-day: Inspectors have no authority to examine manifests, and they have no authority to ride upon freight trains, and the only way they can get information as to the violation of this law would be through some such means as are suggested in this language. For instance, they find a car not equipped with safety appliances in accordance with the law. They have first to prove that that car is loaded with interstate commerce before it constitutes a violation of the law. The only way they can find that out is through some employee, either the conductor or the yard clerk, who has charge of the billing. There have been incidents, and when the company was prosecuted, or notified that it would be prosecuted, they would immediately set about to find out where the inspectors got the information upon which the prosecution was to be based. One instance came under my personal observation, where a conductor was discharged for giving information in regard to the violation of law; and the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its last annual report, speaks of another case that had been brought to their notice.

I have here a bulletin that has been sent me by the men whom I represent. It was posted by the railroad company, and it will show how the men are tied up and forbidden to give any information at all. This is a regular bulletin. It reads:

BULLETIN.

ALL CONCERNED:

Attention is again called to the fact our employees discuss accidents with persons other than representatives of the company.

It should be thoroughly understood that the practice must be discontinued. You should refer any persons other than representatives of the company who desire information in regard to any accident or who wish to obtain a statement with respect to it to this office, and you should also inform this office whenever you are approached by outside parties for information in regard to an accident, giving me the name of the person who requested the information and what the accident was, and the nature of the information desired by the person who requested it.

Superintendent.

That is signed by the superintendent. While the employees are very much interested in the enforcement of the law and want to give the inspectors all the help and information they can, they realize that when they do give this information it jeopardizes their positions.

And then, too, an inspector might be unable to get information from a conductor for that reason. He might be required to follow the car for a day to another division before he would get hold of an employee who would give him the desired information. In doing that he is eating up the appropriation. It would take him 24 hours

to run that car down, whereas if he had the authority by law to examine the manifests, he could simply show the evidence of that authority to the conductor, as other Government inspectors do in performing their functions. I understand that is done by the inspectors in the Steamboat Inspection Service and in the Customs Service, and by the gaugers of internal revenue in the employ of the Government. That would assure the conductor that he is allowed to give the man the information, and then he would give it freely, and help him run it down.

We feel that in justice to our men—I speak for them all—we do not want them dismissed for doing their share in trying to get enforced the law which Congress passed for their protection. And then, too, as I said, we like to see every dollar you give us utilized for a good purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand, Mr. Fuller, that this committee has no power to legislate. Any legislation placed upon one of our appropriation bills would be subject to a point of order in the House.

Mr. FULLER. We understand that thoroughly. The reason we come to you is because we have grave doubts whether we can get anything like that through the other committee at this session. I ask it in this way: If the committee feel they can consistently do it, we will appreciate the effort that is made.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, we will take it under consideration.

IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

STATEMENT OF MR. FRANK P. SARGENT, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. Sargent, you will find your matter beginning on page 71 of the bill—immigration stations under the Department of Commerce and Labor.

CONTAGIOUS-DISEASE HOSPITAL, ELLIS ISLAND, N. Y.

The first item that seems to be new is the construction of a contagious-disease hospital upon the proposed new island. I remember that last year that was in, and there was some question about the title to the land there. Has that been settled yet?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. We received the deed yesterday morning.

Mr. GILLET. So that the United States now has full title?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. The United States has the full title, and we are now in position to construct the island. We had an appropriation for the construction of the island, and we can now proceed with that work of construction.

Mr. GILLET. How long will it take you to make the land?

Mr. SARGENT. I presume about four months.

Mr. GILLET. So that if you get the appropriation for the hospital you could use it in the ensuing year?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLET. Will you tell us the necessity of the hospital?

Mr. SARGENT. It is very desirable to have the hospital, because the New York City hospital authorities have informed us several times

that they must decline to accept our patients, and only last week they served notice on us that they would not receive our patients any longer. We have taken up the matter of leasing a building to put our measles and scarlet fever and other cases of that kind in, and we have found some difficulty in getting the necessary quarters. The authorities stated they would accommodate us some time longer, but we must make provision to take care of our own patients. They take them, you know, to the city hospitals. We have at the present time quite a number of cases of measles and scarlet fever, which have of course to be excluded from the main hospital.

Mr. GILLETT. How many of such cases do you average?

Mr. SARGENT. When I was at the island on Friday of last week we had over 50 cases of measles.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you give us what the average was? How many such patients would a hospital of this kind accommodate—a hospital costing \$250,000?

Mr. SARGENT. This would give us accommodations for about 400 patients. The plans proposed for the construction of the hospital indicate that the hospital would give us that accommodation.

Mr. GILLETT. This water purification plant is the same proposition that we had before?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; that is the same proposition that we made last year.

Mr. GILLETT. That is for the whole island?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; that is for the whole island. That will give us pure water for the entire plant.

Mr. GILLETT. Are there any further questions about this?

Mr. GARDNER. How have you been getting along in the meantime?

Mr. SARGENT. We get our water supply from the New Jersey shore?

Mr. GARDNER. Does it meet your necessities?

Mr. SARGENT. We get a plentiful supply of water, but it is not, of course, pure water.

Mr. BENTON. What sort of water is it?

Mr. SARGENT. The water that comes from the New Jersey shore is the same which I think they use in Jersey City. It is something like the Potomac River water. It is sometimes discolored.

Mr. GILLETT. Yet it is just as good as the people of Jersey City get?

Mr. SARGENT. They may have their individual filters there, but we have no process of filtering the water. In the city, I think, they do filter it, but we have to take it in its natural condition.

Mr. GARDNER. It is most highly colored when it is best?

Mr. SARGENT. I hardly know about that. I would prefer it when it looks a little bit clear.

Mr. GARDNER. As a matter of fact, it shows less impurity when it is most highly colored, and it is shown that when water is the clearest from rivers it is the most impure. I confess it does not look that way, especially when you bathe.

I would like to ask how you provide for your hospital patients there? Do you make a contract with the city?

Mr. SARGENT. We maintain our patients at the expense of the steamship companies, except a few that we may have that are returning—patients from asylums, or people whom we are deporting, who have been in this country for a certain period of time. The maintenance of all the others is paid for by the steamship companies.

Mr. GARDNER. If you find an epidemic of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox among the passengers, the steamship companies must pay for their care, must they?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; they must pay all expenses.

Mr. GARDNER. And there is nothing gained to the Government except this accommodation to the steamship companies by building this hospital—no financial gain?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; there is no money made by the Government through the maintenance of the hospital. We are not permitted to land these people. They must be isolated from the regular patients in the hospital, and we have to provide the means for isolation. Now we take them to the city hospitals in New York, as, for example, on North Brothers Island and some of those institutions.

Mr. GARDNER. Now, suppose the Government creates an island there and puts up a plant, involving a large expense. Do you propose to charge the steamship companies as a private individual would charge, or as a corporation would charge, on an investment of that character, or do you propose to make that a gratuity to the steamship companies?

Mr. SARGENT. We propose to charge the steamship companies, as we do now, the actual expense for the maintenance of these patients while in the hospital. There is no revenue that comes from it to the Government. It is just the same as it is in the feeding of the immigrants. The expense is figured just as low as possible for the maintenance of the immigrants, for which the steamship companies pay. The Marine-Hospital Service has charge of the hospital, and—

Mr. GARDNER. You would not take into account the cost of the plant at all, then?

Mr. SARGENT. Not in the charges; no, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Does not the city take account when you pay the city now? Do they simply charge you the expense, or do they charge enough to make a profit?

Mr. SARGENT. I do not understand that they make any profit on it. I think they take them on the same basis that they take charity patients at any such institutions. Of course, we can show you the figures, the net expense per patient, and the amount paid during the fiscal year to the city hospitals for the maintenance of these patients by the steamship companies, because the bills are made through our Bureau.

Mr. GILLETT. Why do you need so large a hospital, Mr. Sargent?

Mr. SARGENT. We have now, at the present time, a great many more patients than we can accommodate in our present hospital; and there is an appropriation made which will be utilized at once, which extends the present hospital, to give us the accommodations necessary.

Mr. GILLETT. You say this would be a contagious-disease hospital that would maintain several hundred patients?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. And you say you have 50 now?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; at this particular time. But suppose an epidemic breaks out. There are days when we handle 5,000 or 6,000 people. Suppose there are 200 cases coming on a ship.

Mr. GILLETT. You do have that many, do you?

Mr. SARGENT. Sometimes. A ship came in just the other day, as you may have noticed from the papers, where there were 11 people

dead, people who died on the way over to New York. It was claimed that their death was caused by the bad physical condition of the steerage. An epidemic is liable to break out at any time on these ships—diphtheria, or measles, or scarlet fever, or anything of that kind, and of course we must provide for them, because they are brought direct to our island. If the immigration grows, I do not think it would be too large a hospital for emergencies. Our present hospital is crowded. We have not accommodations now for those who are sick with ordinary diseases. We have to put extra cots sometimes in the halls for those who are convalescing in order to accommodate those in the wards who are more seriously affected.

MR. GARDNER. Those that are sent to the city are emergency patients?

MR. SARGENT. Those are contagious diseases—diphtheria, measles, and scarlet fever. You know we have a great many children coming over, and measles is quite prevalent among the children coming in at the present time. We have several families detained now at Ellis Island on account of sickness of the children by measles. We have now to take those to the New York hospitals.

HR. GILLET. How much of this is for your plant and appurtenances and how much is for the hospital, and what is the need of the power plant?

MR. SARGENT. There will have to be money expended for the transmission of power from the present power house to the hospital building, which will be quite a distance from the power plant, and the necessary conveniences for the distribution of the power in the building. It will not be very much; I presume \$20,000 would be all that would be necessary in the transmission of the power, and the pumping, and everything of that kind connected with it.

MR. GILLET. The addition to the power plant would be simply the addition required to the hospital?

MR. SARGENT. We will not introduce any additional power in the main power plant. We have provided for that. The necessary boiler space is provided for. Of course, we may have to introduce dynamos and some additional pumping machinery to pump the water to the new island. Of course, the furniture and everything of that character has to figure in the amount. [See also letter, p. 313.]

MR. GILLET. Does this include that?

MR. SARGENT. Yes, sir; it includes the entire plant.

THE CHAIRMAN. Have you completed the new island?

MR. SARGENT. We just got the deed yesterday, Mr. Chairman, and are now ready to begin work. It has been a long drawn-out contest.

THE CHAIRMAN. Have you the details as to your new hospital—the amount that is going into the building, and the amount for furnishing, and so on? Do you know definitely just how much is going into the building itself?

MR. SARGENT. I can furnish it to you; yes, sir. We have the specifications and plans prepared, and I can give you the itemized expenditures proposed for the building and all the details.

THE CHAIRMAN. All right; if you will be good enough to send them down we shall be glad.

MR. SARGENT. There is one point, Mr. Chairman, to which I would like to call your attention. You gave us last year an appro-

priation, as you will remember, of \$110,000 for the purpose of building a ferryboat.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. SARGENT. We have built that boat, and a balance of \$5,517.99 reverted back to the Treasury. The cost of the boat proper was \$91,650, and the incidentals amounted to \$12,832.01, so that the total cost of the boat was \$104,482.01, for which, as I said, \$110,000 was appropriated.

You also gave us an appropriation for building a boarding boat of \$75,000. The contract price for the building of that boat is \$48,500, and we will therefore have quite a little balance to return on that appropriation. I thought it would be well to call your attention to that. It might be of some value to you in considering our present requests.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an unusual report, Mr. Commissioner.

Mr. SARGENT. It is a correct report, sir, of the exact moneys expended. Our ferryboat, as I stated, cost \$91,650, and the balance returned was \$5,517.99. The contract for the boarding boat was \$48,500, and you gave us \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And peace and harmony now prevail between the officers of your service and the Revenue-Cutter Service?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes. We have a lease which will expire on the completion of the new boat, in about two months.

CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT, ENFORCEMENT OF.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, on page 149 of the bill, Mr. Commissioner, is the next item under your department—for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. I see you ask for no change, except that you want to pay the annual subscriptions for publications for the use of the immigration service at large in advance. That is not important, is it?

Mr. SARGENT. There are certain publications that we absolutely require at our ports. For instance, the annual register of the ships, and the times of sailing, and things of that kind—things that are absolutely necessary; a directory, for example, in order that we may find the addresses of certain friends of immigrants who are coming to large cities, like New York. We are not authorized, you know, to subscribe to any publications in advance or to pay in advance for them, and we have had some little difficulty in getting them. We have to have these publications, even if we have to get them out of our own pocket. We must have them to carry on our business.

The CHAIRMAN. You sometimes have to pay out the money and get it back afterwards?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. The trouble we find is that these publishers will not trust the Government. They refuse to give up these things unless we pay for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say they are not always willing to credit the Government?

Mr. SARGENT. Those publishers?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SARGENT. Oh, no; quite the contrary. For some reason they look on the Government with a great deal of suspicion, as our letters

will show. We have had great difficulty in getting the maritime journals and other journals necessary to us to get along with our work.

The CHAIRMAN. How is your inspection getting along?

Mr. SARGENT. I think all right. My superior officer can perhaps answer better than I. I think we have a splendid service.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you require the full \$600,000?

Mr. SARGENT. I think we should have it, sir. We did not expend the full amount of last year's appropriation, but I think it is none too much to give us. We should have sufficient funds to properly enforce the Chinese exclusion laws, as I said a year ago. Of course, if there should be some changes in these laws which would relieve a great deal of the expense that occurs to-day, we would not use so much; but at the present time, with the attempts made to violate the law on the part of those who are interested in getting the Chinese into the country, I do not think \$600,000 is any too much to place at the disposal of the Bureau for the coming fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. About how much of a balance will you have at the end of the year?

Mr. SARGENT. The appropriation made for 1904 was \$500,000. That was the beginning of the year when all the Chinese work was transferred to the Bureau—the work done by the collectors of customs and internal-revenue service was all turned over to our Bureau. For that year we expended \$432,000, and had a balance. Now, of course, if there were no contingencies to arise in the next year over what arose in that year, we would be able to get along with the same appropriation that we had then; but I do not like to come and ask you for a deficiency. I like to go the other way.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$600,000 for 1905?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. That is what we are working on this year, and of course we have had to extend our service, and we have to have a little more to meet the conditions that exist on the Mexican border. That is going to be the place of contest.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what has been expended during the first half of this present fiscal year?

Mr. SARGENT. That can be easily determined. The total expense for the entire year was \$432,000.

The CHAIRMAN. No, I mean for the first half of this year—this present fiscal year.

Mr. SARGENT. I can give it to you later. I can send it down to you in a very short time. I haven't it with me. I have every month a statement of the total expenditures in the Chinese service.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please send us the monthly statement covering the last month?

Mr. SARGENT. I will. [See p. 74.]

The CHAIRMAN. Of course you are not going to expend any more than is necessary?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And of the \$500,000 appropriated for 1904 there was \$68,000 unexpended, and that went back into the Treasury?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; I would rather have it that way, Mr. Chairman, than to ask for a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you would like to call our attention to?

Mr. SARGENT. Our total receipts in the Immigration Service for 1904 were \$1,599,472.25. Our total expenditures were \$1,296,888.85. After we had made all our payments and had everything properly credited, we had a balance to our credit of \$1,389,403.08. That was the balance that we turned back to the fund—the special appropriations which were given us, unexpended.

Mr. GILLETT. That is the accumulated balance?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, this was the balance after the sum of \$189,743.01 had been paid to reimburse the special appropriations from the immigrant fund.

Mr. GARDNER. That is over everything the Government has paid out from this service?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the fund you get from the head tax, and so on?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; the head tax and a few fines for the violation of the law, and things of that sort. Principally the head tax.

The CHAIRMAN. How many immigrants came in in the last fiscal year? I suppose your report shows.

Mr. SARGENT. The number was a little over 800,000—it was 812,870.

Mr. GARDNER. What is the maximum in any year? Is that the maximum?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; that is the total amount for the year.

Mr. GARDNER. I mean in any one year?

Mr. SARGENT. The highest in any one year was in the year 1903. Then we had 857,046. This [indicating document] shows the immigration for eighty-five years.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you an extra copy of that?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; I will leave it here.

Mr. BENTON. Was 1903 the greatest year?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, 1903 was the banner year. But this year I think perhaps we will beat it if we keep going at the present rate. I will send you down some copies of that document.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, January 26, 1905.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to the oral request which you made of me to-day, I have the honor to inform you that the following amounts have been expended during the five months of the present fiscal year ended November 30, 1904, from the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws:

July	\$35, 281. 82
August	40, 308. 81
September	39, 139. 37
October	37, 311. 50
November	45, 210. 62
Total	197, 252. 12

It is impossible for me to state with any degree of certainty what the monthly expenditures from this appropriation will be during the remaining months of this fiscal year. An average based upon the above figures would not correctly represent the requirements for the coming months, however, for experience has demonstrated conclusively that the volume of business connected with the enforcement of these laws is considerably larger during the spring and early summer months than at other seasons of the year. Judging from the present outlook there will be a considerable increase during the next few months in the number of deportations of Chinese unlawfully in this country over the number deported

during the months above mentioned, and the travel of Chinese between China and this country is always at its highest stage during the several months immediately following the Chinese new year (which will occur this year on February 4).

In view of the foregoing, it is my opinion that the entire amount of \$600,000 appropriated for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws during the fiscal year 1905 will be required; and that if a less amount should be appropriated for the next fiscal year it would be impossible to properly enforce the laws without having to call for a deficiency appropriation. It is hardly necessary for me to state that the utmost economy consistent with an efficient enforcement of the laws has at all times been observed by the service, a practice which will of course be continued.

I earnestly hope, therefore, that the recommendation of the Department in this matter may be the subject of favorable action by your committee.

Very truly, yours,

F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

HON JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

STATEMENTS OF COL. DANIEL W. LOCKWOOD, ENGINEER SECRETARY, AND CAPT. URIEL SABREE, NAVAL SECRETARY LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, turn to page 73 of the bill before you. You have asked, Colonel Lockwood, for a number of stations and light-houses that are not authorized by law. Of course this committee has no power under the rules of the House to deal with those questions; so we will take up only those that we have the power to deal with.

AMES LEDGE LIGHT STATION, MAINE.

On page 73 there is an item for Ames Ledge light station, Maine, for purchasing land on which to build an oil house, etc., \$100. What is the necessity for this purchase?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. To have some place to store the oil that is required for the range. Near the range there is no place to store oil or supplies, or anything of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Where have you been storing them heretofore?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not know. I suppose the keeper takes care of it somewhere. He puts it where he can.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been doing that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not know. That range has been running for several years. This is to get a little spot on the shore on which to put up an oil house.

The CHAIRMAN. What do these oil houses cost?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. They are limited by law to \$550, but a suitable oil house could be built there for considerably less.

The CHAIRMAN. You can build that out of the general fund, could you not?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. The general appropriation for oil houses would take it in.

STEAM FOG SIGNAL, BAKER ISLAND LIGHT STATION, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 74 is the item for establishing a steam fog signal at Baker Island light station, etc., \$10,000.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; that includes the fog signal, machinery, and the house for it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a general fund out of which to put up these fog signals at different points. How much is that fund?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I think it is something like \$200,000. This one is rather more expensive than the ordinary one would be, to be taken from that fund, Mr. Chairman. The fog-signal stations that are built from that general appropriation are generally less expensive than this.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that fund have you unexpended?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. We had on the 30th day of June, 1904, \$3,900—\$3,956. There is practically none of that left.

The CHAIRMAN. You have contracted for a lot of work this fiscal year?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes; that is practically all used up.

Mr. GILLET. What vessels go into Salem harbor? Coasting schooners?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is stated that coal tows and vessels of that kind going north to Portland, on the Maine coast, go in there. It is classed as a harbor of refuge; that is, they run in there for refuge.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with this \$200,000 fund, Colonel?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The Board establishes fog-signals wherever their necessity is indicated, and it also furnishes furniture and supplies, such as oil, and repairs, and things of that kind, to the stations that are already built.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of it is used for oil and repairs, and how much for work?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It varies from year to year. The oil is merely to run the petroleum engines that are used with the new system, and the cost of that varies.

The CHAIRMAN. Say, of your last appropriation, now, your books certainly show how much was used for new work in the way of putting in fog signals and how much was used for oil and repairs for those already established?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, if you had indicated a desire for that yesterday I could not have had the information ready by now.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get the information and send it to us?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. [See letter, p. 314.]

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take you to do it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Possibly a couple of days.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you put in a fog signal anywhere that the Board sees fit?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is my understanding of the act, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have to get authority to put in a fog signal where there is a light established?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not think we have to.

Captain SEBREE. You can put in a fog signal without an act of Congress?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. "For establishing, duplicating, and improving fog signals" is the way the act reads, substantially.

The CHAIRMAN. You can put in one where the Board thinks it necessary, and pay for it out of this general fund?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

FOG SIGNAL AT PLUM BEACH LIGHT STATION, R. I.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 75, under fixed aids, you want a fog signal at Plum Beach light station, R. I., to cost \$1,343.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. That would come in the same category.

The CHAIRMAN. That could be paid for out of your general fund?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; I should say it could.

JEFFREYS HOOK LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. At the head of page 76 is the item for Jeffreys Hook light and fog-signal station, New York; for establishing a larger light and fog-signal at Jeffreys Hook, \$1,400. That can be paid out of the general fund?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is to establish a larger light. The fog-signal part of it could be paid out of the general fund. The present light is a temporary post light. This could possibly be replaced by a beacon, to be paid for under the general fund for repairs.

Mr. GILLET. What is a post light?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. A post light is a light where there is a provision made for hanging a lantern. It may be on a post, or on a tree. They are merely temporary.

Captain SEBREE. They are changed from time to time.

Mr. GILLET. Where is Jeffreys Hook? How far up the river?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I could not tell you, sir. I have not had occasion to look the matter up. This is something that has been reported several years.

Mr. GILLET. You do not know personally about it, except as it has been reported to you?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It has been reported by the district officers for several years.

HORSE REEF LIGHT STATION, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, gentlemen, turn to document number 140. There is a proposition to appropriate \$5,000 for rebuilding with iron a part of the superstructure of the light-house at Horse Shoe Reef light station, New York. Please explain the necessity for this.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. In the first place, Mr. Chairman, they have the location of that wrong. That should not be in New York. That Horse Shoe Reef is, as I recall, near Buffalo, at the head of the Niagara River.

Mr. GARDNER. That may mean New York State.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Oh, yes; I read the New York life station, without noticing the words in the brackets. Yes; that is near the head of the Niagara River, off Buffalo, and the crib superstructure has been in for a number of years, and is badly decayed, so that some arrangement has got to be made soon to maintain that light.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been an estimate as to the cost of rebuilding with iron?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Five thousand dollars is the estimate submitted by the district engineer, Colonel Adams, at Buffalo.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of the superstructure there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is a wooden structure that has been in there quite a number of years, and it has become dilapidated. There is danger of its going down, and the crib foundation is in bad shape. It has been in there for a good many years.

The CHAIRMAN. What repairs, if any, have been made on it in recent years?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I could not find out about those things, Mr. Chairman, unless I made a special look for them.

SHINNECOCK BAY LIGHT STATION, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 77, at the top, you propose to build an electric light at Shinnecock Bay, N. Y.?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has a light been there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is one of the very old lights, established a good many years ago. It is one of the main coast lights in that part of the country, and one of the first put down.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it in good repair?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The light-house is in good repair, but the trouble is that that is one of the points that trans-Atlantic vessels make, and the object of putting a stronger light there is to give greater range to it. That and the light on the Highlands of Navesink are two important points for vessels coming from the East.

Mr. GILLETT. What lights do they make before they make this—vessels coming to New York?

Captain SEBREE. South Shoals light-ship, about 60 miles from New York. This Shinnecock is on the eastern end of Long Island—not at the extreme eastern end, but about 20 miles west of Montauk.

Mr. GILLETT. This is within 60 miles from New York?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, roughly, I should say 60 miles. They nearly all make that light-ship off South Shoals.

The CHAIRMAN. You will notice there, on page 77, that we had an item in the bill last time providing that detailed estimates shall be submitted to Congress at its next session for a complete system of lighting Ambrose Channel. You submit an estimate now for a light-house at the intersection of the axis of the east channel and the west edge of it, to form a range, \$125,000. I wish you would give us, as accurately as possible, the condition of the work at Ambrose Channel—how near complete it is, and the necessity for the light.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The latest information with regard to the condition of navigation at Ambrose Channel is that within two years' time the engineer department expects to have a channel 1,000 feet wide and 35 feet deep, and the entire width of 2,000 feet is expected to be ready in five years. It will take two years, at least, to build that light, and possibly longer, because an examination will have to be made of the bottom, and the design will have to be a special one for that locality, on account of the danger from ice and all that sort of thing running in the river. This light-house is intended to form the

front light of a range for vessels coming in from the sea until the bend on Ambrose Channel is made, and then it is the front light of the range running by the northern arm to New York Harbor. So this light serves a double purpose. It is the front light of two ranges. The light-house on the west bank, it is expected, will be raised to form the rear light for the incoming range, and the light-house on the shoal will be raised to form the rear light for the arm running from the bend up to New York. The plans and designs and examination for the site will have to be made in advance of the building, and the Board is of opinion that that work should be taken in hand at an early date.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you mean this would be the only new light-house that would be needed for the Ambrose Channel?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Practically the other would be raised.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you mean that will be practically all that will be needed?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Oh, no. There is a light-ship at the other end, to cost \$90,000, and a tank vessel at the point where the Ambrose and the other channel meets.

Mr. GILLETT. This is the only one for which you think an appropriation should be made this year?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. This is the most pressing one.

GUANTANAMO, CUBA, NAVAL STATION LIGHT-HOUSE.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is the one about Guantanamo, Cuba, at the bottom of page 77.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I recall that. That was an estimate made and submitted at the last session. The items were gone over carefully in the Board, and there has been no change in that.

Mr. GARDNER. This would be a complete outfit for this place—new?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. It would naturally be connected with the Porto Rican service. If there was a suitable light-house there, it could be connected with it. But it is to be an independent thing by itself. It is in connection with the naval station established there, at Guantanamo.

Mr. GILLETT. You need a light-house depot there as well as in Porto Rico?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. They can not be operated together at present.

Mr. GILLETT. Why not at present as well as ever?

Captain SEBREE. The distance is something like 200 or 300 miles. This is at present intended to be a separate thing. The depot there is for buoys, and oil, and supplies. Some place would have to be provided there to keep them, rather than to bring them in a tender.

Mr. BENTON. Have we any other stations on the Cuban coast except at Guantanamo? Have we not an arrangement with the Cuban Government?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I think at Bahia Honda there is something of that kind.

Mr. GILLETT. That has not been developed as yet?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not know about that.

The CHAIRMAN. This is exclusively for this harbor at Guantanamo?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes; and simply rendered necessary by the fact of its being the naval station.

Mr. GILLETT. You think it could not be supplied from Porto Rico?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Not at present.

Mr. GILLETT. Why not?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Because we have no steady tender from the Porto Rican district.

Captain SEBREE. We have a light one down there, doing the best we can—a little one. We would have to have some place established instead of carrying the buoys and oil and all that sort of thing back and forth with the tender. A building would be very desirable.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It says, here, to establish and maintain additional lights, day marks, and beacon lights where required. That is one of the principal features, although not the most expensive one. But there are a number of ranges and beacons to be put in there, and the establishment of a depot with a dock is necessary.

Mr. GILLETT. How much of this is for the establishment of lights, and how much for the light-house depot? Could you tell?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I could not just now.

Mr. GILLETT. It would be well later on to let us have that.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, January 27, 1905.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to your oral request made to its engineer secretary on January 26, 1905, in your committee room, the Board has the honor to submit the following detailed estimate of cost for aids to navigation in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba:

Dock, say 45 feet by 150 feet, somewhat similar to the wharves at the Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., light-house depot, including metal work, erection, dredging, if necessary, railroad tracks, etc.	\$6,000
Buoy shed, about 25 feet by 80 feet, \$1,500; storehouse and quarters, \$2,000; and cistern, \$500	4,000
Oil house	500
Supplies for depot	5,000
Light-keeper's dwelling at Windward Point	3,500
Beacons, viz, red beacon to replace red buoy now off Fishermans Point, \$500; range beacons to guide into harbor, \$2,500; and range beacons to guide into inner harbor, \$2,500	5,500
Twelve new buoys, say six first-class nun buoys, complete, at \$245 each, or \$1,470, and six first-class can buoys, complete, at \$220 each, or \$1,320	2,790
Contingencies, 10 per cent.	2,710
Total	30,000

Respectfully,

D. W. LOCKWOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer Secretary.

DELAWARE BAY LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL.

Now let us go to the bottom of page 81, to the item for Delaware Bay Light. In what condition is that now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Nothing has been done at all. It is right near the new breakwater, and the breakwater is still settling slightly—too much, however, to put up an ordinary brick or stone building; and

the plans that are being prepared now are entirely different from those upon which the first estimate was based.

Mr. GILLETT. So that it has not been commenced at all yet?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir. The Board maintains a temporary light on the bay there, but they are interrupted during these violent coastwise storms, which we have very frequently.

Mr. GILLETT. If you want anything established there you must have \$20,000, must you not, instead of simply this \$30,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is regarded as essential, because of the fact that we have to put in a more expensive foundation at the breakwater than we anticipated when the first estimate was made.

Mr. GILLETT. Is it very important that we should have something there at Delaware Bay?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; that is very important. We should have that at that place.

Mr. GILLETT. Where is that? Where is the breakwater?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is just after you get into the Delaware by steamer, near Lewes. It is down at the south end of the bay.

TENDER FOR FOURTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Mr. GILLETT. At the top of page 83 is an item of a tender for the inspector of the Fourth Light-House District.

Captain SEBREE. We have had an appropriation of \$50,000, and we are working now on the plans for that tender.

Mr. GILLETT. What condition are you in now?

Captain SEBREE. We are in a condition that we will probably advertise for bids to build that vessel in the course of two or three months.

Mr. BENTON. How long will it take to build it?

Captain SEBREE. About a year after the contract is made.

Mr. GILLETT. You have not the contract ready.

Captain SEBREE. We have plans and specifications under way. The men are working on them now in the office. I had the inspector here the day before yesterday for his suggestions on them. I expect to get the specifications ready and the bids out in the next three or four months.

Mr. GILLETT. You think you will need the balance of the amount this coming year?

Captain SEBREE. Yes; I think we will, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. You think it will cost the limit—\$125,000?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, sir; I think, by the way things are going, that it will.

INSIDE PASSAGE BEACON LIGHT, GA. AND FLA.

Mr. GILLETT. On page 85, near the top, is an item for inside passage beacon light, Georgia and Florida—in the inside passage from Savannah, Ga., to Fernandina, Fla., \$1,200. I suppose that could be paid out of the general fund, if you wish? I see you have changed your plan there, and adopted a more economical one.

Captain SEBREE. We have more day marks and not so many lights.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not know any reason, Mr. Chairman, why that could not be paid from the general fund.

TENDER FOR THE SIXTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Mr. GILLETT. At the foot of page 86 is an item for tender for inspector of the sixth light-house district. In what condition is that?

Captain SEBREE. That is practically in the same condition, or perhaps it is a little further advanced. We expect to get the bids out for that very soon. It is a little farther along than the other.

Mr. GILLETT. There is no contract made yet?

Captain SEBREE. No, sir; not yet

HILLSBORO INLET LIGHT STATION, FLA.

Mr. GILLETT. At the bottom of page 87 is an item for completing the construction of a first-order light station at or near Hillsboro Inlet, east coast of Florida. You ask for \$20,000. What condition is that now in?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. We are nearly ready to advertise for the construction of it.

Mr. GILLETT. You say you are nearly ready to-day?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Ninety thousand dollars was appropriated and you have had \$70,000. This completes the amount. Can you finish it for that amount?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you use it this year?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

PENSACOLA LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, FLA.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is the Pensacola light-house depot, Florida, at the bottom of page 87. Can you tell us about that, Colonel?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; that is something that the Seventh district officers have been trying to get a long time. There is no buoy depot in that section, but there are a great many buoys to be handled, and the Navy Department has given permission to the Light-House Board to occupy a part of their water front. This is to build a dock with a suitable shed out on the end of it, for buoys and such material as has to be landed there—coal, and things of that kind.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you mean to make a station where you can house and keep property?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The building will be more in the nature of a shed for coal and buoy material.

Mr. GILLETT. Where do you store it now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Away down to the south, at Tampa, I guess. No; there is a depot at Egmont Key. That is off Tampa.

Mr. GILLETT. That is the nearest, is it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. What would this be—a developing point, if you had one here?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There are a great many buoys required in Pensacola Harbor, and the buoys for the bays and inlets to the east, and a part of the way down to Tampa. That all would be taken care of.

They have to be taken up and cleaned and painted, and put back; and this is intended to be for that purpose.

Mr. GILLETT. You say that Tampa is the nearest on the one side. What is the nearest on the other side?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Mobile. There is no real depot around there—yes; there is one at Choctaw Point.

Mr. GILLETT. So that there is nothing between Mobile and Tampa?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. This would cost \$4,700?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes.

SABINE BANK LIGHT STATION, TEXAS.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is on page 89, and in House Document No. 69, concerning Sabine Bank Light Station, Texas, to complete the work of building the Sabine light station. It seems they have exceeded the limit there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes; an additional appropriation of \$10,000 was made last year, and it was expected that that would complete the light. This light-house is 14 miles out at sea, and the expense incident to sinking the caisson was greater than was anticipated; and then it was expected that the plant, which had been purchased exclusively for this work, could be transferred to one of the general appropriations and this Sabine Bank appropriation credited with it. But the Comptroller refused to permit it. There was \$10,000 worth of plant required in sinking that caisson and in doing the work up to the present time, and that is practically outside of any expense that was anticipated.

When the estimate was made it was supposed that the work would be done by contract. We got only one bid for sinking it, in the first place, and that man would not sign a contract. We have tried again, and did not get a bid. Then it was decided to do it by hired labor and that necessitated the purchase of this plant, because the plant in the district was old and dilapidated and would not do for the purpose.

Mr. GILLETT. What was the original estimate?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. \$80,000.

Mr. GILLETT. You have already expended \$90,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Oh, no; we had to keep within a safe limit.

Mr. GILLETT. How much do you want now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. \$12,000.

Mr. GILLETT. Are you satisfied that will complete it at this time?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The engineer tells me there is no question about it. There was \$10,000 worth of plant which the Board expected could be saved to the appropriation by transfer. That is done in the Engineer Department at large. There is a special act for that power, but the Comptroller declined to permit this, so that plant will either have to be sold at auction or else turned into one of the general appropriations and no credit allowed for it. It is a queer situation.

TRINITY RIVER BEACONS, TEXAS.

Mr. GILLETT. If there are on further questions, we will go to the next item on page 89, for Trinity River beacons, Texas, \$1,800. There is no reason why that could not be paid out of the general fund.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It might be, Mr. Chairman; but there are so many calls upon this general fund for repairs that—

Mr. GILLETT. I mean it could be legally taken out of that fund if you thought it important enough.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes; legally.

PORT SAN JACINTO LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TEXAS.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is on page 90, Fort San Jacinto light-house depot, Texas, \$18,000. What can you tell us about that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The situation is very well stated in the note. The Board has no depot on the Texas coast, practically, at all—none nearer than Port Eads.

Mr. GILLETT. You have none at Galveston at all?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There is a place where they haul some buoys up on the beach and fix them in that way, but there is no place where things can be attended to systematically and properly.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you tell us just what you have at Galveston?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. My impression is that they have practically nothing there, sir. They have a little place over here by Black Point, or at San Jacinto Point, where they haul the wooden buoys up on the beach and paint them. Most of the iron buoys are brought from Port Eads.

Mr. GILLETT. How far is Port Eads?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I could not tell you that.

Mr. BENTON. It is at the mouth of the Mississippi, 160 or 170 miles off.

EAST SUPERIOR FOG-SIGNAL STATION, WIS.

Mr. GILLETT. If there are no further questions on that, we will go to the next item, contained in House Document No. 139, for range light and fog-signal house at East Superior, Wis., \$20,000. How pressing is the need for that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The War Department is putting in concrete piers at that place, and just as soon as that is completed these lights have got to be established there.

Mr. GILLETT. When will those piers be finished?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. A letter was written a short time ago by the Board, stating that the work was in such a condition that a definite decision by the Board was necessary as to which one of the piers was going to be used for lights, because they would make certain arrangements with regard to it.

Mr. GILLETT. Did you decide which one you would use?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; the north one.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you tell when that will be finished; when you will need it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir. The lights are liable to be required during the next year; but that is in a measure dependent upon the river and harbor bill, and I can not guess about that.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you got to have more of an appropriation?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I think so. I think they must get some more. It is necessary to know which of the piers was to be occupied. I suppose, however, they perhaps have sufficient money.

Mr. GILLETT. You think it is absolutely necessary that there should be a change there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. It will cost that much, anyhow, to establish those lights on the new breakwater when it is completed, no matter which pier is occupied.

Mr. GILLETT. How would it be to leave things as they are now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There is a great deal of important commerce going in and out of the place, and the complaints are that they have difficulty in distinguishing the lights from the city lights, and they want a new order of things there, the commercial people do, just as soon as it can be brought about.

Mr. GILLETT. Are you going to have more powerful lights?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes; more powerful lights and differently arranged; flash lights, perhaps; lights that can be distinguished readily from the electric lights in the town. That is the object.

RANGE LIGHTS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is Document No. 138, range lights in the harbor of Toledo, Ohio, \$6,000. Do you need all that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; they are very essential.

Mr. GILLETT. You ask \$6,000. How important is that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is to be expended in providing suitable foundations instead of the cribs filled with rocks.

Mr. GILLETT. Of course, I suppose you do not know anything personally about it except what is contained in this report?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I know that. I know the importance of it. I am not familiar with the details, however, but I know they are liable to be carried out by the ice in the spring.

LITTLE GULL ISLAND LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is on page 92 of the bill, Little Gull Island light and fog-signal station, Michigan. There you want \$20,000. That is for establishing a new light on or near Little Gull Island, St. Martin's Passage, entrance to Green Bay, Lake Michigan. What is the need of that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That marks the entrance from Lake Michigan into Green Bay. It is a light that has been urged by the commercial interests of the Lakes for years.

Mr. GILLETT. I understand this was authorized in 1893, and yet never appropriated for; and I suppose that was because you advised us that other things were more important?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not know, sir, about that.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you know now as to its relative importance?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I know they keep writing about it and wiring about it.

Mr. GILLETT. Who do?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I mean the commercial and vessel men; and the district officers report it as essential to the safety of navigation in that section.

OLD MACKINAC LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is on page 93, Old Mackinac light station, Michigan, for additional land, \$400.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is to pay a condemnation suit, or something of that kind, and the matter has finally reached such a stage that an appropriation is needed to satisfy the decree of condemnation.

Mr. GILLETT. I suppose you do not know anything more about that personally than the note tells?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. We have had some correspondence about it up at the Department. That note, however, tells the situation, sir.

LIGHT AT FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

Mr. GILLETT. On page 94 is the item for Fort Niagara, Niagara River, Lake Ontario, New York, establishing a small light at the mouth of the river, \$2,200. What is the nature of that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Just as it is stated there—to aid vessels entering the river.

Mr. GILLETT. Can you tell us the necessity of it—how urgent it is?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I do not exactly know how to interpret that.

Mr. GILLETT. I mean, Colonel, if you personally know about it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I know that the mouth of the Niagara River is obstructed by shoals. There used to be a light in the old fort. I can tell you later definitely; but this is a different light from the old one in the fort.

Mr. GILLETT. Is there any light in the fort now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; I do not know that there is any there now at all.

Mr. GILLETT. You say there used to be one there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There used to be one, but from the Board's report, I see, upon examination, there is no light there at all.

Mr. GILLETT. What sort of commerce is there there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. There are a great many vessels that run between Lewiston and Canadian ports. At Toronto there is a daily line running all through the season.

GROSSE ISLE SOUTH CHANNEL LIGHT STATION, MICH., ETC.

Mr. GILLETT. On page 95 is the item for Grosse Isle south channel range light station, Michigan; for building a dwelling for the light keeper at Grosse Isle, Detroit River, \$5,000. Then there is an item below that, \$5,000 for preserving and protecting the embankment and foundations at Grosse Isle south channel range, etc. That is for filling up the foundation. How important is that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is a very important matter. Those sites are right in the water, practically. It is a marsh. The wash from vessels going up and down the river has injured those foundations and sites, and washed them partially away. But I believe that question can be handled out of the fund for repairs. They asked first for \$20,000 in a lump sum. That is rather a large amount, and the young man who was there recently thought if he asked for \$5,000 at a time he would get it.

DETOUR LIGHT STATION, MICH.

Mr. GILLETT. We will pass on to page 96. There is an item for purchase of a lens at Detour light station, mouth of St. Marys River, Mich., \$4,000.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I regard that as one of the most important features.

Mr. GILLETT. What have they there now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. We have a small light there, with a comparatively weak, old-fashioned lens; and that is the light that all vessels from the Lakes make in going to Lake Superior from Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. They make that light because it is right at the mouth of the St. Marys River. There ought to be a very distinctive and perfect light there.

Mr. BENTON. About how high do they build the towers, there, along the Lakes?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That depends—

Mr. BENTON. On the contour of the ground?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes; I do not suppose the Board would go above 120 or 125 feet. For a low site it might not have to build more than 30 or 40 feet.

Mr. GILLETT. You think that is one of the most important ones?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; considering the amount of commerce that goes through there and the usefulness of that light in showing the mouth of the river.

Mr. GILLETT. It does not show far enough now? Is that the point?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is not distinctive enough. You see there are vessels forging in there from Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and some may be anchored out there. This should be a light that no captain could mistake.

Mr. GILLETT. Have there been any accidents because of it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I could not say as to that, sir. But there have been a great many complaints about it. They have to hang up and wait sometimes.

EAGLE RIVER LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

Mr. GILLETT. On page 97 is the Eagle River light station, Michigan. The limit of cost was fixed at \$20,000 and you have already had \$30,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I think not, sir.

Mr. BENTON. No; they have been estimating, but they have not got it yet.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That light is now of no use to the district officers. It is there, but—

Mr. BENTON. What is the reason for the raise in the estimate from \$20,000 to \$38,000?

Mr. GILLETT. It explains that in the second paragraph there.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes; that estimate was made in 1901. That is about all the information I can give you in regard to that.

Mr. GILLETT. Personally, you do not know any more about it?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you know how valuable it would be if removed?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It says here it would be valuable as a coast light.

Mr. GILLETT. You know nothing except what is stated here?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Nothing, practically.

PORTAGE LAKE SHIP CANALS PIERHEAD, LAKE SUPERIOR, MICHIGAN.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is Portage Lake ship canals pierhead Lake Superior, Michigan. What is the need of that?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The Government has been putting in improvements there for the protection of the harbor, the breakwater, etc., and these lights have got to be established on this new breakwater. Something has got to go out there, and this has been the estimate that has been submitted for putting in the suitable lights there.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you know whether the present lights are feasible or not?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It says here, sir: "The light and fog signal now on the end of this pier will have to be removed from their present position and reestablished on the end of the breakwater."

Mr. GILLETT. I mean, do you know the details as to why that should be done?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The breakwater would be an obstruction to navigation, if it were not lighted outside the harbor entrance.

Mr. GILLETT. Where are the present lights, as compared with that breakwater?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. They are in shore some distance, away from the new breakwater. I knew the details at one time. When that matter went in I looked it up carefully, because I thought at the time the estimate was large.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you think so now?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. My impression, after I looked the matter up and after correspondence with the engineer, was that that was about what it would cost. I can send more detailed information to you about that, Mr. Gillett, if you wish. [See letter, p. 314.]

Mr. GILLETT. That is an important and expensive change. I think we ought to know something in detail about that.

MICHIGAN ISLAND LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION, WIS.

The next item is the Michigan Island light and fog-signal station, Wisconsin, \$6,000; for establishing a steam fog signal.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. What is the object of this, Colonel? I am a land-lubber, you know.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. They have ugly fogs up in that country, and vessels pick up the fog signals and locate themselves from them by hearing the noise.

Mr. GILLETT. Has the expense of operating those increased the expense of the station?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It increases the expense of the station generally to the extent of requiring an additional keeper and a supply of coal, and so forth, for them.

Mr. GILLETT. It is quite expensive in maintenance as well as original cost?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It says "steam" there, but I am not sure whether at present it would not be desirable to put in what is known as a siren. However, that would cost about the same.

Mr. GILLETT. How are these operated?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. By compressed air—using these petroleum engines for the compressed air. They are economical and do not require much fuel.

Mr. GILLETT. I suppose they have to keep steam up all the while?

Captain SABBEE. Not necessarily so. It depends on the location. In a place very foggy, as, for instance, at the entrance of San Francisco Harbor, where I know from my own experience in having been stationed there, the fog can come in at any minute, and we therefore have steam up all the time. We have two boilers and never let it go out. At other places they prepare only when they see the fog coming. It generally takes about an hour.

TENDER FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Mr. GILLETT. Now, let us go to the middle of page 99 to the item tender for Lake Superior, \$90,000. In what condition is the contract now?

Captain SABBEE. There is not any contract now. We are working on it, as in the case of those others.

PIGEON POINT LIGHT STATION, CAL.

Mr. GILLETT. On page 100 is the item Pigeon Point Light Station, Cal., \$5,000. You want an enlargement there of the site, to cost \$5,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. To my recollection that has been in a great many years. We have been trying to buy a little land that abuts up against it. I know that place personally. It has been in for eight years at least, and every year we thought we were going to get it, but did not.

Mr. GILLETT. What is the reason? What is the object? Is it to protect you against fire?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, they abut right up on us—a lot of Portuguese fishermen. They are right against our property, and we can not do anything with them because they own the land. It is dangerous.

HUMBOLDT BAY FOG-SIGNAL, CAL.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is at the bottom of page 101, Humboldt Bay fog-signal, California, \$15,000.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is at the northern end of California. It is quite a shipping point for lumber. They have increased the depth so that large vessels can go in there, and there are frequent fogs. Seven or eight years ago, I know, we estimated for \$15,000 to put a fog signal there.

Mr. GILLETT. Is there a light there?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Not exactly where we would want to put the fog signal now, but close to it.

Mr. GILLETT. Why should it cost \$15,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It would be put on the jetties there. It is an out-of-the-way place. It would have to have a solid foundation. There used to be a keeper's stake light there. This is to build a fog signal and machinery, and of course we would put the same kind of a stake light on it.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you mean by stake light?

Captain SEBREE. It would be a lantern. It would cost a few hundred dollars. You would have a building, and a building for two keepers.

Mr. GILLETT. Is it not a large expense for the amount of navigation?

Captain SEBREE. There is a great deal of navigation there, Mr. Chairman; not in the sense that there is a great deal such as there is in New York and Philadelphia, but for that coast; there are a great many lumber vessels going in and out there, and there is a fog signal now four miles down below. If they got up there off the entrance the fog signal would help them.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you regard this as urgent as compared with others?

Captain SEBREE. I do not regard it as urgent. It would be a good thing to have it, but I know of other things that we would rather have.

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDER MANZANITA.

Mr. GILLETT. Now in Document Number 137 there is an estimate of \$40,000 for the repair of the light-house tender *Manzanita*.

Captain SEBREE. She is an old vessel, a very excellent one, but she wears out boilers, and all that.

Mr. GILLETT. How imperative is this change? Could she go another year without it, or has she got to have it?

Captain SEBREE. I think it will be necessary right now. I know the vessel very well. I used her for four years. I was in that district. I think it is necessary. I think she may have to stop. Forty thousand dollars is a little more than we can peel off from the appropriation for repair of vessels. It makes too big a hole in the fund.

Mr. GILLETT. How much do you have in all for repairs?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That would come under supplies. Those vessels can be repaired under any one of three appropriations; first, under buoys; second, under repairs; third, under supplies, or I should say under supplies, and then under expense of light vessels, and then under expense of buoys. Under any one of those three we can use this when we have it.

Mr. GILLETT. How much are those lump sums?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The sum for supplies was \$475,000, and the expense of light vessels was \$500,000 odd, and buoys \$500,000 odd.

BATTERY POINT, WASH., FOG SIGNAL.

Mr. GILLETT. On page 103, at the top, is the item for Battery Point, Wash., completing fog signal, \$8,000.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That note explains the situation.

Mr. GILLETT. You got \$6,000, but that is not enough. You have to have more?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. It says "for completing" the fog signal. Does it mean you have commenced?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; we have not yet got the site.

Mr. GILLETT. Will you ever get the site on the \$6,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; I can not say.

Captain SABREE. Congress appropriated for a site \$6,000, and we thought it would not be \$1,000. They condemned it and the court gave \$40,000. I do not know how much they would have given them if it had not got into court. It is near Tacoma, and they have large ideas of what land is worth, especially if the Government wants it.

Mr. GARDNER. Do they regard a fog signal as a nuisance?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; but when the Government wants a piece of land, its value is immediately enhanced. That was the case at Browns Point.

Captain SEBREE. That is close to it. Battery Point is right off Seattle.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. GILLET. Now, you come to the general Light-House Establishment. There is a document here, House Document No. 52, concerning that, with reference to the service in the Hawaiian Islands.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Mr. Chairman, will you allow me just one moment?

Mr. GILLET. Certainly.

PRINTING AND PHOTOLITHOGRAPHING PLANS.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The method that had been followed down to last year in the building of new works was to have the printing and photolithographing plans made by the Board and paid for from the special appropriation for the work. That has been done for 25 years, but last year objection was made in the Department, and the matter was referred to the Comptroller, and he said that hereafter all the photolithographing and printing of plans under the Light-House Board shall be done by the Public Printer. That sometimes involves delays for months. The old method was on the basis that the appropriation for work carried with it the provision for paying for everything incidental to carrying out that work. Here is a clause, if the committee please, that I should like to submit. This is in the case of special work.

"The printing and photolithographing of the plans and specifications of this work shall be done by such printer or photolithographer as the Light-House Board may, under the rules, employ, and the Light-House Board is authorized to pay therefor from this appropriation."

In the old time it used to happen that an appropriation for printing in the Light-House Board would run short, and the work would be put back, and it is the same in this new department. But if this new provision was inserted there would be no trouble.

Mr. GILLET. That is for every kind of work?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No; for new light-houses and light-vessels, and things of that kind. We use to get the plans photolithographed in fifteen days, and they came from California or anywhere else in the country, and it seemed they ought to be attended to in the locality where they originated.

Mr. GILLET. How long does it take you on the average? Does it take you longer?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. It is a question sometimes now of seven months.

Mr. GILLETT. That is exceptional, I suppose?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The money becomes available on the 30th of June, and then the plans are prepared; and then, just about the time the Public Printer is busiest, Congress convenes, and then these plans and specifications come in, and consequently there is a delay. The Public Printer has done everything he could to help us out, so far as I can determine, but it causes delays that are very troublesome.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. GILLETT. We will consider it. Now turn to Document No. 52, concerning the Territory of Hawaii. Now if you will tell us the importance of these suggestions we will be glad.

Captain SEBREE. I have not read this since the first time the report was made, but I am familiar with the circumstances. Away back by Executive order the Hawaiian Islands were put on the Light-House Board, and we had to take them over, and we made it a subdistrict, as there has to be an act of Congress in order to make a separate light-house district. This, for that reason, was made a subdistrict to the California district. There is no tender, and we have been running along as best as we can, which is not very well.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you know about this survey in anticipation of the construction of a breakwater at Hilo?

Captain SEBREE. That would hardly come under us as the light-house people.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that all the work that has been done with reference to the lighting of those islands so far has been such as has been done under the general appropriation. No new sites or anything of that kind have been acquired.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you think you can get along another year in the same way?

Captain SEBREE. We do not think so.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you anything definite in the way of information on the subject?

Captain SEBREE. We have a special letter in here.

Mr. GILLETT. Perhaps we will come to it. All it says here is for light-house, maintenance, repairs, etc.

Captain SEBREE. The specific things will come along later on, I think—the things that the Light-House Board has asked for.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Mr. GILLETT. Under this first item in the bill, supplies of light-houses, on page 104, I notice you ask for \$502,886, whereas last year you receive \$475,000. What is the nature of that increase?

Captain SEBREE. Every year Congress authorizes new lights. We have put in new buoys and all that sort of thing, and the increase every year makes the sum total more. Now, on account of the shortage, requisitions for buoys alone have been reduced. You know buoys are lost every year, swept away by ice and run into. The inspector of the third district was down here yesterday, and I told him I would have to cut down the requisitions of the various inspectors for buoys 50 per cent. We have a clause in the contract where we buy these, and even if they have made \$100,000 worth, we have to cut them

down. It is the same way with supplies. Congress authorizes more light-houses, and of course they require more money every year, as long as the country keeps growing and these things are authorized.

Mr. GILLETT. Did you get along last year with your appropriation?

Captain SEBREE. We did by cutting off—by saying, “You shall not do it.” We get urgent appeals, but we say, “You can not do it.”

Mr. GILLETT. You know we are feeling very short this year?

Captain SEBREE. We have to get on. We are bound to get on, but I do not think it is a good thing.

REPAIRS TO LIGHT HOUSES.

Mr. GILLETT. In the next paragraph, repairs of light-houses, I see you put in a new word, “rebuilding,” near the bottom of page 104.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. That is so. That is made necessary because some of these old light-house buildings have got beyond the point where they can be properly repaired, and it is absolutely necessary that they be replaced.

Mr. GILLETT. That will cover several cases that we have had this morning, where you are putting up new iron ones in place of wooden ones. I remember one case particularly.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes; it might cover some of them.

Mr. GILLETT. You ask now for \$800,000, and this present year you got \$740,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The Board's estimate this year, I think, was over \$900,000, and the Secretary cut it down. When we have not got the money we do not make the repairs.

Mr. GARDNER. You will not have a deficit this year?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. No, sir; we will not have a deficit. We have to carry the money up almost to the end of the year, because now and then a hurricane, such as we had in the Gulf of Mexico, comes along, and everything between Pensacola and Galveston would have to be rebuilt. Whatever balance remains is available for two years in making necessary repairs to tenders, etc.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you know what balance you had last year?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. On the 30th of June we had \$12,000 left.

SALARIES OF LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPERS.

Mr. GILLETT. Now, the next item is salaries of keepers of light-houses, \$815,000.

Captain SEBREE. That ought not to be called an estimate. It is merely a matter of addition. There are so many light-houses authorized, and so many keepers authorized, and the pay is fixed at so much. We add it up and put it down to the cent. There is a deficiency appropriation now pending. We have asked for \$15,000, which I hope we will get, because if we do not get it we will have to shut off some lights before the end of June, coming.

Mr. GILLETT. You say there is a deficiency for this year, and yet you estimate the same for the next year as you had last year?

Captain SEBREE. Yes; we have estimated \$815,000. It was cut down last year, and now we are up with the lights already established. I have a list here now. To show how urgent this is, here is a list of lights authorized by Congress which are finished and completed

and ready for lighting, only I can not pay for the salaries of keepers. I have not money enough to pay those that are in operation, and consequently I can not start these. If they do not get it, it will be a question for the Board and the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor to decide on the 1st of July what lights shall be put out.

Mr. GILLETT. That is a matter for the deficiency committee.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. I think there is a mistake in that estimate for 1906 being the same as last year. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars and over was the estimate for last year, as I remember.

Mr. GILLETT. You can send us the exact figures upon that.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, January 26, 1905.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In further reply to your oral questions asked this morning in your committee room, I have the honor in behalf of the Light-House Board to make the following statements:

The estimate of the Light-House Board for 1906 under the heading of "Salaries of light keepers" was \$852,341.49. On page 105 of the bill the estimate for 1906 is reduced to \$815,000. There is now, it is understood, an item in the general deficiency bill for this year of \$15,000 to enable the Board to put new light-houses into commission. Until that bill is passed they can not be lighted. Should Congress appropriate only \$815,000 it will not be enough to pay even the keepers now employed, and the new light stations can not be lighted.

Under the head of "Expenses of light vessels for 1906," the estimate of the Light-House Board for 1906 was \$562,500. Under the bill now pending on page 106 the estimate is cut down to \$525,000. There is in the general deficiency bill now before the House an item of \$20,500 to enable the Board to put into commission new light vessels which are ready for service. The amount proposed, \$525,000 will not be enough to enable the Board to maintain all the light vessels which will be in Commission next year.

Under the head of "Expenses for buoyage for 1906," the estimate made by the Light-House Board was \$570,000. The estimate in the bill on page 107 is cut down to \$560,000. This is insufficient to fully maintain the present service and unless a larger appropriation is made no more buoys can be placed.

Under the head of "Lighting rivers," the estimate of the Light-House Board was \$350,000. The estimate in the bill on page 109 for 1906 is cut down to \$325,000, although the bill provides for lighting Alaskan waters in addition to all the other waters provided for heretofore.

Unless a larger appropriation is made than the bill now provides for it will be impracticable to maintain all of the present lights and it will be impossible to establish more.

Respectfully,

U. SEBREE.
Captain, U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT VESSELS.

The next estimate is \$525,000 for expenses of light-vessels. That is the same amount as you have the current year?

Captain SEBREE That is another deficiency—\$20,500 is asked for. I have a vessel now lying at New Orleans, just completed, another at Baltimore, and another at Lookout Shoals, and one at Galveston. The vessels are completed, but I have not the money to keep them going.

EXPENSES OF BUOYAGE.

Mr. GILLETT. Now comes the item expense of buoyage, \$560,000. You had \$550,000 last year?

Captain SEBREE. That is the same. There are constantly new

requests for buoyage, which are refused, and we get letters from Members of Congress and from everybody else asking why we can not have this buoyage. We put down all we can. It is bound to increase every year.

EXPENSES OF FOG SIGNALS.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is expenses of fog signals, \$210,000. You had \$205,000 last year. That is on the same principle? [See letter, p. 313.]

SALARIES OF LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPERS [continued].

Colonel LOCKWOOD. If you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, I will say that that apparent discrepancy in regard to salaries is probably due to the fact that the Secretary cut the light-house appropriation down, and he cut it down last year.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean that item back two pages?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

LIGHTING OF RIVERS.

Mr. GILLETT. Now on page 108 is the item for the lighting of rivers, \$325,000.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Would it be permissible, Mr. Chairman, for Captain Sebree or myself to speak to the committee of the original estimate of the Board as to that?

Mr. GILLETT. I would suggest that that would be a good idea. Last year you had for lighting of rivers \$300,000. This year you ask for \$325,000. I notice you insert the words "and in Alaskan waters."

Captain SEBREE. Yes, and we have put them in somewhere else, but they have evidently been cut out. We have put in "Hawaiian waters" as well as Alaskan waters. That appropriation covers a great many things specifically provided for by Congress. I put up a number of stake lights in Puget Sound for \$15 or \$20, and hire a man at \$20 a month to run them. If such lights as are necessary, like these, are put up in a great many places, they are of great aid. They can be run at very small expense. As the law is now we can not put up one of those stake lights in Alaska without an act of Congress.

Mr. GILLETT. This would allow all other kinds of lights, would it not?

Captain SEBREE. Only that kind that comes under the lighting of rivers; no large lights. It would be the same thing on the Mississippi River, or the Columbia River in Oregon, or in Puget Sound waters.

Mr. BENTON. You mean you want to put these stake lights, such as are on the western rivers, in the waters of Alaskan rivers?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, but you would hardly call them rivers. They are inlets of the sea, and the steamers run on them, and they may be 2 or 3 miles wide; and then they twist and turn, and a stake light would be just as good as any other, and we could put them where they are needed, the same as in the Columbia and Mississippi rivers, without an act of Congress, and under the general appropriation for lighting of rivers.

Mr. GILLETT. Now you do not do anything with them?

Captain SEBREE. Oh, we have some lights—but there is a list of them here. There are lots of places in the Hawaiian Islands where a small light that can be seen three or four miles would be all that would be needed at those places; but we can not put them up now without an act of Congress.

Mr. GILLETT. Under these lights you ask for \$325,000, and you had \$300,000 last year. Do you think you will need \$325,000 for the coming year?

Captain SEBREE. I think we will. If Congress does not appropriate it we will not put any more up. We will not establish any new ones, and if we are short we will shut off some.

OIL HOUSES FOR LIGHT STATIONS.

Mr. GILLETT. We will pass to the item on the bottom of page 109, oil houses for light stations. There you ask for \$20,000 instead of \$10,000?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. When the change from lard oil to mineral oil was made, it became necessary to store this mineral oil away from the light-house. It has to have a separate place provided for it. The lard oil used to be put in the cellar, or in a vacant room, or anywhere. The Board is gradually supplying these different light stations with these inexpensive oil houses. Their cost is limited to \$550 each. Some are put up for a less sum than that.

Mr. GILLETT. You put them up because of the danger?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; danger from combustion. Every year we put them up to the limit of what is given.

Mr. GILLETT. You put up as many as you get money for?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

PORTO RICAN LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

Mr. GILLETT. The next item is Porto Rican light-house service, \$80,000.

Colonel LOCKWOOD. The amount appropriated last year will be ample. That was \$75,000.

MAINTENANCE OF LIGHTS ON CHANNELS OF GREAT LAKES.

Mr. GILLETT. The next is maintenance of lights on channels of Great Lakes. Last year you had \$4,000, and this year you ask for the same?

Colonel LOCKWOOD. Those are for lights in Canada, range lights at Amherstburg, or somewhere along there; and the Board pays the Lake Carriers' Association for maintaining those lights. They are outside of United States territory.

POINT AU PELEE LIGHT VESSEL, LAKE ERIE.

Mr. GILLETT. The next and last item is Point Au Pelee light vessel, Lake Erie, \$4,000.

Captain SEBREE. That comes under the same heading. The ex-

penditure is incurred in Canadian waters. The Lake Carriers' Association has maintained a vessel there for years, and now we pay them \$4,000 for it.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE M. BOWERS, COMMISSIONER,

Accompanied by Mr. Hugh M. Smith, Deputy Commissioner.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 127 you increase the salary of the superintendent from \$960 to \$1,500?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; he performs the same duties that other superintendents perform.

The CHAIRMAN. What do the other superintendents get?

Mr. BOWERS. One thousand five hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the fixed price for all of them?

Mr. BOWERS. The fixed salary of every one of them. Besides he performs the duty of superintendent of the aquaria, central station. We detail him each year to take charge of the work at Bryans Point, Maryland, a fish hatchery, just as we detail other superintendents to take care of the work elsewhere. This same individual had charge of the aquarium at the St. Louis Exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. He is equally as competent as the other gentlemen?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; I think he is the best man in the aquarium service in the United States, without exception.

I have recommended in several other places that the fish culturists and foremen all receive \$900, so as to equalize the salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you not equalize them down in place of up?

Mr. BOWERS. The others all receive \$900, and that is little enough.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 128 of the bill you make a recommendation increasing the salary of the foremen of the fish pond from \$840 to \$900?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; that is an increase of \$60. It is certainly more expensive for that foreman to live in Washington than it would be in a State.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he do?

Mr. BOWERS. He has charge of the ponds beyond the Monument. That is a bass station.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Green Lake (Maine) Station, and you increase the salary of the foreman from \$780 to \$900 and the fish culturist from \$660 to \$900?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. There are only four or five stations affected, and the aggregate of increases in the salaries does not amount to more than \$1,700.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all on the same basis?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; I simply want to equalize their salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. The reasons you have given apply to all the people?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now take the appropriation at St. Johnsbury, Vt., \$4,320. You can not make any change there to bring about a reduction?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the same remark apply to the Gloucester station?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And as to Woods Hole?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And as to Cape Vincent?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; it is the same thing.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Battery Island, Maryland, station, custodian, \$360." What have you there?

Mr. BOWERS. That is a shad station. We have a complete outfit, residence, hatchery, and everything, but it is only operated probably ninety days in the year, and this custodian is in charge when it is not in active operation. He is the sort of a custodian that you would have in any public building.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Bryan's Point (Maryland) station." That is in the same condition?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Wytheville (Virginia) station."

Mr. BOWERS. I ask that the salary of the fish culturist be increased from \$660 to \$900.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the next item, "Put in Bay (Ohio) station," there seems to be no change.

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Northville (Michigan) station." Are all those items necessary?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the same is true of all these stations?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. At Baird, Cal., I ask for one additional laborer.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that?

Mr. BOWERS. That is an important station. We are doing very important salmon work there. The increase has been simply marvelous.

The CHAIRMAN. You really need that laborer?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. It is simply a laborer at \$50 a month.

STEAMER PHALAROPE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is steamer *Phalarope*, on page 141 of the bill.

Mr. BOWERS. I have repeatedly asked for a crew for the steamer.

The CHAIRMAN. And we have repeatedly refused the request.

Mr. BOWERS. If you increase the allotment for vessels sufficiently large to pay for the crew of the *Phalarope* this year, I would be much better satisfied if you would permit the original allotment for vessels to remain as it is. I have asked for an increase of \$7,000. I would much prefer to have that remain at \$50,000 if I can have this crew. Since the establishment of the Booth Bay harbor station it is absolutely essential and important that this vessel be used for twelve months in the year—the whole time—and that we should have a permanent crew.

The CHAIRMAN. You want a permanent crew for the vessel?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you would rather have that and strike out the \$7,000 from the other item?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; because it will be permanent, and we will know what to do.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the crew any way and pay for it out of the other funds?

Mr. BOWERS. I detail men. For instance, I take a coxswain from one station and detail him to command a certain vessel. That coxswain receives but \$60 a month. It is not sufficient, and we are entirely dependent upon the station force when it is necessary to have a full crew. We take them from here, there, and elsewhere.

STEAMER CURLEW.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Steamer *Curlew*."

Mr. BOWERS. That steamer is used exclusively on the Mississippi River. We make collections there from the overflows, and in conference with the superintendent of the Manchester, Iowa, station a few days ago, he gave me to understand that we could get an unlimited amount of bass from those overflows with this steamer, and with the great demands made upon us from all sections of the United States this is the most economical and the best expenditure that we could possibly make.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not have a crew there now?

Mr. BOWERS. We pay that crew from the vessel fund, and we pick them up here, there, and elsewhere. It cripples us all the time.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item of "Expenses of administration," on page 142 of the bill, you add "purchase and care of horses, vehicles."

Mr. BOWERS. We do that because the ponds are a mile and a half from our building—the ponds beyond the Monument—and the nearest point from which we can reach those ponds by street car is Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, nearly three-quarters of a mile distant. I have a runabout and a horse, which is used by the disbursing officer, by the deputy commissioner, by the chief clerk, and by the architect and engineer for any public purpose that is necessary here in Washington between the ponds and the main office and between the office and the Department of Commerce and Labor. I never use this horse for private or personal business, and in no single instance have I ever used this horse and runabout after half past four in the afternoon. I sometimes drive from the office to the Department of Commerce and Labor or to the hotel and let the laborer, who is the driver, take the horse to the stable. This change is made at the suggestion of the Secretary.

Mr. GARDNER. It says "horses and vehicles."

Mr. BOWERS. We have a heavy wagon that is used to haul the fish in large cans from the ponds. They put 15 or 20 cans in the wagon. We keep a heavy dray horse for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the extent of your horses and vehicles?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; in the Fish Commission we have no carriage, unless a runabout is a carriage. It is a little rubber-tyred runabout

that cost the Commission \$110 some years ago. We have no driver. I occasionally detail a messenger or a laborer for that service.

Mr. GARDNER. You have had it before?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why put it in the bill?

Mr. BOWERS. On account of the question arising in regard to horses and vehicles.

CONTINGENT.

I would like to have the word "contingent" stricken out of this paragraph for expenses in the office of the Commissioner. Those are general expenses. That means exactly such expenses as are mentioned here.

Mr. SMITH. With the Commissioner's permission, I would like to say that this word "contingent" is causing the Bureau and the Department a great deal of trouble, and, as now interpreted, this section of this appropriation bill restricts the office work materially. There will be no difference if that word is stricken out, and it will greatly facilitate our work. As it now stands we can not purchase a postage stamp without referring the matter to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor and getting his approval.

Mr. BOWERS. Other purchases made by the Fish Commission can be made upon my approval, but now in order to purchase a postage stamp or ink or paper it becomes necessary to submit a requisition to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor and have his approval or that of the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. SMITH. And the items enumerated in the paragraph are not "contingent" anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you buy?

Mr. BOWERS. We pay the horses' board, furniture, telegraph and telephone service, and repairs to heating, lighting, and equipment of building.

Mr. SMITH. The word "contingent" is to cover the unforeseen expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "propagation of food fishes," and you ask for \$250,000. Last year you had \$230,000?

Mr. BOWERS. I did want \$270,000, but I cut it down to \$250,000. I thought if we could get \$250,000, that was absolutely the actual amount we needed. That is virtually due to the general growth of the business.

The CHAIRMAN. You have already discussed the paragraph "maintenance of vessels?"

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "inquiry respecting food fishes," and the estimate is the same as the appropriation for last year?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

STATISTICAL INQUIRY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "statistical inquiry," and you add "including travel and preparation of reports, and all other necessary expenses in connection therewith?"

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; that is done to expedite matters with the Comptroller of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had no trouble in getting your accounts allowed?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; we have had some trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have gotten them allowed. Does this give you any additional power?

Mr. BOWERS. The appropriation for "statistical inquiry" is \$7,500, and that pays the expenses of the statisticians in the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, but does this new language allow you to do anything that you can not now do? In other words, if you want larger powers we want to know what they are.

Mr. BOWERS. I can not say that we would have more power, but it will expedite our accounts to some extent.

WOODS HOLE, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "fish hatchery, Woods Hole, Mass.: For construction and repair of wharves and buildings, \$10,000. \$10,000."

Mr. BOWERS. You will find, Mr. Chairman, that all of these items in the aggregate are something less than last year. I have tried from time to time to reduce those items, and I can give you reasons why we want the appropriation at each one of those stations.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been doing some additional work at Woods Hole?

Mr. BOWERS. Since this estimate was made I have a letter from the superintendent of that station, under date of January 7, 1905. in which he says:

I beg to report that during a southeast gale, accompanied by a very high tide, which swept over this section this morning, the small launch wharf in front of the residence building was practically demolished and about fifty or sixty feet of the cap logs and cap stones on the eastern side of the outer basin were washed away, the stones falling inside the basin.

That is quite a large wharf and it is used by all the steamers plying between New York and Boston. I have been there during storms, and when it is not possible for the steamers to go to the upper railroad wharf of the town they utilize this place.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they injure the wharf?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; this was done by a storm. That wharf is built on piles, the piling has rotted, and it will be unsafe to launch vessels at that place unless some improvement is made.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do there?

Mr. BOWERS. It is the principal scientific station of the Commission. The laboratory is there. It is permanently engaged in cod, lobster, and flounder work, and it is the best station and the most important station in the East.

SPEARFISH, S. DAK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Fish hatchery, Spearfish, S. Dak., and you ask for an appropriation of \$17,500.

Mr. BOWERS. During the month of June, 1904, a tremendous flood on Spearfish Creek swept through the town of Spearfish, first passing by the station of the Bureau and completely washing away a large part of the grounds upon which ponds had been constructed. A

wagon bridge across the creek at the entrance to the grounds was carried away, as well as the approaches to it, and the only entrance to the station at the present time is over a very rough and wide creek bed. A stone wall 90 feet long which had been laid along a portion of the eastern boundary of the station was also carried away by the flood. The superintendent estimated that to repair the damage and to properly protect the station against future damage \$36,000 would be required, but I did not think it advisable to ask for such a large sum.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think you had better move the station and put it in another place? Would it not be cheaper?

Mr. BOWERS. Several years ago we spent an additional appropriation for improving the water supply and we have gotten a good channel cut through. It may be necessary to move some of the ponds, but after going over the matter carefully with the architect and the engineer I reached the conclusion that this work could be done for \$17,500 instead of \$36,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What reason have you to believe that if you do it the same thing will not occur again?

Mr. BOWERS. The new ponds will be on higher ground. This is one of the most important stations in the Northwest, but we occasionally have this trouble. I can not cite a similar incident, but sometimes the water supply fails at some few of the stations.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you ever been there and looked over the station personally?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; but not since the flood some two years ago.

Mr. SMITH. There has never been a similar disaster there. The total expenses at this station to date have only been \$19,000 while the stations established now receive an initial appropriation of \$25,000.

Mr. BOWERS. It is in a section of the country where it is really important to have a station.

Mr. GARDNER. Why is it important, it is in a semiarid region?

Mr. BOWERS. That is a great section of territory. We only have one or two hatcheries in the great Northwest—that is, in the Rocky Mountains, one at Bozeman, Mont., and one at Spearfish, S. Dak.

Mr. GARDNER. I can not understand why a hatchery should be located in an arid or semiarid region where there are no creeks of any size?

Mr. BOWERS. Spearfish Creek is quite a stream.

Mr. GARDNER. But you can wade the creek with your shoes on?

Mr. BOWERS. This is in the Black Hills.

Mr. GARDNER. Yes, sir; I have been there. It is dry sometimes and wet sometimes. It seems to me to be a mistake to locate a fish hatchery in that kind of a country?

Mr. BOWERS. The appropriation was made quite a number of years ago.

Mr. GARDNER. When was it made?

Mr. BOWERS. About twelve years ago.

BOZEMAN, MONT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "fish hatchery, Bozeman, Mont.," \$10,000. How much money have we invested there?

Mr. BOWERS. The Bozeman, Mont., fish hatchery has not been an expensive station, but it is the best station in the Northwest.

The CHAIRMAN. It is running smoothly now?

Mr. BOWERS. We need an additional piece of land which adjoins the property, on which there is a large spring. Conditions exist there that do not exist at any other station. They have a spring of warm water and we have a couple of other springs, and so we can regulate the temperature of the water.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the warm-water spring the one you want to buy?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; we have not as much cold water as we should have.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would it cost to get the other spring?

Mr. BOWERS. I think we have an option, and that it will cost about \$2,500 to buy the piece of land, the building, and the spring which is back of the property.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the most important matter in connection with this station?

Mr. BOWERS. This building should be repaired. It is a splendid station: This station, you understand, is 4 miles from the town of Bozeman, and my idea was to expend part of this money in the erection of a building for the employees.

The CHAIRMAN. You could buy the spring and repair your building for how much?

Mr. BOWERS. I am not positive, but I think \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You can do all that you want to do there, repair this building and purchase the spring, etc., for \$3,500?

Mr. BOWERS. Make it \$6,000.

CLACKAMAS, OREG.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Fishery hatchery, Clackamas, Oregon: For the purchase of land and construction of buildings at Clackamas and auxiliary stations, \$10,000."

Mr. BOWERS. That is one of the most important western stations.

The CHAIRMAN. What land do you want to buy there?

Mr. BOWERS. Any money spent in Washington, Oregon, or California to-day for fish hatcheries or salmon work is a good investment for this country.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get along without this appropriation next year?

Mr. BOWERS. There is no superintendent's residence at this place. The superintendent is compelled to rent his own house. The appropriation is necessary.

BAKER LAKE, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Fish hatchery, Baker Lake, Washington."

Mr. BOWERS. That is important. We should have a building there.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the more important, the Oregon matter or the Clackamas matter?

Mr. BOWERS. I should say the Clackamas improvement.

The CHAIRMAN. You think these expenditures are necessary?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. These are all important stations?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; these are all important stations.

BATTLE CREEK, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Fish Hatchery, Battle Creek, California." What have you to say in regard to that item?

Mr. BOWERS. That item can be reduced to \$5,000.

PUT IN BAY, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Put in Bay (Ohio) Station: For the purchase or construction of a steam launch for use at the fish-culture station at Put in Bay, Ohio, \$12,000."

Mr. BOWERS. We have at that station a launch that is badly out of repair. It is mainly a thing of the past. It could not possibly be repaired for less than four or five thousand dollars, and even when repaired it would hardly be of any use at that station. This is one of the most important stations on the Great Lakes and the launch would be used to collect the eggs and fish. A boat is required that can go out in any kind of weather and be able to make 14 miles an hour. The boat I have in mind would be 78 feet long, 18 feet beam, and 6 feet deep, and draw about $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 feet of water.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a general fund out of which you can make the repairs on this launch?

Mr. BOWERS. It can be done out of the vessel fund.

ALASKAN FISH HATCHERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Fish Hatcheries, Alaska, \$50,000."

Mr. BOWERS. You remember we went over that item thoroughly a year ago. The estimates at that time amounted to \$300,000. This matter has been thoroughly discussed with the Secretary and we reached the conclusion to ask for \$50,000, and to endeavor to commence work on \$50,000. If anything is to be done for Alaska it should be done now.

Mr. GARDNER. That is, the sooner the better?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

ALASKAN SALMON FISHERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. For the "Protection of salmon fisheries of Alaska" you ask the same amount that was appropriated last year?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

You will find that last year the specialties amounted to \$114,000. This year they amount to but \$78,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. O. H. TITTMANN, SUPERINTENDENT.

EMPLOYMENT OF FILIPINOS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 114 of the bill you suggest a change: "Provided, That this appropriation be available for the transportation to and from Manila and employment in the office at Washington of not to exceed three Filipinos at any one time." What is the object of that suggestion?

Mr. TITTMANN. We have in Manila now a suboffice and the Philippine government provides us with about fifteen draftsmen there, but they are only effective under the tutelage and direction of our people. The Philippine government pays for that.

We have sent a draftsman over there to conduct the work; that will probably be necessary anyway, but the Philippine government requested us to teach the men whom they propose to send over here, in the hope that they could get men over there willing to stay, and having gained this knowledge here they would, of course, be much more efficient and they could also learn our office methods which they really can not do elsewhere. That was the sole object. So that we would be able to train men here and send them back.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you have to pay transportation to get them here?

Mr. TITTMANN. That was the proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Could they not come on one of our own vessels?

Mr. TITTMANN. They might do that. We have an arrangement whereby the total cost is about \$200 in bringing an officer here or sending one there. The Insular Bureau has the same arrangement, but that is, I think, over the regular lines. Of course, wherever we can send them on transports, but that was not considered in this especially. We can not always get accommodations on the transports, and then we send them in this way.

MAGNETIC OBSERVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 115 of the bill you suggest this language: "and including the employment in the field and office of such magnetic observers as may be necessary." What does that mean?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is intended only to meet this case. We do now let the magnetic observers come to the office to work on field work, but it is always a question between us and the auditor as to whether three or four or six months is a reasonable time under the law which prohibits employing people out of the lump sum in the District. We are allowed to do it, provided they are on the work which they do in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. You do that now?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; to a very limited extent; but we would like to have the sanction of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. You had last year \$264,900 for this work in general?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get along with a less amount?

Mr. TITTMANN. Not very well, because we have arranged our whole work on this basis.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course you can do much or little work just as the case may be?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; but not economically. It is a tremendous advantage to be able to plan so many years ahead. The demands upon us are very much greater than we can meet all the time. We have now, as you know, the Philippine business on our hands. We are doing a great deal of work there and are called upon for more all the time. We are dividing the expenses with the Philippine people, but that is simply through their good will.

Mr. GARDNER. The expenses are divided on what basis; are they pro rated?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; pretty nearly. We furnish all the talent of the officers and trained men; they furnish a large proportion of the field expenses. Of course it is not an exact division; we could not do that, but it is about that. We try to spend about half and half.

Mr. GILLETT. You say that you can not do it on this same scale: is there going to be any end to the survey work?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir; I think not.

Mr. GILLETT. Why? For instance, take a place like New York Harbor, or take any place along the Atlantic coast, it seems to me that the work should have been finished.

Mr. TITTMANN. I would like to explain that. In New York Harbor, for instance, we are actually making no surveys and probably will not make any until improvements are going on. Of course we cooperate with the engineers. The Chief of Engineers has issued an order to all his officers that wherever they make improvements they are compelled to make surveys anyway, and just as soon as they make a survey they furnish us with a blueprint. Where the engineers are surveying, they furnish the data and we make no surveys, but there are a good many places where those improvements are not going on, and on account of the changes occurring surveys are necessary all the time.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean where changes are occurring by the washing of the sands?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. You say there will be no end to this work?

Mr. TITTMANN. Practically no end to it. I want to say that they are doing more surveying in Great Britain at the present time than ever before. That is a small country, and they began a hundred years ago. That is the difficulty everywhere. In China they have at the mouth of some rivers an arrangement with the customs officer, usually British, and under their direction they make surveys about once a month. There are certain places where apparently surveys once completed will last forever and will not be required to be made over, like on the coast of Maine, but in regard to our particular surveys we have been compelled to make very much more detailed surveys than formerly, on account of the greater draught of vessels. That is where we formerly depended on the lead. We now have to sweep the bottom of the anchorages. We sweep to know that there is no pinnacle rock to injure a ship drawing anywhere from 25 to 30 feet of

water. I think our surveys in Porto Rico, which we have carried on, will be not of that kind, because we have been surveying with sweeps.

Mr. GARDNER. What do you mean by "sweeps?"

Mr. TITTMANN. You will pardon me. If this is a ship [indicating], the ordinary method is to cast a lead, and as it strikes the bottom the depth is recorded. The observer is on deck to take the angles in order to be able to say this lead was cast in this particular place. The ship is moving ahead. The next cast may skip a pinnacle rock. Now, then what do we do? We run a rod down on this side of the ship and another rod on that side, and then we use a cross bar about 45 feet long. We select certain anchorages and channels. The ship goes ahead. The cross bar is sent out to a depth of 30 feet. If it strikes a rock, it goes to pieces. Then the ship comes down parallel to it and goes over the adjoining position, and so on until we know absolutely at the depth of 30 feet there is no pinnacle rock. Of course we could not survey the whole coast that way, and we do not attempt to, but we do attempt to survey the channels and anchorages, especially the anchorages where the men-of-war assemble.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For repairs and maintenance of vessels" you had \$29,600 for the present fiscal, and you are now asking for \$35,000 for next year?

Mr. TITTMANN. I made that same request last year for an increase, because the appropriation is very small for our twelve steamers.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no special item in view—just the general proposition that the \$29,600 is not sufficient?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you a deficiency in 1904 of \$8,500?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. I am coming before you again with larger deficiencies this year. That matter is not up and so I will not speak of them now. They were not deficiencies I could help or deficiencies we incurred willingly. I would have laid the ships up before doing that.

OFFICERS AND MEN.

The CHAIRMAN. For "Officers and men, vessels, Coast and Geodetic Survey," you ask the same amount?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That amount can not be decreased?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir; I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend the whole of that amount last year?

Mr. TITTMANN. I am unable to answer that question, but the appropriation was very nearly expended. At any rate, if we did not we could not get the men to man the ships, because we could not get from the Civil Service Commission suitable aides.

OFFICE FORCE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 120 of the bill you ask for an additional clerk at \$1,650?

Mr. TITTMANN. When we took over the Naval establishment that portion of our ships' expenses was taken care of by a paymaster and a

paymaster's clerk. The paymaster was getting his salary and the paymaster's clerk was getting about \$1,800. We just retained the clerk, but the auditor has given us notice that we must make other provision, that it is not lawful to detail a clerk for that purpose in the office, and so we have asked that a clerk be provided at \$1,400.

The CHAIRMAN. This will give you a clerk at \$1,650?

Mr. TITTMANN. There are two propositions involved.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would promote a clerk from the \$1,400 class to this place and appoint a new \$1,400 clerk. Is that the idea?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; that is the idea.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 121 of the bill you ask for an additional clerk at \$1,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. I ask really for the transfer of an appropriation from one item to another. We have carried that for a long time.

The CHAIRMAN. You want twelve men at \$1,200 in place of ten?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. I asked last year for the same thing, in order to improve the photographic division. That is a very economical proposition. We have to do the work, and it is a question of whether we do it by photography or hand. It is cheaper this way.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for two clerks; can not you get along with one?

Mr. TITTMANN. One is for the purpose—the one I did not ask for last year—of running the lithographic press. He is one of the men whom we have been training. I sent him over to the Geological Survey to learn the work of the press there. I do not know what the regulations of the labor union are or what the difficulty is, but I know that we will not be able to keep him for less money than at least \$1,200. The same men are paid \$1,400 at the Geological Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. If you lost him what would happen?

Mr. TITTMANN. We would have to try to get another man, but we could not get one at \$900.

The CHAIRMAN. How is he paid now?

Mr. TITTMANN. He is now a plate printer's helper, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. This would create two new places?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; at \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimates for "office expenses" is the same as the appropriation last year?

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

There is on page 124 in parentheses "other than for buildings." May I call attention to that?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. TITTMANN. I would like to explain that that was an item which was formerly in "office expenses." This committee cut that out because they said that repairs of buildings should be paid for out of the general appropriation for "repairs of buildings." That was while we were under the Treasury Department.

Now, in the shifting, going over to the Department of Commerce and Labor, we have found that we have no appropriation at all. We have stuffed cotton into a hole, and we have not anyway of looking after the buildings and there is no appropriation available. I do not know how it has come about, but we have no money this year at all, so

I put that phrase in. That is really reducing the office appropriation by about \$3,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You can take care of your building out of this appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. I will do it this year. It is better to do it this year than not to have any appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any statement you desire to make?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think not, Mr. Chairman; I think I have gone over the ground.

JANUARY 28, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

STATEMENT OF PROF. S. P. LANGLEY, SECRETARY,

Accompanied by Mr. Richard Rathbun, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. W. H. Holmes, Chief of American Ethnology.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is on page 45 of the bill, "International exchanges: For expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries," and the appropriation was \$27,000. We had this provision last year, "and for the fiscal year 1906 estimates shall be submitted thereunder embracing all sums expended for this service out of other appropriations made by Congress." Now, you had \$2,700 under this appropriation. Out of what other appropriations were sums paid for this service?

Professor LANGLEY. I think the committee is familiar with the case. There has been a charge of 5 cents a pound paid by different Government bureaus for service rendered by the Institution and through its exchanges, and those have amounted at different times to \$6,000 and \$7,000 and nearly \$8,000 a year. Their average value has been something less than \$6,000, and in addition to that there has been an appropriation for \$1,800 for the library. It is found that when we substitute those sums for the others we can not have less than \$7,500, making a difference between what we receive under the old system and the new one.

The CHAIRMAN. Kindly give us the names of the different Departments and the amounts expended?

Mr. RATHBUN. I have here accurately put down in figures the information you request and I have it put in columns. One column is based upon the exchanges which those Departments have sent during the last three years and the second column is based upon letters written to the same Departments, asking how much they would wish for next year, and the estimate is based upon what they ask, which is much less than they have had.

The Department of Agriculture asks for 83,000 pounds

The CHAIRMAN. Out of what appropriation did they pay for this before?

Mr. RATHBUN. Out of the Agricultural Department appropriation; that is, the Agricultural Department paid a bill from the Smithsonian Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. For so many pounds at 5 cents a pound?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. The Census Bureau's average was 17,380

pounds, and they ask for next year 6,500 pounds. That is less than half. The Civil Service Commission ask for 76 pounds; the Coast Survey asks for 5,500 pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. You take the pounds they ask for next year and multiply it by five and add that to your appropriation?

Mr. RATHBUN. That is what has been done, except with an addition of two clerks which have been paid from the library and which the Librarian upon the basis of this took out. It is all explained in the note to the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you are by law required to send all of these publications to foreign countries?

Professor LANGLEY. Every document that the Government issues of any kind or description, a copy of it goes to each of those foreign countries.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not send over "stuff" that is absolutely junk?

Professor LANGLEY. I can not agree to that. It is surprising the number of applications we receive for things which to the ordinary mind are not interesting. There are always some people who are interested in them.

The CHAIRMAN. There is always some person who will read all the documents printed by the Government?

Professor LANGLEY. There are people interested in particular parts.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, a document that has no value to me is very valuable to some other man?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. RATHBUN. The law which you speak of is the treaty of Brussels, which covers the 50 or 100 sets that Congress has allowed the Librarian to distribute.

The statement submitted by Mr. Rathbun follows:

OCTOBER 6, 1904.

Name.	Weight.	
	Average for last three years.	Estimated by Department or Bureau for 1906.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Agriculture, Department of.....	7,916	8,300
Census, Bureau of the.....	17,380	6,500
Civil Service Commission.....	76	76
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	5,180	5,600
Engineers, Office of the Chief of.....	1,014	1,000
Fisheries, Bureau of.....	1,743	2,500
Geological Survey.....	75,470	32,188
Hydrographic Office.....	115	115
Labor, Bureau of.....	1,457	1,500
Life-Saving Service.....	154	175
Light-House Board.....	399	400
Military Secretary's Office.....	687	1,000
Mint, Bureau of the.....	671	1,000
Nautical Almanac Office.....	1,357	1,000
Naval Observatory.....	2,967	4,000
Navigation, Bureau of.....	213	250
Patent Office.....	12,553	14,000
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.....	267	267
Surgeon-General's Office, Library of.....	3,809	3,809
Statistics, Bureau of.....	15,886	23,500
Weather Bureau.....	4,600	4,600
Total.....	152,834	116,778

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "American ethnology?"

Professor LANGLEY. In regard to that I have brought Mr. Holmes, who knows a great deal more about that subject than I do, and so I will ask him to present it.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us what you did with the \$40,000 last year?

Professor LANGLEY. I think that Mr. Holmes can answer that question better than I can.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, I have here a statement of items for last year of the various branches of the work in the Bureau. I have also a statement of the salaries paid by the Bureau. I have also a statement of the expenditures for the present up to date. I have not a statement of the expenditures for the last year, the past fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you statements that you can put into the records?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir.

The statements submitted by Mr. Holmes follow:

Salaries, fiscal year 1904-5.

Scientific staff:

W. H. Holmes, chief.....	\$4,000.00
J. W. Fewkes, ethnologist.....	2,400.00
James Mooney, ethnologist.....	2,400.00
J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist.....	1,600.00
A. S. Gatschet, ethnologist.....	1,500.00
Cyrus Thomas, ethnologist.....	1,500.00
M. C. Stevenson, ethnologist.....	1,500.00
John R. Swanton, ethnologist.....	1,200.00
	<hr/>
	\$16,100.00

Nonscientific staff:

J. B. Clayton, head clerk.....	1,200.00
DeLancey Gill, illustrator.....	2,000.00
H. S. Wood, editor.....	1,200.00
E. R. Smedes, clerk.....	1,200.00
M. S. Clark, clerk.....	1,080.00
Ella Leary, clerk.....	900.00
Henry Walther, skilled laborer.....	720.00
W. P. Bartel, messenger.....	600.00
Ambrose Green, messenger.....	660.00
Ella Slaughter, laborer.....	540.00
	<hr/>
	10,100.00

Total \$26,200.00

Allotment, 1904-5.

Salaries, per accompanying list.....	\$26,200.00
Rent, 1333 F street NW.....	1,500.00
Miscellaneous.....	12,300.00

Total 40,000.00

Secretary's reserve.....	2,500.00
Field work.....	2,500.00
Special linguistic work.....	1,500.00
Catalogue of Florida collections.....	500.00
Dictionary of Indian tribes.....	3,000.00
Books.....	500.00
Supplies.....	1,200.00
Incidentals.....	600.00

Total 12,300.00

The following is a statement, by classes, of expenditures, of the apportionment of funds from the appropriation for American ethnology for 1904-5, up to January 31, 1905:

Salaries (pay roll) -----	\$15,492.47
Special services -----	2,014.17
Rent -----	875.00
Travel and field expenses -----	781.50
Books, manuscripts, and illustrations -----	1,252.94
Collections -----	788.50
Office incidentals (supplies, lighting, expressage, postage, etc.) -----	1,353.43
Total -----	22,558.01
Balance on hand January 31, 1905 -----	17,441.99
Grand total -----	40,000.00

The CHAIRMAN. What have you done with this money; what have been the results accomplished?

Mr. HOLMES. I have here a statement of what has been done by each individual in the Bureau, and if you desire I can read it.

The CHAIRMAN. Read a part of it.

Mr. HOLMES. This is a statement of the individual work during the year. The chief, myself, has been engaged in the work of administration in the preparation of an exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in writing articles for the Indian dictionary which we have in preparation, and during the year I also attended the Congress of Americanists in Stuttgart, Germany, and represented the Institution. Those were my various duties during the last year. The first ethnologist is Mr. Fewkes. He has been engaged in an archæological and ethnological survey of Porto Rico.

At the same time he continued his work along the island to Florida in order to connect the people of the island with the United States. He returned during the year and has finished his report of three years' work in that island and has gone on another expedition to eastern New Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. What does he report that is of value to us; have you a copy of the report there?

Professor HOLMES. No, sir. It is quite an elaborate report upon his explorations, archæological and ethnological. He has worked upon the problem of the native people and has traced remnants of those people to people existing to-day. He has also connected those people with historic times, with the times of Columbus, and also by means of archæology beyond that; he has connected them back to their origin in South America. That is Doctor Fewkes's work.

Mr. Mooney is the second in importance. He is one of the first students of ethnology in America, and has been on this work for more than twenty years, and knows more about the Indians than any other man in this country. He has been working in Oklahoma among the Indian tribes of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, is engaged in researches relating to the Iroquoian tribes and in writing for the dictionary.

Mrs. M. C. Stevenson, ethnologist, is writing her report and reading the proof of her report upon the Pueblo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the language here, "American Ethnology:

For continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians," how do you go to Porto Rico?

Mr. HOLMES. The American Indians inhabited Porto Rico to some extent.

The CHAIRMAN. The Comptroller will pass accounts for work done in Porto Rico under this paragraph?

Mr. HOLMES. That carries us to Patagonia. It takes in the islands, as well as South America.

The CHAIRMAN. It takes in all the American country; you are not confined to the United States?

Mr. HOLMES. No, sir; but we have confined our work to the United States and to the neighboring coast. That has been the policy of the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not go to Hawaii under this authority?

Mr. HOLMES. No, sir; although we think it is our duty to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$50,000 instead of \$40,000. You are getting along very well with the \$40,000?

Mr. HOLMES. The American work can be carried forward with that amount. Of course there is an item for Hawaii, which we would like to have put in the bill if it is possible.

The statements submitted by Mr. Holmes follow:

Work of members of permanent scientific staff, 1904-5.

W. H. Holmes, chief, has been engaged in the work of administration, in the preparation of an exhibit for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in writing articles for the dictionary of Indian tribes. He attended the Congress of Americanists in Stuttgart, Germany, in August, as representative of the Smithsonian Institution.

J. Walter Fewkes, ethnologist, was engaged up to the end of December in the preparation of his final report on three years' explorations in the West Indies. He is at present in Mexico conducting archaeological researches.

James Mooney, ethnologist, closed field work among tribes of Oklahoma and Indian Territory early in the year, and has since been engaged in the preparation of his report and in writing articles for the dictionary.

J. N. B. Hewitt, ethnologist, is engaged in researches relating to the Iroquoian tribes and in writing for the dictionary.

Mrs. M. C. Stevenson, ethnologist, completed her field work in the Pueblo country and returned to Washington early in October, where she is engaged on her report now going through the press.

Cyrus Thomas, ethnologist, has been employed in the preparation of the dictionary of Indian tribes and on editorial work.

A. S. Gatschet, ethnologist, has been engaged on a dictionary and grammar of the Peoria language.

John R. Swanton, ethnologist, has continued the preparation of his report on investigations among the Haida Indians of Alaska and on the languages of the Siouan tribes; he has also assisted with the dictionary work.

Work of special employees or collaborators, 1904-5.

J. D. McGuire is engaged in the compilation of an archeological map of the public lands of Arizona.

E. L. Hewett is engaged in the preparation of an archeological map of the public lands of New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.

Ales Hrdlicka is engaged in the study of the physiological and hygienic problems of the Indian tribes. He is at present among the Apache tribes in Arizona.

Andrew John is engaged in conducting visiting delegations of Indians to the Smithsonian laboratories, for photographing, measuring, and casting.

F. W. Hodge is engaged in the preparation of the dictionary of Indian tribes, assisted by Alice C. Fletcher, O. T. Mason, Walter Hough, Gerard Fowke, Washington Matthews, A. F. Chamberlain, G. A. Dorsey, and others.

Franz Boas is engaged in the preparation of the Handbook of American Languages, treating Eskimo, Kwakiutl, Zimshian, and Chinook, assisted by H. H. St. Clair, treating Shoshone languages; William Jones, treating Algonquin languages; Roland B. Dixon, treating Maidu languages; A. L. Kroeber, treating Yokut languages; P. L. Goddard, treating Athapascan languages; P. H. Specht, treating Ucheean languages; James Teit, treating Salish languages.

Stewart Culin is engaged on a monograph on Indian games.

Wells Sawyer is engaged on a report on explorations in Florida.

Publications.

Contributions (quarto), VIII volumes (IX vols.) published. Begun under Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, which issued Volumes I and II: continued under the Bureau by authority of the act of March 3. 1879.

Annual reports (royal octavo), 22 volumes (27 vols.) published; authorized by act of — 1880.

Bulletins (24 octavo, 3 royal octavo); 27 numbers published. Authorized; changed to royal octavo, 1900; changed to octavo, 1903.

Miscellaneous, 4 introductions; 6 miscellaneous pamphlets, etc. In all, 72 volumes.

Ethnological work of the Smithsonian Institution.

The earliest ethnological work undertaken in this country that could claim to be national in character was published by the Smithsonian Institution. The first volume of Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge was the "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," by Squirs and Davis, and up to the time of the founding of the Bureau of Ethnology the Institution had issued about 600 publications on ethnology and archeology. Before the organization of the Bureau Congress had given substantial aid to the publication of Schoolcraft's great work on the Indians; the War Department surveys had visited and reported on the tribes and monuments of various parts of the West; the Hayden Survey of the Territories had examined and described many of the Cliff and Pueblo dwellings, and had published important papers on the ethnology of the Mississippi Valley; Major Powell, chief of the Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, had accomplished much among the tribes of the Colorado Valley, and had commenced the series of publications known as "Contributions to North American Ethnology."

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

The Bureau of American Ethnology was organized in 1879, and was placed by Congress under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution.

So well directed and energetic were the efforts of Major Powell in initiating researches among the American tribes, that he was selected by Professor Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, as the person preeminently fitted to organize and conduct the bureau. Major Powell was one of the world's most able students of the history and science of man, and his plans were laid on a broad and enlightened basis. He recognized the claims of the native tribes on the nation and on humanity; he understood the needs of the Government in dealing with these tribes, and appreciated at the same time the requirements of history and science.

Years of experience were necessary before the work could be fully organized; methods of research had to be developed, languages had to be learned, and a large body of classified knowledge had to be accumulated before results of importance could be attained. Other important bureaus of the National Government have had a similar history, as, for example, the Geological Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Botanical Survey.

The early researches had taken a wide range, but in a random way, and Major Powell began at once the work of determining the real scope of the field, the classification of the subject-matter, and the selection of those questions that required immediate attention. He found that there were numerous questions of a practical nature to be dealt with, and at the same time many less strictly practical but vastly important problems to be considered. Some of the practical questions were readily approached, but in the main they were so involved with strictly scientific questions that the two could not be considered separately.

One of the most difficult problems to be dealt with by the Government was that arising out of the presence within its domain of over 300,000 aborigines, dependent wards of the Government. In the main the difficulties encountered in the handling of this problem arose from the lack of a knowledge of the distribution, numbers, and relationships of the hundreds of tribes, of a real appreciation of their character, culture status, needs, and possibilities. A knowledge of the elements with which a government has to deal lies necessarily at the basis of intelligent administration, and the chief object in organizing the Bureau of American Ethnology was to obtain necessary knowledge of the tribes and to study them, so that not only would the legislative and administrative arms of the Government know and appreciate the aboriginal population and its needs, but that this knowledge should be so disseminated among the people generally that intelligent administration would have sympathetic support.

The first step in this great work, as wisely determined by Major Powell, was that of locating the tribes, and classifying them in such manner as to make it possible to assemble them in harmonious groups, based on relationship by blood, language, customs, beliefs, and grades of culture. To do otherwise would be to perpetuate the blunders in the management of earlier days, and to contribute nothing to the material welfare and the civilization of the tribes. This work was undertaken by a few students and with appropriations so limited as to be out of proportion to the magnitude of the field covered.

For twenty-five years the work has been going on, and the corps of specially trained workers has been distributed among the tribes, studying such groups as promised to yield valuable results. Languages have been recorded and learned as the necessary basis upon which to carry forward the researches in the various branches, and to-day a great body of information has been gathered and published, and the methods of research, at first so imperfect, are now fully developed and intelligently applied.

The first essential step in the work was a classification of the tribes into groups allied by language. It was found that within the area with which the nation has to deal there are spoken some 300 languages, as distinct from each other as French is from English, and that these languages can be grouped in some 50 or 60 families. It was found, further, that in connection with the differences in language are many other distinctions requiring attention. Tribes allied in language are often allied also in capacity, habits, tastes, social organization, religion, and arts and industries, and it was plain that a satisfactory investigation of the tribes required a systematic study of all of these conditions. It was not attempted, however, to cover the whole field in detail. When sufficient progress had been made in the classification of the tribes, certain groups were selected as types, and investigations among them were so pursued as to yield results applicable in large measure to all.

To-day gratifying progress has been made, and a deeper insight has been gained into the inner life and character of the people, and thus in a large sense of all primitive peoples, than has been reached before by any agency whatever. Many of the results of these researches have already been published and are in the hands of all the civilized nations of the world.

The Bureau has aimed to deal with this great subject primarily from the practical point of view, on the theory that a well-rounded knowledge of the tribes is essential to their proper management by the nation. It deals with the native population as the Geological Survey deals with the geology of the country and the Biological Survey deals with its animal life. The idea is that an intimate knowledge of the elements with which a nation has to deal is in each case essential to an enlightened administration. The practical results multiply as the work progresses and as the body of knowledge increases.

Some of the more directly practical results accomplished may be briefly mentioned: (1) A study of the distribution, location, and numbers of the tribes and classification into groups or families based on affinity in language—a necessary basis for dealing with the tribes practically or scientifically; (2) a study of the numerous sociological, religious, and industrial problems involved, an acquaintance with which is essential to the intelligent management of the tribes in adjusting them to the new and strange requirements of civilization; (3) a history of the relations of the red and white races, embodied in a volume on land cessions, allotment of land in severalty, etc.; (4) investigations into the physiology, medical treatment, and sanitation of a people who suffer keenly from imperfect adaptation to the new conditions imposed upon them; (5) the preparation of exhaustive bibliographies, embodying all published works relat-

ing to the tribes: (6) a study of the industrial and economic resources of the tribes, with the view of discovering new materials for the arts, new sources of food supply, and new medicinal plants; (7) a study of the antiquities of the country, with a view to their record and preservation, and (8) a dictionary of the tribes, embodying in condensed form the accumulated information of many years.

Many of the researches thus initiated and carried forward have a much more far-reaching significance and influence than is implied in their application to the practical problems of to-day. A closer examination shows that they furnish the means of determining laws and principles that may be applied in the broadest sense to the affairs of nations, to a proper comprehension of the processes of human development, and the means of regulating and promoting progress.

The men associated with Major Powell have spent years of faithful study in acquiring proficiency in the work; they have learned the native languages and have begun a record of the tribes and their customs on a higher plane than was possible before. The researches thus founded can not be transferred to other people and agencies, and can not be hastily stopped and curtailed without inflicting a great and irreparable injury to the work.

Although confined to a single race, the work of the Bureau constitutes the most important study of primitive man ever planned, and the body of facts already published exceeds in importance all that has been done in this field by all other agencies in the world combined. The 72 volumes already issued are a monument to Major Powell, which will also stand in the future as one of the most noble achievements of governmental science. The observations here recorded can never be duplicated or repeated, for in a little while the native population will have lost its racial characteristics and its peculiar culture will have vanished.

In a work of 28 volumes on the history of the United States, now in course of publication under the supervision of Professor Hart, of Harvard University, the second volume, entitled "The Basis of American History," the Bureau work is a principal source of the matter embodied, while many other educational works might be mentioned that have drawn largely on the researches of the Bureau for their information.

It is believed that the Bureau should be permitted not only to continue its researches among the tribes of the country in the various fields already occupied, since its methods are now well perfected and its students well trained in their various specialties, but should also, as far as possible, extend its investigations to our newly acquired possessions—to the various races that have come recently within range of observation and control. It is most important from both the immediately practical and the more strictly scientific points of view, that expeditions should be sent to Hawaii, Samoa, the Ladrones, and if possible to the Philippines at the earliest possible dates. Other countries are rapidly collecting the ethnological and historical objects and data that should enrich our own institutions. In Hawaii and Samoa we have to deal with some 50,000 people representing a separate branch of the human family.

These people still in a measure retain their primitive languages, beliefs, arts, industries, habits, and customs, but their condition is undergoing rapid change, and the native culture will soon be obliterated. The race itself is rapidly disappearing, and so far no adequate scientific record has been made of the race characteristics. A five-years' ethnological survey of these islands should be undertaken by the Institution without delay if Congress is willing to modify the law, which, as it stands, limits the research work of the Bureau to the American Indian. The extension of the work to these islands would require the employment of one additional ethnologist, and could be conducted advantageously and economically by utilizing in part the present Bureau staff.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Astrophysical Observatory?"

Professor LANGLEY. The observatory was started some fifteen years ago. I am rather full of the subject and must take care not to say too much. It is an entirely different kind of an observatory from the Naval Observatory, and its object is not the cataloging of stars, but the trying to do something useful. It is utilitarian in its work upon the sun. During the last fifteen years I have worked

there with the constant object of finding out how the sun rules the earth and how it governs our scenes, how it is likely to govern our crops, and finally in getting at some way in which we can predict what is coming. I have not gotten there yet, but within the last two years there has been a strong hope that we are coming near that day when we can predict the effect on the earth of changes in the sun and in the solar radiation through the earth's atmosphere. During the last two years we have made observations which seem to show that the solar heat has fallen off temporarily.

Then I should explain that it means that the great mass of the sun is radiating for all time the same amount of heat. The sun has an atmosphere of its own, which clouds it over and hinders, from time to time, the amount of heat it sends out. We have obtained by three different processes the value of that radiation and have found that it has changed, and we have compared that with the observations from different parts of the earth's surface and have found that there has been a very close agreement in the falling off of temperatures recorded on the earth in observatories all over the northern portion of the planet. I do not dare to assert such a tremendous thing as that we can tell what is coming all over the earth's surface, but we nearly seem to be getting there. I do not think there has been any time since we started when we have accomplished so much encouraging work.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you publish reports from time to time?

Professor LANGLEY. We have published a large volume, Volume 1 of our Annals.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is necessary to continue this appropriation?

Professor LANGLEY. Naturally. I do.

COLLECTIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the item on page 48 of the bill "for continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, etc.," you are asking an increase in the appropriation?

Professor LANGLEY. In regard to the preservation of collections, I would like to say, and I am sure Mr. Rathbun will confirm me, that we are suffering from lack of means to keep the men we have. A staff, such as ours, has been slowly gathered together and can not be replaced. You can not order it as you would clerks to write in copy books, and those men are leaving us, and by the time we have the larger building we will lose the men to put into it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this amount is paid for employees?

Mr. RATHBUN. According to the statement made in the notes it is between \$168,000 and \$169,000. It carries the main pay roll.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they do?

Mr. RATHBUN. The duty of the Museum is primarily to take charge of the Government's collections, to classify them, to arrange them, as to keep them in order for study and for the examination of everyone. In addition to that there have grown up the general exhibition collections, etc. Now, of course, there are many things which it is hard to explain in a moment. The scientific men, of course, look out for the care of these in large part, and they do the classification because

the help is so small. They attend to the matters of the Institute of sending out duplicate specimens and the great correspondence that has grown up there, starting from individual Members of Congress, and the sending out of documents, etc., so that we require a large body of clerks. Now, Congress never has and never will appropriate for the entire maintenance of the Museum. That would be too much to ask now and will be for a long time to come.

On the roll there are 73 scientific men, of whom 34 are paid and 39 are volunteers.

The CHAIRMAN. They volunteer their services?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much time do they put in, just occasionally a day?

Mr. RATHBUN. They will put in a day occasionally, as you say, but more than that. Some of them belong to other Departments and bureaus of the Government, where their work is related to corresponding groups. For instance, many of them are from the Bureau of Agriculture, we will say the Division of Insects. They will use our collection, and in doing so, give their time to the care of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The scientific men employed on this roll, are they employed in Washington, or do you send them out?

Mr. RATHBUN. Most of them are actually employed in connection with the Department of Agriculture, the Geological Survey, and certain other of the scientific bureaus. They are not using the time which they owe to the Survey, because when they come to the Museum it is on the same character of business and with reference to the same character of specimens that they are at work on there.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlemen whom you refer to as volunteering their services are mostly men in the employ of some other branch of the service?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And are really being paid by the Government?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; but their pay does not appear here. They keep their departments in shape.

The CHAIRMAN. They use your Department?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; and help to keep it in order.

The CHAIRMAN. You send agents out over the country and to foreign countries?

Mr. RATHBUN. We do very little of that. It should be done, as every museum in the country does, but we have not the money. This past year there have been three or four agents sent out. The sending out is generally in connection with a general survey, and sometimes with a rich private individual who pays a large share of the expenses, as Mr. Gages, of California, who took one of our assistants and paid all his expenses and gave us all the material. There have been but three people sent to Europe, their work being partly scientific and partly to look out for the interests of the building, to study the methods of installation, the methods of building their cases and putting their collections into the cases and installing the collections.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the proper installation of the exhibits in your new building?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you will have to have at least the amount you had last year?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; if I may just say a few words. We have lost this year two of our best men. We have lost one man who has gone to Yale College as a professor. We paid him \$1,800; they pay him \$3,800. Another man has gone to another museum. They pay him \$4,000; we paid him \$2,400. In the interest of the Government there should be some increase to stop that.

Mr. GARDNER. Are you not growing up other men?

Mr. RATHBUN. That is the policy, to grow up other men. We are doing that, but when a man goes out we have to get a good man to supply his place.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all for the good of the people, the people generally get the benefit of the man you educate?

Mr. RATHBUN. From the very beginning, when Professor Henry took up the Smithsonian Institution, it was the policy of the Institution to aid in every such enterprise. We are aiding in material and in advice in every way every institution that appeals to us, or even if they do not appeal we do it if we can.

SPECIMENS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For purchase of specimens to supply deficiencies in the collections of the National Museum." We did not give you any appropriation last year. That was upon the theory that you would not need any money until you got the new building. Now, you ask for \$10,000 this year?

Mr. RATHBUN. The same argument that was made a year ago and which is repeated in the accompanying note applies to this year. Two years ago a brief hearing was given on the question of an item of bringing collections from St. Louis here, and that matter was discussed somewhat in that connection. It is a sum which we ought to have. There is a certain incongruity in the applications to Congress and to this committee to say in one breath that our buildings are full and in the other we want more.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going to get 35 carloads of specimens from St. Louis?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. We can put a thousand or two thousand carloads of specimens in that building. Thirty-five carloads is a very small amount, except in the cost of transporting them.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For purchase of books."

Mr. RATHBUN. The note on that item is very full. In the beginning we had the use of the Smithsonian Library, which has now gone to the Library of Congress. The appropriation is not asked to buy books that are contained in the Library of Congress, which are used occasionally, but it is simply to obtain other books which we need to use all the time and which, though they belong to the Smithsonian, they will not allow us to hold out continuously. That is the reason for asking the increase.

REPAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For repairs to buildings." Do you think you will have to have \$15,000 for that purpose?

Mr. RATHBUN. The fact is this: The buildings are old, the Museum building is old—it is weak, as was stated to this committee last year—and there is a necessity for making the whole roof fireproof.

During this session we have begun four sections of the roof and by a compound of Bermuda cement and slag and one or two other things have made those parts of the building apparently fireproof and we want to go on and finish it. There must be a new roof.

The CHAIRMAN. That will enable you to keep the roof together until you get into the new building?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

RENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate "For rent of workshops and temporary storage quarters" is the same as the appropriation for last year?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; that estimate is based upon the rentals.

SUNDAY OPENING.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, I see you want to keep the Museum open on Sundays?

Mr. RATHBUN. That is a question for Congress to decide. We want to keep open, but that is a matter which Congress must decide.

Mr. GARDNER. Can you tell us what the average daily attendance is now and whether it is increasing or diminishing?

Mr. RATHBUN. It goes up and down. Unfortunately, I have not those figures with me.

Mr. GARDNER. Give them to us approximately.

Mr. RATHBUN. The number ranges from 310,000 up to 600,000 or 700,000 a year. We have had 50,000 on one day, but that is exceptional. This year, during the inauguration week or part of the week, we are likely to have an attendance of from 75,000 to 100,000 people, and possibly more.

Mr. GARDNER. That would be one-third of the attendance for the whole year?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. It would increase the attendance immensely to have the Museum open on Sundays; there is no question about that.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 51 of the bill there is a new item "For acquirement of the tract of land lying between the present eastern boundary of the National Zoological Park and the highway established from Adams' Mill road to Kenesaw avenue."

Professor LANGLEY. I think that a glance at the map will make that clear. The Government has put a road around the Park which does not run with the boundary of the Park, and leaves a long strip of land on the east and west between the Park fences and the road.

The CHAIRMAN. How wide is that strip?

Professor LANGLEY. The strip is lunar in shape. In parts it is 75 feet wide and it diminishes to 25 or 30 feet. The amount on the east represents a little over 72,000 feet, which is valued, I think, at something like 40 cents a foot, and the amount on the west represents

something like 130,000 feet, which is valued at something like 15 cents a foot. It is very desirable, really, that the park should not be surrounded by houses whose rear windows look down into it.

Mr. RATHBUN. There are one or two other items. First of all, the park is out of the city and we have to have means of communication with it. That is the only case where the question of a vehicle comes in. At the present there are two cheap wagons for driving between the park and the Institution and for doing errands about the town. Those are used by the director of the park. Besides, there is another hauling wagon which visits the market every morning and carries the food out. Then there are two or three carts for hauling the dirt. That, according to the wording of the law, is covered, but at present there is a cheap Dayton wagon called a depot wagon there. This item for the park has been drawn up including that.

National Zoological Park: Continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds; erecting and repairing buildings and inclosures; care, subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees, the purchase of necessary books and periodicals; the printing and publishing of operations, not exceeding 1,500 copies; purchase, maintenance, and driving of vehicles and horses for official purposes, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, \$135,000.

Professor LANGLEY. I would like to add a word to what Mr. Rathbun has said to show the reasonableness of this application. There are 200 acres in this park and it is visited daily in every part by the superintendent, or he tries to, and this wagon is for use inside the park as well as outside.

JANUARY 26, 1905.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

TRANSPORTATION OF EXHIBITS FROM THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

STATEMENT OF MR. SAMUEL P. LANGLEY, SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

Accompanied by Mr. Richard Rathbun, Assistant Secretary, in charge of the National Museum, and Mr. W. de C. Rarenel, Administrative Assistant of the National Museum.

Mr. GILLETT. The Chairman, Mr. Hemenway, has not arrived yet, but in order not to detain you we can now hear anything you have to say. You will find your matter in House Document No. 185—the transportation of exhibits from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Mr. LANGLEY. I have called, Mr. Chairman, to present the case which has already been presented in the form of a request through the Secretary of the Treasury, and to mention that the case is somewhat urgent. The request here is for an appropriation of \$6,500 to pay the expense of bringing to this city gifts that have been made to the National Museum at St. Louis.

Rehearsing a little what I have said in this letter, I may mention that there are about 35 carloads of material which have been presented from various sources, and those carloads, I am informed, represent a

net value of at least \$50,000. The immediate occasion for the urgency is the fact that the police are being withdrawn from the buildings at the St. Louis Exposition containing these things, and the buildings themselves are not secure against fire or water, and the collection will deteriorate unless very speedy action is taken to remove them.

Briefly, that is what I have called to say. I have brought with me Mr Rathbun, also Mr. Ravenel, who has come from St. Louis recently and is more familiar with the details than I am, and to whom I will ask you to address any questions as to details which may occur to you.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. Ravenel, we would like to hear from you.

Mr. RATHBUN. If I may say one word first, gentlemen, the material was not in shape to present it in time for incorporation in the urgent deficiency bill. If the matter is left to the sundry civil bill it will bring it pretty late—that is to say, there is danger of its being too late to save a great deal of the material. Of course Congress might make it immediately available at that time, but the question concerning which Secretary Langley is here relates particularly to whether it might not be put through earlier, in case the Congress agrees to that, in some way.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you mean a deficiency bill?

Mr. RATHBUN. Of course you would not put through another urgent deficiency bill. The general bill would not go through any sooner than the sundry civil.

Mr. BENTON. An urgent deficiency bill would.

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes; if there was another one.

Mr. GILLETT. What do you mean by urgent haste? How quickly do you need it?

Mr. RATHBUN. Well, the buildings at St. Louis have been sold and are being pulled down. Of course, there is so much bulky material and things have been scattered so much as they were exhibited, having been put into three or four buildings there, that we can not tell which of these buildings the people are going to take down next. The destruction of property by rain, by leakage, is heavy, and the danger by fire is very great. That has always been the case with such expositions. Of course there is but little time now until the 4th of March. A joint resolution, if it is agreed to put such a thing before the House, is of course in danger of being objected to. That is the main question. We thought perhaps there might be some way agreeable to your pleasure of putting it through earlier than the 4th of March.

Mr. GILLETT. Have you room here to store those exhibits after you get them—those 25 or 30 carloads?

Mr. RATHBUN. That is a question about which I spoke to you, Mr. Gillett, a few moments ago. We have room for storing a good part of it. An attempt was made to gain some room in the Census building, which is not now used except by a few clerks. It turned out that it could not be obtained. Under the estimates a note is made of the possibility of asking for the rental of another building. Of course the rental would be a small one.

Mr. GILLETT. You mean if you do not get another building you have no place to store those exhibits here? Can you not get them under cover somewhere? You have a general fund, have you not, for the preservation and care of exhibits?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Why can not you bring these on under that general fund, and then get a deficiency on that?

Mr. RATHBUN. There is so little balance left. The fund is so small; that is the trouble. That fund amounts to very little, and out of it we have to do numerous kinds of work and pay laborers, etc. The fund amounts to only a few thousand dollars. How much of it has been spent, Mr. Ravenel?

Mr. RAVENEL. Aside from salaries, all but between \$1,500 and \$2,000 has been expended.

Mr. GILLETT. That fund is \$180,000 a year, is it not?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLETT. Do you mean that is all gone?

Mr. RATHBUN. No: we have to have something to run the remainder of the year.

Mr. GILLETT. Why could you not take out of that fund sufficient to cover this, and create a deficiency in that fund, and then come to us for that deficiency?

Mr. RATHBUN. That is taking some risk.

Mr. RAVENEL. Aside from salaries, the surplus to-day is very small.

Mr. BENTON. Those salaries run to the 1st of July?

Mr. RAVENEL. Yes; \$166,000 out of that \$180,000 is for salaries.

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes. Aside from the salaries a certain sum is put aside, for instance, for stationery, and the regular transportation of specimens that are coming all the time.

Mr. RAVENEL. And a contingent fund.

Mr. GILLETT. Yes, but there is a third of a year after the 4th of March.

Mr. RATHBUN. Oh, you mean it would be only until the 4th of March?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes; and then you could come in for a deficiency on that.

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes; that might do.

Mr. BENTON. We have a general deficiency bill that gets through on the 4th of March.

Mr. RAVENEL. If you authorize it to be expended, the deficiency would cover it.

Mr. GARDNER. You would not want to authorize it, would you?

Mr. GILLETT. I think we should authorize it in this bill, and then they can use that, and get a deficiency for that fund from which it was taken.

Mr. RATHBUN. Mr. Chairman, the only thing is this, to know that we are authorized to do that thing. The Smithsonian Institution and its bureaus have never entered into any deficiency, except once in awhile where there was an accident, and then it was but a small deficiency.

Mr. LANGLEY. We have always felt very strongly about that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GILLETT. We approve of that very heartily. If this were authorized and you knew it was coming, then you could get along?

Mr. RATHBUN. Absolutely; unquestionably.

Mr. GARDNER. From what concerns are these exhibits obtained? Tell us in a general way.

Mr. RAVENEL. From foreign countries—Italy, Japan, Mexico, Bra-

zil, Belgium, Great Britain, Cuba, Peru, etc. Then there are hundreds of private exhibitors from the various States that have given us a great number, and some private exhibitors in foreign countries. The Pittsburg Coal Company, and the Fairmont Coal Company of West Virginia, the Pike Manufacturing Company, the Kentucky Free Stone Company, the Bowling Green Company, the State of Louisiana; the Landon Zinc Company, representing firms in the various States, and the American Coke and Coal Company, with various interesting exhibits showing what comes from a ton of coal, etc. The exhibit itself cost over \$2,500. Probably it cost more than that to put it up. We received from a pottery company three or four most beautiful vases. The clay industry was largely represented. Other pottery companies have given us vases worth perhaps a hundred dollars or so each. Then in the terra cotta line we have an immense amount of ornamental terra cotta, such as that used for the construction of buildings or stores, or things of that kind. Everything illustrating that whole industry is represented. The same thing is true of the fire-brick manufacturers.

Mr. GILLET. That is a very general exhibit?

Mr. RAVENEL. It is largely economic geology. But there is also a great deal of miscellaneous matter. From the Philippine exhibits, for example, we get a great many things.

Mr. GARDNER. If you get 25 carloads from one exposition, how many carloads will you get from those that may be held in fifty years? You will have to cover that whole plot down there with buildings to shelter them at that rate.

Mr. RATHBUN. The first large exposition held in this country was the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia. There were 100 carloads brought from there. That gave rise to the first museum building. Since that time expositions have become more and more common. Museums have increased in number, and the result is that the gifts to the Government have fallen off. While the exposition at St. Louis was the largest that we have had, we are getting only a third as much material from it, although there was every reason to suppose we could get a great deal more.

Mr. GARDNER. You had about 100 carloads from Philadelphia?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes; 60 or 70 carloads came down at once. The balance was put upon temporary exhibition at Philadelphia until the buildings were ready.

Mr. GARDNER. Are you exercising discrimination in the selection of these gifts? As a matter of fact, will it not, in the course of time, be a lot of old trumpery, like the things in a garret which every house puts away, and you go through there every once in a while to see what is in the garret and make a bonfire out of it, or go to the second-hand man with it? Is there not danger of that?

Mr. RATHBUN. Naturally some things will fall into that collection that we will not need. But those things we can exchange for something better. On general principles the selection of technology there was picked out by Doctor Holmes, of North Carolina; Mr. David T. Day, of this city; Mr. Parker, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Walcott, of the Geological Survey. Those men have picked out that material.

Mr. GARDNER. That is only in one line.

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes.

Mr. GARDNER. You have many lines?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes; I think we have used extreme discretion in that matter. Mr. Ravenel and I have considered everything.

Mr. GARDNER. You know the average boy will take everything he can get for nothing, and also the average person will, because it is cheap; and is there not danger, therefore, that in the same way, in these gift matters, you will get a lot of stuff that you have no use for?

Mr. RAVENEL. In one State exhibit that was given us, sir, there were 30 tons of material, and out of that we will probably move 2 or 3 tons.

Mr. GARDNER. I am glad to know that.

Mr. RAVENEL. In the case of another exhibit offered to us, a lot of forestry products, etc., we have rejected it all because it lacked scientific value. It was not properly identified. We could have taken car loads of boats, and in one case we took 6 or 7 boats when we could have had 20. I simply mention that as an illustration. The fact is that this material is almost entirely a technical exhibit, belonging to the practical side of the Museum, which appeals to practical men.

Now the results are coming in, in consequence of what has happened at St. Louis. The Union Glass Company has sent us an exhibit, and we have received our installment within a week. It is probably the finest selection of cut glass in the country. The Libby Company is following. Their collection is not here yet, but we have secured the deposit of Dimmick's collection of arms, the finest collection of arms in this country. There are probably three or four or five in Europe that exceed it, but none in this country. I mean practically the arms of warfare.

Mr. GARDNER. Of different nations?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. It is a collection which is the foremost in this country, and he has agreed to let it come here in a few days.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions? If not, we are much obliged to you, gentlemen. I understand, Mr. Langley, you do not wish to be heard to-day on your general matter?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; I was not prepared to-day.

Mr. GILLET. You can come again on that.

Mr. RATHBUN. Mr. Chairman, about the question you brought up of authorization: Will that come in any form? If it comes at all would it come in any form to the Museum, or should we go ahead?

Mr. GILLET. Oh, you will be notified.

BUILDING FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM.

STATEMENT OF MR. BERNARD R. GREEN, ENGINEER IN CHARGE.

The CHAIRMAN. For the new National Museum building you asked an appropriation of \$700,000, and you have sent in an amended estimate asking for \$1,500,000?

Mr. GREEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please tell us about that estimate.

Mr. GREEN. In the letter, which I supposed they had sent to the committee, I gave a detailed estimate of the situation; but I have a copy of that letter in my pocket. Is the question why I increased the estimate?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GREEN. Two years ago, when the law was passed, there was appropriated \$250,000 to start with. We did not make as much progress with the work getting it under way as we expected, so when last year we came before the committee we had an estimate of \$300,000. The limit of cost is \$3,500,000, and it will take about four years to build the building, so that something like \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 in one or two periods will be needed in order to get it done within the time. You asked me whether I really could spend the money before this session, which would be a short session, and I think the chairman remembers—he was here—I said I thought we could, and you wanted me to forego it if we could manage it, and I said, "Very well, if you can make the next appropriation available on the passage of the bill so we will not have to wait until July to get the money."

So, I have had no appropriation since the first one of \$250,000 two years ago. Last July, in making up this estimate, I thought that \$700,000 would be sufficient. I made a very conservative estimate, and always do—I always try to see how little I can get along with, knowing the necessity for it, and that it is good business. At that time we had gotten out our advertisements for the granite contracts and had made much better progress than I supposed we would be able to. Last summer I found that we were able to get granite for the building from four different quarries and to get it all for the whole building in such a way that we could get all the granite in a year and a half and carry this building on that much faster. The granite is the important material in a building like that. It takes as long to get the granite as it does to build the building. It took four years to get the granite for the Library building and eight years to build it. This building is a simpler one to build. There is not so much in connection with it.

About \$900,000 out of the \$3,500,000 will be spent for granite. Getting the granite from four different sources enables us to get it in half the time. If we can get it we can pile it up fast enough. You can always build a granite building quickly because you can set an expensive stone as quickly as a rough one. If we could get the granite as fast as we could set it, and not have it pile up on the ground, we would not be compelled to pay more money for handling and rehandling it, but of course we would have to procure the other materials that go with it, the steel and brick work. There is about \$150,000 for the granite for the south pavilion left out of this, which would come right in, making a total about \$900,000 for the granite which we shall be able to get and carry the building along so as to get it ready for the roof a year from next fall, provided we have the money to pay the bills.

In order to do that you must remember that the other materials have to be purchased to go with it and the labor force for putting it all up. Therefore, it will take a million five hundred thousand dollars to meet the situation before the next appropriation. The law authorizes the making of contracts contingent upon appropriations, and that is how we have made the contracts. I have already awarded a contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you will need \$1,500,000 to cover the contracts that you will let during the next fiscal year and the work in connection with them?

Mr. GREEN. Yes, sir.

JANUARY 26, 1905.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDWARD M. DAWSON, CHIEF CLERK,

Accompanied by Mr. W. B. Acker, Chief, Miscellaneous Division.

HEATING AND LIGHTING PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you last year \$5,000 for "Repairs and preservation of steam-heating and electric-lighting plants and elevators, etc." I see you are asking for the same amount this year.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; that appropriation is for the ordinary repairs of the large electric lighting and heating plant you gave us within the past three years for lighting the old Post-Office building, the Patent Office and the Pension Office buildings. We also heat the old Post-Office building and the Patent Office. This appropriation is for the ordinary repairs of that plant.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it will require \$5,000 a year?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; this year we will have to ask for a deficiency of \$2,500 to meet an expenditure we have been obliged to make for decreasing the amount of smoke.

The CHAIRMAN. For smoke consumers?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; we have put in some automatic stokers, which I think will meet the District law and bring us within the limit of the law. We have had them in operation now a month and they are operating all right. We spent about half of this appropriation for that purpose. We will have to have a deficiency appropriation this year on that account, otherwise \$5,000 would have been sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you buy light cheaper than you can make it?

Mr. DAWSON. I do not think so. I have never prepared a statement of what it cost us. We are paying for electricity at the Geological Survey six cents per kilowatt hour.

The CHAIRMAN. The plant you have now is in the old Post-Office building?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you put that plant in?

Mr. DAWSON. About three years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. What buildings do you light by it?

Mr. DAWSON. The Patent Office, the old Post-Office, and the Pension Office, and we run the elevators in the two first-named buildings and furnish the power in our carpenter shop.

The CHAIRMAN. This is all furnished from the one plant?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For electric-light plant for the Department of the Interior buildings, for the establishment of an electric-lighting plant for buildings occupied by offices of the Department of the Interior, the Patent Office building, the old Post-Office building (now occupied by the General Land and Indian bureaus), and the Pension Office building, and for the improvement of the heating of the old Post-Office building, \$24,000." What is the purpose of that item?

Mr. DAWSON. The purpose of that item is shown in the last two lines, "for the improvement of the heating of the old Post-Office building." That is the purpose of that appropriation. The heating plant now in the building has been in use at least thirty years. It is what is called indirect radiation. The pipes are all worn-out.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you heat by hot water?

Mr. DAWSON. There are hot-water pipes, and they heat the air that goes up through registers into the rooms. We will either have to bear the expense of a large amount in repairing that system or putting in a new system, which would be more economical and more efficacious. Another very important advantage that we will gain if we get the appropriation will be in securing about seven more rooms suitable for file purposes. We can take out the coils now occupying the space in the basement and use the space for file purposes, which is very much needed. The Land Office is very much crowded, and they need more room for their clerks and for the files. This will give us that space.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation should not be made you think you will have to make repairs. How would you make them? Is there not a fund out of which that work could be done?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; it was a question of either putting in the estimate for this new system or putting in an estimate of a large amount for the repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this would result in saving money?

Mr. DAWSON. I think it would result in saving money and also in saving fuel and more effectually heating the building. Of course the additional room I speak of is a very important consideration. If we get this appropriation that building will then be in very excellent condition. The heating apparatus is the weakest point.

The CHAIRMAN. You now do heat the building you are in and the old Post-Office building and the Pension Office?

Mr. DAWSON. We do not heat the Pension Office; we light it.

The CHAIRMAN. But you heat the other two buildings?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; we have pipes running under the car tracks. There is not a fire in the Patent Office building.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 182 of the bill: "Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas." You want to fill up some of the lakes that you dug there?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; that is an important matter. The city authorities complain that it affects the health of the people living in the vicinity of the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they insist on your digging the lakes originally?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand, you dug a lot of lakes; they did not turn out well, and now they are being filled up?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. The water in the lakes becomes stagnant at times.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand. What were your receipts there last year?

Mr. ACKER. About \$18,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a report which shows how that money was disposed of?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; the total receipts were \$18,430.

The CHAIRMAN. How was that money paid out?

Mr. ACKER. That was disposed of in paying the salaries of the superintendent, clerk, and messenger in his office, the manager of the free bath house, male attendant at the free bath house, two additional male attendants and female attendants, scavenger, reservation waterman, salaries of the policemen, gardeners, and foresters on the reservation, and the general miscellaneous expenses aggregated about \$2,601, making a total of \$14,971.52 fixed charges for the maintenance of the reservation.

Mr. GARDNER. Your receipts were \$18,430?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. And you say that there is a little balance?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; but there are quite a number of matters held in abeyance.

Mr. BENTON. Did you do anything to the roads?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; a portion of them. In addition there was disbursed under the appropriation made by Congress for roads, \$29,868; \$900 for an electric pump to be used in connection with the free bath house to pump up the water; \$1,531 for general improvement. That was taken out of the \$18,000. The total amount disbursed for the entire year was \$47,271.10. That included the receipts from the public lands, together with the appropriations made by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. \$18,000 were the total receipts?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that amount of money was all paid out for salaries?

Mr. ACKER. For salaries and maintenance.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there any further work done?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of it went into permanent improvements?

Mr. ACKER. About \$1,531.40.

The CHAIRMAN. If we were to appropriate this \$11,000, will that clean up the reservation and fill the lakes? You got that item in the bill in 1903 for special work that had to be done. It is not the intent to appropriate annually for the Hot Springs Reservation; it must take care of itself.

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Do you propose to spend the entire \$11,000 in filling up the lakes?

Mr. ACKER. We only intend to spend \$6,000 in filling up the lakes.

Mr. GARDNER. Are you going to fill up all the lakes?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; and improve that reservation in such a way that it can be used as a public park.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$6,000 will fill up the lakes?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. The \$5,000 will not clean out all the underbrush.

Mr. GARDNER. What else have you in sight that will take money from the Government after this is done?

Mr. ACKER. The estimate of \$5,000 will not be sufficient to clean all the underbrush out. It will take at least \$6,000 more. We thought

that we would start in and clear out a portion this year if we could get the money.

Mr. GARDNER. Why can not you make the receipts do some of that work?

Mr. ACKER. They can do some portion, but only a small portion.

Mr. GARDNER. You could only do a small portion in two or three years; but let it run through a series of years, year by year as the finances would allow, that is the way we do in private matters.

Mr. ACKER. That is the way we do there as far as we can. This is a matter that has only been brought out recently by reason of new roads cut through the mountains. They were only completed last fall.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had the \$6,000 that would fill up the lakes?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the \$5,000 you want to clean out the underbrush?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you do that with the money you get from the receipts?

Mr. ACKER. We could do that, but as a matter of fact it would take some years to complete the work. We could only do a portion each year as the funds would permit. Of course the fixed charges there are increasing right along. The service is being extended.

The CHAIRMAN. You must not let the charges increase unless you increase the receipts?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; that is true. They would not be permitted to go beyond the receipts in any event.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Yellowstone National Park. What is it you desire to do there?

Mr. ACKER. We desire the construction of a building for registration purposes. That is desired at the entrance to the park. We have no place at all where the people coming in can be registered.

The CHAIRMAN. No place where the people who go to visit the park can register?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They just simply drive in and out?

Mr. ACKER. They have a system of keeping a register which is not very satisfactory. Some people go in and some out; but if we had a house there we would have a soldier stationed right there and he would be able to keep track of the people. We have three classes of transportation. The personally conducted camp parties; we license parties to take one or two wagons through the park at a stipulated rate for the season. He takes a lot of people through on his wagon. We want to know the people who go through with that particular man in order that we may hold him responsible for anything that happens in the park.

Mr. BENTON. You only want to identify the visitors in case he does not do his duty?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; and to see that they live up to the requirements of their licenses.

Mr. BENTON. The man who drives them?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; the licensee.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you let contracts to private individuals?

Mr. ACKER. We have now two contracts, one with the Yellowstone Transportation Company, which carries passengers through from the Northern Pacific Railway, and the other contract is with the Monida Transportation Company that brings them in from the western entrance.

The CHAIRMAN. The first company owns the hotel there?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; the Yellowstone Hotel Association. A separate corporation owns the hotel.

The CHAIRMAN. The roads are under the War Department?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that work done?

Mr. ACKER. With the exception of the road to Mount Washburn and some minor matters. They have an estimate of \$83,000 pending.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to put this house right at the entrance to the park?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want to construct 75 miles of telephone line?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same telephone line which is there now?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; but it is over the property of the Yellowstone Park Association. We have about 50 miles of telephone that the War Department furnished the material for and the men to put it up. It runs a short distance from the thumb of the lake to the Lake Hotel. Now, this telephone line they want to put in here is to run down from the Lake Hotel to the southern boundary of the park at Snake River, where the park is separated from the Teton Forest Reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a document here asking for \$83,000 for the Yellowstone Park. That is under the Secretary of War?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

I would like to call your attention to the second part of this paragraph, "purchase of additional buffalo, fences for summer pasture therefor; purchase of necessary feed for buffalo, and salaries of game warden and assistant, all to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior."

The CHAIRMAN. We have been buying a lot of buffalo; how many are left?

Mr. ACKER. There are about 60 there now.

Mr. BENTON. Are they increasing?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; they are doing very well.

Mr. BENTON. What do they feed on in the winter?

Mr. ACKER. Hay and alfalfa.

Mr. BENTON. They are tame?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not losing them every year?

Mr. ACKER. No, one was killed. The wild herd is up in the northern part of the park. We do not know whether that herd is increasing or decreasing.

The CHAIRMAN. How many do you have there?

Mr. ACKER. Approximately, 20.

The CHAIRMAN. If you bought additional buffalo where would you get them?

Mr. ACKER. The buffalo we got a portion came from the Allard herd in Montana and a part came from the Goodnight herd in Texas. They are all full blooded.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they tame?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; practically so.

The CHAIRMAN. How many buffalo could you buy if you had this appropriation?

Mr. ACKER. I think about eighteen or twenty.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they sell for?

Mr. ACKER. They sell for from \$375 to \$400 and \$450, depending upon the age and whether they are male or female.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Yosemite National Park, and you insert the word "management."

Mr. ACKER. That is for the general management of the park—the supervision of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that change give you some power that you do not now have; and, if so, what would it be?

Mr. ACKER. It was presumed that it would give us the authority to appoint employees out there, something never done before. That has been made necessary by the transfer of the forestry service from the Interior Department to the Agricultural Department. This estimate was reduced by the Department from \$15,000 to \$8,000.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Sequoia National Park," and you ask nothing new there?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; except that the appropriation be made immediately available. Otherwise it will cost much more money to construct those roads. If we take them early in the season while the ground is soft the work can be done cheaper than in June when the ground has dried out.

The CHAIRMAN. You could wait until a proper time in the year and then spend this money?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; for the simple reason that the appropriation becomes available some time after the first of July. In the meantime the roads and trails should be repaired, and we should like to have some money available for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you done with the money you had this year?

Mr. ACKER. A large portion has been expended in constructing roads and repairing trails.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have spent the money we gave you this year for the purpose it was intended?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you will have to stop until you get another appropriation?

Mr. ACKER. Yes; unless you make this appropriation immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would take the money for next year and spend it this year?

Mr. ACKER. We would only spend what was necessary for the repairing of the trails and roads. After the troops go there they will take up the general improvement.

Mr. GARDNER. I see you have the word "management" in all these items.

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; the same suggestion applies there. At present in this park we have detailed a couple of forest rangers, who are paid out of the forestry appropriation. If the appropriation is transferred to another Department of necessity we will have to provide for this amount out of this appropriation.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a new item on page 187 of the bill, "Mount Rainier National Park, Washington: For improvement of Mount Rainier National Park, management, protection, and improvement, construction of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvements of roads, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, \$2,600." That item has not been in the bill before?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; we have estimated for it, but it has never been appropriated for.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been done at that park?

Mr. ACKER. They have secured the money for the construction of a road through the forest reservation into a portion of this park, the work to be done under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that work been done?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; it is still in progress. We have two forest rangers in that park, and in addition to his duties as superintendent of the forestry work the forestry superintendent looks after this park because we have no money.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Wind Cave National Park." What have you done with the money appropriated, \$2,500?

Mr. ACKER. A portion of that appropriation was spent to pay the salary of the superintendent, \$900. The balance was spent in making necessary improvements in connection with the cave, the entrance to it, and the purchasing of lumber and material to make necessary repairs: but this year there is an additional item, and the item has been increased \$1,000 in order to enable the Department to buy a building which belongs to a party who took up a homestead right. It is a frame building probably worth \$500, but I suppose if it is allowed to remain there it will be worth \$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it will increase in value?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. We would like to remove it.

RUIN OF CASA GRANDE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Repairs of ruin of Casa Grande, Arizona." That is new?

Mr. ACKER. We have had two previous appropriations for the

repairing of the ruin, aggregating about \$4,000 or \$4,500. This is for the purpose of excavation.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you not spoil the ruin if you keep on repairing it?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir. The repairs were made from earth taken from right out there on the surface.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want to excavate?

Mr. ACKER. They want to search that place to find if there are any prehistoric ruins. They think there are.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other matters which you gentlemen desire to present to the committee?

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. ACKER. I would like to submit the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, under date of January 26, 1905, to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in reference to the Freedmen's Hospital. I think it is a matter which should properly be taken up in connection with the sundry civil bill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, January 26, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY.

Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

House of Representatives.

SIR: In the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1903, provision is made, under the head of the Department of the Interior, for Freedmen's Hospital, in the following terms, to wit:

"Freedmen's Hospital.—For the construction of a new Freedmen's Hospital building and accessories on the ground now occupied by the Freedmen's Hospital, fifty thousand dollars, said buildings to be constructed upon plans to be approved by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, and sufficient when completed to provide for not less than two hundred patients; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of said buildings at a cost not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, which sum, including the amount herein appropriated, shall be paid one-half out of the Treasury of the United States and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That before any portion of the sum herein appropriated shall be expended the proper authorities owning the ground upon which said buildings are to be erected shall lease the same to the Government of the United States at an annual rental of one dollar per annum during the period of their occupation of the same: *Provided further*, That the trustees of Howard University shall be required to furnish all medical and surgical service without cost to the United States or the District of Columbia."

In my last annual report to the President of the operations of this Department, in discussing this appropriation, it was stated that—

"Howard University having formerly accepted the provisions of the foregoing statute, a survey was made of the land in the vicinity of Freedmen's Hospital owned by the University, with a view to the selection of such portion thereof as would be suitable as a site on which to construct a hospital building. As a result thereof it was determined that it would be necessary to use the entire tract of land then leased from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for purposes of the hospital, but as the Howard University was unable to convey a perfect title to the entire parcel of land desired, no lease thereof was made and, as set forth in my last annual report, the circumstances of the case were called to the attention of Congress with a view to the selection of another site on which to construct a hospital. Accordingly, in the sundry civil appropriation bill approved April 28, 1904, provision was made for the leasing of a new site on which to construct the new hospital for freedmen in the following terms:

"Freedmen's Hospital.—The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars made by the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and

four is hereby continued for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and five: *Provided*, That the tract of land lying and being between Sixth and Fourth streets and between Pomeroy and College streets, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, containing approximately eleven acres of ground be, and the same is hereby retroceded to Howard University, upon the condition that the said Howard University shall make and execute to the United States a perpetual lease for the nominal rental of one dollar per annum, and that upon the execution of such lease to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, said Secretary shall cause to be erected on the ground so retroceded and leased the new hospital for freedmen provided for by the act above referred to.

"Under date of June 7, 1904, the Howard University, a corporation organized pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Howard University in the District of Columbia,' by an instrument in writing entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and the proper officers of that institution, leased the tract of land described in the act of April 28, 1904, *supra*, forever. A copy of this contract is hereto appended, pages 315-317, Exhibit 1.

"Upon consideration of the matter the conclusion was reached that it would be to the interest of the service to secure plans for the new hospital building through the medium of an architectural competition, and on the 30th of August, 1904, a circular letter was addressed to twenty-five architects located in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., New York City, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Columbus, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo., inviting them, under stated conditions, to submit plans for the new hospital buildings to provide for not less than 200 patients, such plans to be delivered at the Department not later than 2 p. m., Thursday, December 1, 1904. The total amount to be expended in the construction of the new Freedmen's Hospital building and accessories was fixed at \$275,000, which amount is to include architect fees and all necessary machinery and equipment for heating, lighting, water supply, and sewerage for the building."

Twenty-one sets of competitive plans were received in pursuance of the invitation above mentioned, which were judged by a committee consisting of Hon. Thomas Ryan, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; James K. Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury; Elliott S. Woods, superintendent U. S. Capitol Building and Grounds; George W. Evans, member of the board of visitors of Freedmen's Hospital; Dr. William A. White, superintendent Government Hospital for the Insane; Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, member board of trustees of Howard University, and Dr. W. A. Warfield, surgeon in chief Freedmen's Hospital.

The plans recommended for acceptance by this committee were those submitted by Messrs. Bruce Price and De Sibour, and John Russell Pope, associate, of New York City. After personally inspecting these plans, I approved the recommendation of the committee, and a contract is about to be entered into with the successful architects for the preparation of the plans and the supervision of the work of the construction of the hospital buildings.

In order that there may be no delay in the work of the construction of the buildings, I have the honor to recommend that an appropriation of \$250,000, the balance of the amount authorized for the work by the sundry civil act of March 3, 1903, be made at as early a date as practicable.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington, January 28, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: Referring to the request preferred by you at the hearing of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations yesterday, that this Department submit for consideration information as to the character of the legislation desired relative to Freedmen's Hospital, I have the honor to suggest that there be inserted in the pending sundry civil bill, under the head of the Department of the Interior, the following in relation to the Freedmen's Hospital, to wit:

Insert after "Howard University:—"

"Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum: Current expenses of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum: For salaries and compensation of the surgeon in chief, not to exceed three thousand dollars; assistant surgeon, clerk, pharmacist, steward, engineer, matron, nurses, laundresses, cooks, teamsters, watchmen, and laborers, sixteen thousand dollars. For subsistence, twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars. For fuel and light, clothing, bedding, forage, transportation, medicine, medical and surgical supplies, surgical instruments, electric lights, repairs, furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, twelve thousand five hundred dollars; in all, fifty thousand dollars.

"For the construction of the new Freedmen's Hospital building, as provided in the sundry civil appropriation acts approved March 3, 1903, and April 28, 1904, respectively, \$250,000.

"The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, to receive and care for pay patients at the Freedmen's Hospital, and is further authorized, in his discretion, to enter into contract with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the care and treatment of persons from the District of Columbia admitted to said hospital; and any money that may hereafter be received from either of these sources shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, to be applied to the uses and purposes of the hospital.

In this connection attention is invited to Department letter addressed to you under date of the 26th instant, detailing the steps taken by the Department looking to the construction of a new Freedmen's Hospital building under the act of March 3, 1903, and recommending an appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of the hospital building and appurtenances.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN. Kindly take the subject up and give the committee all the information you have.

Mr. ACKER. Everything that can be said is incorporated in the letter which I have just submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you looked into the law regarding this matter? The District Commissioners have submitted estimates, and I wish you would go into this matter carefully and suggest any legislation that is necessary, if the Government is to take this matter up wholly as a Government matter. I wish you would go into it carefully and suggest the changes in the law that should be made and, if necessary, write us more fully than you have.

UNITED STATES MAPS.

Mr. ACKER. I desire to submit a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, under date of January 21, 1905, to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, January 21, 1905.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I transmit herewith an estimate providing for the reappropriation of the unexpended balance of \$8,960 appropriated in the deficiency act of April 27, 1904, for rollers and other material and labor required in mounting maps of the United States ordered by Congress under the acts of April 17, 1900, March 3, 1901, and April 28, 1904.

The appropriation above mentioned was made with year and lapsed on the 30th of June, 1904. Prior to that time it had only been practicable for the Department to use \$1,244.44 thereof for the purchase of muslin and map sticks. Deliveries will, in all probability, commence to be made by the contractor for the reproduction of the map of United States, 1904, in the spring of the present year, and in order that these maps may be properly mounted and delivered to Congress, as required by law, it is necessary that the balance of this appropriation be reappropriated and made available during the present fiscal year and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

I most earnestly recommend that the appropriation in question may be made, and the estimates therefor are forwarded through your Department to Congress for appropriate action.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,

Secretary.

G. W. E.

P. and M. Division.

That the unexpended balance of the appropriation made in the deficiency act of April 27, 1904, for rollers and other material and for labor required in mounting maps of the United States, ordered for the use of Congress by the acts of April 17, 1900, March 3, 1901, and April 28, 1904, be, and the same is hereby, made available for expenditure during the fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

Last year an appropriation was made in the deficiency bill of \$8,960 for the mounting of maps.

Mr. BENTON. You did not mount the maps?

Mr. ACKER. We did not have the maps to mount. The contract was only entered into in June and it is now in the process of being executed. We can not mount the maps which will be delivered some time in March or April unless this money is reappropriated. The paragraph having been placed in the deficiency bill once, I feared it might be put in there again and lapse on the 30th of June, and I suggest that a paragraph reappropriating that money be inserted in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. How many years' maps have we now that have not been delivered to Congress?

Mr. ACKER. You have the maps for 1901 and 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. We have not had any maps for how long?

Mr. ACKER. The maps for the 1903 appropriation were all delivered to Congress some time before the 1st of August.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we have gotten the 1903 maps?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But the 1901 and 1902 maps we have not received?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; you have not received the 1901, 1902, and 1904 maps.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did we not get them?

Mr. ACKER. That is a very long story. The trouble was originally in the General Land Office. They had a base map which was on heavy paper, brought down to 1896, which was to be delivered to the contractor, and from which he should reproduce the maps. The time went on. They failed to bring the 1896 map down to date, the additions that should have been made from year to year, and the contractor was permitted to take this 1896 base map and lay that on a stone and bring it down to date. The additions that we made from year to year were photographed on small plates and laid on the stone and added to this map of 1896.

So that, as a matter of fact, the contractor who was reproducing the map of 1896 having had the original stones in his possession had practically a monopoly of the work, and no other man could bid against him, because all he had to do was to bring the map on the stone down to date. That was the condition of affairs up to about four years ago, when the Department found that they should have a base map of its own. So they took the matter up and had a copper-plate map made. Then the transfer was made to a lithographic stone and the maps reproduced. That was the cause of the delay principally, because we had no base map to deliver to the contractor

to reproduce the map. It took nearly a year to complete the copper-plate.

The CHAIRMAN. What have we to do in order to get the maps for 1901, 1902, and 1904?

Mr. ACKER. All you have to do is to reappropriate the \$8,960.

The CHAIRMAN. How many maps will that complete?

Mr. ACKER. 63,800. The entire edition comes to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will be up to date on the map question?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

FRIDAY, *January 27, 1905.*

PUBLIC LANDS—EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN H. FIMPLE, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

The CHAIRMAN. On page 156 of the bill for the first item, "Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers," I see you ask for \$590,000, and your note states that the estimate is based on the amount paid for the fiscal year 1904?

Mr. FIMPLE. That amount was \$590,678.64. There are 116 local land offices.

The CHAIRMAN. You arrive at that accurately?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. For "Contingent expenses of land offices" you had last year \$225,000?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; we are asking for the same amount this year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that fund have you on hand?

Mr. FIMPLE. At the present time?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FIMPLE. \$40,652.71.

The CHAIRMAN. Your contracts for this year are well taken care of?

Mr. FIMPLE. We will have to ask for a deficiency of \$40,000. You see our estimate was \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it was only \$225,000?

Mr. FIMPLE. The office estimate was for \$250,000, but it was cut down by the Secretary to \$225,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you buy out of this fund?

Mr. FIMPLE. All the furnishings for the local offices. For instance, the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1905 was \$225,000, and for clerk hire the amount expended was \$198,600.

The CHAIRMAN. \$198,000 for clerk hire?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; for the payment of clerk hire in the land offices.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the clerks employed, how do you determine how many shall be employed?

Mr. FIMPLE. That is determined by our office, based upon the recom-

mentation of the register and receiver and the necessities of the work in that office.

The CHAIRMAN. They make the recommendation and you determine whether or not the clerks should be employed?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How are the clerks selected—through the civil service?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the employment and the number of clerks in the different offices in the country?

Mr. FIMPLE. I can not give you the number in each office, but I can give you the total number. The total number employed is 190 in the 116 local land offices. The salaries range from \$900 to \$1,300.

The CHAIRMAN. You think no more clerks than necessary are employed?

Mr. FIMPLE. No, they are not, Mr. Chairman. We watch that closely. We have inspectors who go around and inspect the local offices, and if their report does not correspond with the demands of the register and receiver in the particular office, we are governed largely by what the inspector says about the necessities.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

Mr. FIMPLE. The next item is rent of offices, \$31,456. The number of offices for which rent is paid is 88 and the rentals range from \$144 to \$720 per year.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you buy the furnishings for those offices in addition?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir. Many of those offices are in Government buildings.

Mr. GARDNER. What are the incidental expenses?

Mr. FIMPLE. For furniture, safes, typewriters, \$12,287.09.

Mr. GARDNER. For the last year?

Mr. FIMPLE. For the present year, 1905.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for furnishings, etc.?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir. The next item is the expense of opening to entry and settlement the Indian lands. That is paid out of this appropriation and this year amounted to \$15,063.86, chiefly expended in connection with the opening of the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, and the Devil's Lake Reservation in North Dakota.

Mr. GARDNER. Will the expenditures be as much next year?

Mr. FIMPLE. It is difficult to say, they may and they may not. They are talking of opening the Winder Reservation under the drawing scheme, or at least authorizing the Department to do so, and if that were done the expenses incident to the opening would be increased because it is necessary to detail enough clerks to conduct the registration which is held preliminary to the drawing, and also to assist the local officers in the opening and taking care of the business.

EXPENSES OF DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Expenses of Depositing Public Money." That is an uncertain amount and you can not tell?

Mr. FIMPLE. That is let by contract to the United States Express Company. That contract does not extend into the territory west of the Rocky Mountains.

DEPREDACTIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp land and swamp-land indemnity."

Mr. FIMPLE. That fund is used to send out inspectors to detect frauds on the public lands.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to continue their services?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

FOREST RESERVES, PROTECTING, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Protection and administration of forest reserves."

Mr. FIMPLE. The appropriation asked for is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. And you require that amount?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; there is an increased area in the forest reserves which require increased services.

HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Expenses of hearings in land entries." Last year the appropriation was \$9,000, and this year you ask for \$12,000?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think the additional amount is needed?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir. Some of the hearings had to be held up before the close of last year on account of the fact that there was no fund with which to pay the witnesses.

REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Reproducing plats of suveys."

Mr. FIMPLE. We ask for \$3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get along with current law—\$2,500? That is a matter you can do much or little of, as you determine?

Mr. FIMPLE. That is true, but we really need that amount in order to reproduce the plats. The note in the Book of Estimates says:

The number of township plats which have been photolithographed, or may be photolithographed, under the annual appropriation of \$2,500 is wholly inadequate. This appropriation is scarcely sufficient to maintain the files begun years ago, and is not large enough to reproduce the new plats filed, and copies of which are in constant demand. In the absence of photolithographic copies, sold at 25 cents each, this office can only provide settlers with tracings which cost somewhere between \$1 and \$6.30 each, depending upon the time required to make them. In a great majority of cases this cost is a burden to settlers. The annual appropriation should be increased to \$3,500, a sum which will not only enable this office to replenish the depleted files of photolithographs, but also to add new series, in the manner contemplated by Congress when the photolithographic work was inaugurated. The annual appropriation for photolithographic plats is in the nature of a loan, for the reason that the money expended is later returned to the Treasury by the sale of the plats reproduced. See act of April 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 76).

I can not make any better explanation than that. They are constantly becoming so worn by use that they have to be reproduced, and to keep up the new plats that are coming in and keep up the old ones we need that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Examinations of desert lands," \$1,000. How is that money expended?

Mr. FIMPLE. That money is spent under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in connection with the lands under the Cary act.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Transcripts of records and plats, General Land Office, \$18,720."

Mr. FIMPLE. That money is used for making certified copies of patents and plats. We have a force of 30 per diem clerks. We get back far more money than the amount of the appropriation. We have a surplus of about \$9,000 over and above what is expended for that purpose—that is, we earn \$9,000 a year more than is expended.

PUBLIC LANDS, SURVEYING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Surveying the public lands," and the amount asked is the same as last year. Did you expend the \$400,000 last year?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; we expended that amount last year, or nearly that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. We have been appropriating money, thousands of dollars, for the surveying of lands. How do you use this money?

Mr. FIMPLE. We apportion it to the different States. The appropriation for 1905 has been apportioned as follows: To Alaska, \$30,000; Arizona, \$23,000; California, \$15,000; Colorado, \$25,000; Idaho, \$37,000; Minnesota, \$5,000; Montana, \$50,000; Nevada, \$10,000; New Mexico, \$20,000; North Dakota, \$7,000; Oregon, \$15,000; Utah, \$16,000; Washington, \$22,000; Wyoming, \$30,000; reserved for examination, \$80,000, and have a reserve fund of \$15,000—that is the manner.

The CHAIRMAN. When you apportion this money to the States, who uses it in the States?

Mr. FIMPLE. It is used through the Surveyor-General's Office. We let the surveys by contract to the lowest bidder. That is, the Surveyor-General lets the contract under the direction of our office.

The CHAIRMAN. And he contracts with different people in the States?

Mr. FIMPLE. With the deputy surveyors. For instance, the deputy surveyor makes a bid—

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have a deputy surveyor in each State?

Mr. FIMPLE. We have many deputy surveyors that are appointed by the Surveyor-General, merely for accommodation.

The CHAIRMAN. He is the man who makes the contracts?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you contract with him to do this work in the different States?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We are surveying the public lands a great deal more rapidly than we are disposing of them?

Mr. FIMPLE. We certainly do not order any surveys except where it is necessary. For instance, there has to be a showing of actual settlement within a township or we will not order the survey.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not all the territory been surveyed once?

Mr. FIMPLE. No, sir; there is plenty of public domain which has not been surveyed.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these all original surveys?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir; of course there may be some of the money used for resurvey where a defective survey is found, but it is principally used for original surveys.

The CHAIRMAN. How much longer is this going to continue before we get through?

Mr. FIMPLE. Just as long as there is public domain to survey.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not this appropriation be reduced?

Mr. FIMPLE. I think not. A man can not perfect his title and he can not make any kind of an entry except a desert-land entry or he can not make a homestead entry; he can not perfect his title, which is absolutely necessary, before we issue a patent. We can not issue any kind of a patent even on a desert entry without a survey. The man may make his proofs, but we can not issue a patent.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you not making these surveys much more rapidly than it is necessary? It looks to be as though you could survey a world of land with the amount of money we have appropriated.

Mr. FIMPLE. We have a pretty large public domain yet. We have something like 600,000,000 acres outside of Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was allotted for Minnesota?

Mr. FIMPLE. \$5,000. The survey is practically completed up there.

The CHAIRMAN. That about ends Minnesota?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And how much was allotted to Montana?

Mr. FIMPLE. \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you doing there?

Mr. FIMPLE. That amount is necessary owing to the number of contracts and the necessity for the surveys existing within that State. I went over with the chief of the surveying division every one of these matters at the time the apportionment was made and satisfied myself from the information he gave me in detail that the apportionment was as near right as we could get it.

There is no danger of surveying lands that ought not to be surveyed and there is no public land to be surveyed unless it is done by fraud, because we require a showing as to the actual settlement in a township before the survey will be let for that township. Sometimes we find a case where somebody had misrepresented the matter. We find that some deputy surveyor, for instance, was in business of getting representations made for a survey when as a matter of fact there were no settlers there. By having our inspectors go over these matters we now will not let a survey, at least in some portions of the country, unless we have an inspection.

Mr. GARDNER. What portion of this appropriation is expended for resurveys?

Mr. FIMPLE. I can not tell you the exact portion we may use for resurveys.

Mr. GARDNER. If you have competent surveyors why should you expend money for resurveys?

Mr. FIMPLE. For this reason. Formerly the practice was to have no examination made by an officer of the Government in the field after a survey was made, and the result was that we should find that a

contractor who had taken a contract for a public survey had made a mere paper survey and had not made an actual survey on the ground. Now we send out an examiner and will not accept a survey unless it is made in the field. Our examiners frequently find that a survey is defective. Then we send it back to the contractor to perfect the survey.

Mr. GARDNER. Without additional cost?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir. Some of the early surveys were paper surveys. In fact, the Government had been defrauded by reason of the fact that there was no practice of sending out an inspector and having it inspected upon the ground.

Mr. GARDNER. Then you do not anticipate a continuation of this resurvey?

Mr. FIMPLE. No, sir; only where it is found that the old survey is defective.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS, SURVEY OF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For survey of private land claims in the States of Colorado, Nevada, and Utah, and in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico."

Mr. FIMPLE. That item can be stricken from the bill by reason of the termination of the court last year.

The CHAIRMAN. That item can be stricken from the bill?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations transferred to the control of the Secretary of the Interior," and last year you had \$6,000?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expend that money?

Mr. FIMPLE. We do. There are from time to time military reservations turned over to the Secretary of the Interior, and it becomes necessary to survey them. When the area embraced is less than 5,000 acres they are sold, and where it is over 5,000 acres it is subject to homestead.

The CHAIRMAN. You will need the \$6,000?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for pay of a custodian of Fort Sherman abandoned military reservation, Idaho, \$480."

Mr. FIMPLE. We have a custodian there. There are some buildings on that reservation. We also have a custodian at what is known as the Casa Grande ruin.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have to pay him?

Mr. FIMPLE. Yes, sir.

JANUARY 27, 1905.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR.

The CHAIRMAN. You make no change in the first item on page 169 of the bill?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir. That is the same amount which has been appropriated for many years.

TESTING COALS AND LIGNITES.

(See also p. 260.)

The CHAIRMAN. You want Professor Holmes heard on the coal, lignite, and structural materials referred to in House Document No. 195?

Mr. WALCOTT. I will say, Mr. Chairman, in relation to that item, that I have here a brief report on testing coals and lignites which gives a statement of some results that have been obtained, and in addition to that the cost of a gas-producer plant, which is information that should go with it, and also the area of effective distribution of power from such a plant. The latter does not bear directly upon the work under this appropriation except as it shows the utilization of the results obtained from it. If there is no objection, I will place this statement in the record.

The Survey has been conducting at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a series of experiments in the combustion of coal and lignites.^a This experimental work has been carried on under special authorization of Congress for "testing and analyzing the coals and lignites of the United States to determine the most economical method for their utilization." One of the most interesting results brought out in the course of this investigation has been the practical demonstration of the best method for using the large supplies of lignite which exist between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountain States, and which, on account of its high percentage of moisture, makes most unsatisfactory fuel under ordinary processes of combustion.

It has been shown, however, that the very qualities which appear to unfit this lignite for use by direct combustion tend toward the improvement of the quality of the gas made from it in the gas producer. In the manufacture of what is known as producer gas, all of the combustible material in the coal fed into the producer is utilized. The quality of the gas obtained is measured by its value in British thermal units (B. T. U.s). One B. T. U. is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree in temperature Fahrenheit. Ordinary bituminous coals make producer gas in which the British thermal units measure from 125 to 145 per cubic foot. It has been shown that the gas produced from the lignites of Colorado, North Dakota, and Texas ranges from 160 to 190 B. T. U.s per cubic foot, and I have been informed that during a portion of the runs on one of the lignites from North Dakota as high as 216 B. T. U.s were

^a This work has been in charge of a committee composed of the following members of the Geological Survey: Mr. E. W. Parker, chairman, coal expert and statistician; Mr. J. A. Holmes, geologist and chief of department of mines and metallurgy, St. Louis Exposition; Mr. M. R. Campbell, geologist in charge of surveys in coal areas.

made in the gas. An average run of Texas lignite produced gas of a little less than 170 B. T. U.s per cubic foot.

In the operation of the coal-testing plant, the amount of electric horsepower produced by the consumption of the coal by two different methods was ascertained. In one case the coal was burned under boilers connected with the steam engine, which in turn was connected with a dynamo that transformed this power into electrical units. In the other case a quantity of the same coal was burned in a gas producer, the gas thus produced being used in a gas engine, and the power thus generated being in like manner transformed into electrical units. By this means the amount of electrical power generated from the same coal or lignite under the two systems was easily compared, and it was found that in the case of the bituminous coal the economy of the gas engine over the steam engine ranged from 30 to a considerably more than 50 per cent. Owing to the fact that the furnaces were not at the time suited to the use of lignite (which disintegrates on exposure), attempts to use it under the boilers were unsatisfactory, whereas the quality of the gas produced from the same grade of lignite was from 20 to 25 per cent higher than that obtained from bituminous coal. This is partly offset by the fact that a larger amount of lignite is required to produce the same quantity of gas, and it is also true at the present time that the installation of a gas producer and gas engine plant is more expensive than that of a steam engine plant, and that the expense of operating the former is slightly higher; but to demonstrate that these lignites can be used at all in competition with the bituminous coals is of inestimable value in the industrial development of the Great Plains region.

The utilization of the great lignite beds of this area should remove, or at least greatly reduce, the necessity of its drawing upon the forests of the region for fuel purposes.

Tests made on the different grades of bituminous coals show not only a large gain in efficiency of the fuel in a gas-producer plant over the steam plant, but especially they have demonstrated that with very dirty coals and those high in sulphur results may be obtained that compare more or less favorably with the results obtained in the best type of steam plants using the expensive grades of soft coal.

It seems possible that future work may go even a step further and show that "slack" coal with even a large proportion of impurities may be converted into producer gas and used in a gas engine, thereby replacing much of the high-grade fuels now in use. Indeed, the present indications are that the economy obtained in the gas-producer plant is such that it is destined to be the coming mode of producing power in the future, and through this great saving the low-grade coals of the country, and especially those of the western half of the United States, will be more and more extensively used.

Cost of gas-producer plants.—Of the cost of utilizing the lignites and bituminous coals in the manner outlined and the distribution of the power obtained, permit me to say a few words in order that the practical business side of the matter may be laid before you.

It is estimated that a gas-producer plant, with gas engines, foundations, and housings complete, capable of furnishing 15,000 horsepower, would cost nearly \$800,000. Such a plant would not be provided with apparatus for the recovery of the by-products from coal. With the recovery apparatus such a plant would cost, approximately,

\$175,000 additional. A steam-boiler plant with cross-compound condensing engines, capable of producing the same amount of horsepower, is estimated roughly to cost \$70,000 less than the gas-producer plant without the recovery apparatus, and \$245,000 less than the gas-producer plant with recovery apparatus.

The labor involved in the operation of a steam plant and a non-recovery gas-producer plant would probably be slightly in favor of the former.

Unfortunately, we have only incomplete comparative figures for the use of lignite in a plant of this kind, and the investigations at St. Louis have been almost of a pioneer nature on this line. But it is evident that either in the case of soft coal or lignite, when used in the gas-producer plant, the saving in fuel would in a short time be more than sufficient to make up for any reasonable difference in the initial cost of that as compared with the initial cost of a steam plant of equal capacity.

Area of effective distribution of power from electric plants.—In the present state of development of apparatus for the generation and transmission of electric power, the limit of line voltage is placed at approximately 60,000 volts, and at this voltage it is possible to transmit effectively electrical power at a distance of 250 miles. This means that a power plant established in the vicinity of coal mines can supply power to a territory having this distance of 250 miles for a radius, or approximately 200,000 square miles—more than four times the size of New York, and nearly twice the size of all the New England States and New York included. Such a plant established, for instance, near the lignite mines of Milam or Robertson counties, in Texas, could supply light and power to the entire State, with the exception of the far northwestern and western corners.

Mr. WALCOTT. I appointed a committee to take charge of this work, Mr. E. W. Parker, a coal expert of the Survey, Mr. M. R. Campbell, an expert on the geology of coal areas of the United States, and Mr. J. A. Holmes, who had charge of the mining exhibit at St. Louis. Mr. Campbell has just arrived from St. Louis and, with your permission, I will ask him to make a brief statement.

STATEMENT OF MR. M. R. CAMPBELL, COAL GEOLOGIST, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. The Director has just put into the hearing a report of your work, and if there is anything you wish to say in addition we would be glad to hear you.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I would like to state that we have a good plant at St. Louis, which, I suppose, at the present time has a market value of \$125,000. That equipment has been contributed entirely by the manufacturers and dealers who are interested in the testing of fuels. The plant is there ready for operation, and we have practically obtained permission to use the ground for at least another year. The foundations are all made, the equipment is in place, and if we should undertake to duplicate the plant it would cost at least \$125,000. Since this plant is in operation it seems good policy to continue it if the results obtained warrant such a course, and the opinion of the committee in charge of the work is that, although good results have been obtained this year, probably very much better tests could be made if the work

was continued during the next fiscal year. The expenses this year would be greater than last year, because we expect to go more deeply into the subject and make better tests. Last year we were endeavoring to make a large number of tests, and the work was not so thoroughly done as it will be possible to do this year. The work that we did is generally regarded by engineers as of great value, and I have been told by certain engineers who visited the plant that it is the most remarkable piece of work for the better utilization of fuels that has been done for a long time.

Producer gas is nothing new, but the use of bituminous coal and lignite for making producer gas and the using of producer gas in a gas engine has not previously been done to any extent in this country. We made some eighteen tests, all of which were fairly successful, and which demonstrate that the low-grade bituminous coals of this country, as well as those of better quality, and also the lignites are available for that purpose. Our tests were hurriedly made, and were not of long enough duration to determine the greatest efficiency that it is possible to obtain, but the results indicate that with a gas-producer equipment two pounds of coal will produce the same results that four pounds will produce in a standard steam plant. These results were obtained with ordinary bituminous coal, and, strange to say, with lignites even better results may be expected, because we can do with one pound of lignite what the best steam plant can do with two and a half to three pounds of the same material.

The gas engine is not used to-day in large units of horsepower, because there has been not much of a demand for such equipment, and engineers are a little uncertain as to what a gas engine would do. It is still in a transitional condition, but it is being improved very rapidly, and in the opinion of many engineers, and there seems to be a good foundation for the belief, the gas engine will be the engine of the future. It may take fifteen or twenty years to perfect it, but it is coming, and if we can show that the low-grade coals may be used to as good advantage as the best bituminous coal, I think it is important and the Government may well expend a few thousand dollars in placing this information before the public. It is of especial value in the West, where this use of the lignites I think will be a revelation, because heretofore the only way known to utilize this material was to burn it under the boiler, but this has been very unsatisfactory. I should say, in a general way, that this method of utilizing lignites makes it seem possible that in the future they will have a value almost, if not quite, equal to that of West Virginia coal. This will have a great influence in the development of the West, for in areas which to-day are practically uninhabited large plants may be established which will convert these low-grade lignites into electricity, and this may be distributed in the surrounding country for irrigation and other purposes. That is one field. There are many others which I will not take the time to enumerate.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the estimate you make will cover the period from March 4 until July 1 of the next fiscal year?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This money will have to be made immediately available?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; it should be. Just at present we are running on a deficiency appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That estimate will run you until the 4th of March?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; and with this appropriation we could start in with steady work and continue it for fifteen months.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think you can in that length of time develop the matter?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; I think so. There is one other phase of the subject which I should like to mention, and that is the probable utilization of slack coal in a gas-producer plant. I am sure the chairman will appreciate that. I have told you of only one feature of our work that is the most striking. We are making other tests. For instance, we are washing coal to improve its quality, coking it, and briquetting it, and in the last-mentioned work we have accomplished some important results.

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Campbell has said that he thought that it may be fifteen or twenty years before the gas engine reaches its highest efficiency. That may be, but I would say that under the pressure of demand it will probably be practically developed in five years.

I have here a map showing the locations of coals and lignites in the United States. There is one interesting feature shown by the distribution of the lignites in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. In Mississippi especially there are no bituminous coals for power in that region, nor in all this great area of Louisiana and Texas. By the use of lignite they will have under this gas-power development a power which heretofore they have only obtained at a high cost by bringing in bituminous coal.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

May I call your attention to page 171, at the bottom of the page, in the item "For General Expenses of the Geological Survey," in the second line from the bottom, to the words "including telegrams"? I would like to insert after "telegrams" the words "furniture, stationery, telephones, and all other absolutely necessary articles required in the field and in Washington, District of Columbia." Those items have been purchased heretofore from the several general funds and to a limited extent from the contingent fund of the Interior Department. With the growth of the Survey we have been obliged to make purchases from time to time, and that has been recognized by the Department and the Comptroller. Under date of November 25, 1904, the Comptroller of the Treasury (a copy of whose letter is herewith filed) wrote that in view of the fact that this had been done for many years he would not interfere with it until after the 1st of July, but that after that time he would not permit payments unless Congress authorized them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is outside the District of Columbia?

Mr. WALCOTT. "In the field and in Washington, District of Columbia." He says in his letter:

"It is contended, on behalf of the chief disbursing clerk, that payments for furniture have been properly made from the general appropriation of the Survey, and that an understanding was reached many years ago that such appropriation was applicable.

"It is a well-established rule of construction in the accounting offices that where an appropriation specifically provides for a special

object, such appropriation is exclusive, although there may be another appropriation which would, but for such specific appropriation, be available."

That is, the Interior Department having a contingent fund, no bureau under the Interior Department should purchase these things unless specifically authorized to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this appropriation would you pay out for those purposes?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have not a statement here; I should say \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. A year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; the chief clerk of the Department, in the hearing on the legislative bill, made a statement of this matter and asked to have the appropriation for "contingent expenses" increased, owing to this letter of the Comptroller. That was done, and the bill has passed.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Courts informs me that there was \$5,000 added by Senate amendment.

Mr. WALCOTT. That, I understand, was for the Civil Service Commission. I will send to the committee a statement of the exact amount of an expenditure for the last fiscal year. Unless we can obtain such authority as requested we will be very much crippled in our service here and also in the service in the field.

The expenditures from the various appropriations of the Survey during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, for bookcases, specimen cases, map cases, electrotypes cases, folio cases, file cases, dictionary stands, desks, tables, chairs, carpets, linoleum, typewriter stands, typewriter cabinets, electric fans, numbering machines, drawing boards, ventilators, typewriters, etc., were \$5,113.97. The field expenditures were much larger, but can not be made up now without the examination of many hundreds of vouchers.

The telephone service, which has heretofore been paid from the Department contingent fund, amounts annually to \$462.

The CHAIRMAN. You have added \$10,000 to your estimate for that purpose?

Mr. WALCOTT. No; we have no fund for that purpose. We have no contingent fund.

The correspondence submitted by Mr. Walcott follows:

DECEMBER 1, 1904.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: The accompanying communication is a copy of a decision rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury after reviewing the disbursing accounts of John D. McChesney, chief disbursing clerk, United States Geological Survey, covering the period from October 1, 1903, to April 30, 1904.

The first portion of this communication refers to matters in the chief disbursing clerk's accounts which have already been adjusted or explained by him. I desire especially to invite your attention to that portion of the decision which refers to vouchers for the purchase of furniture for the use of the Geological Survey, as it is believed to have an important bearing upon the administrative work of the Interior Department.

Very respectfully,

C. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

A true copy:

H. C. RIZER,

Chief Clerk, U. S. Geological Survey.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

November 25, 1904.

John D. McChesney, chief disbursing clerk, Geological Survey, appealed, October 5, 1904, from the action of the Auditor for the Interior Department in settlement No. 9722, dated May 31, 1904, of his accounts from October 1, 1903, to April 30, 1904, under the appropriation "Geological Survey, 1903-4."

* * * * *

The exceptions to the vouchers for furniture for the use of the Office in Washington and paid from the general appropriation for the Survey were based upon the ground that, as the Geological Survey was one of the bureaus of the Interior Department, should not the expenditures for furniture be made from the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1904," which provides as follows:

"For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Interior and the bureaus, offices, and buildings of the Interior Department, including the Civil Service Commission: For furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, telegraphing, expressage, wagons and harness, food and shoeing of horses, diagrams, awnings, constructing model and other cases, cases for drawings, file holders, repairs of cases and furniture, and other absolutely necessary expenses, including fuel and lights, \$90,000." (32 Stat., 897.)

It is contended on behalf of the chief disbursing clerk that payments for furniture have been properly made from the general appropriation for the survey, and that an understanding was reached many years ago that such appropriation was applicable.

"It is a well-established rule of construction in the accounting offices that where an appropriation specifically provides for a special object, such appropriation is exclusive, although there may be another appropriation which would, but for such specific appropriation, be available." (1 Comp. Dec., 126.)

Considering the time that payments have been made for furniture out of the appropriation named in the vouchers (Geological Survey) for the present fiscal year, I do not feel that it would be in the interest of good accounting to change existing methods, but for the ensuing fiscal years such payments must be made out of the proper appropriation "Contingent Expenses of the Interior Department" unless a different method is directed by Congress in this regard.

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

A true copy.

H. C. RIZER,

Chief Clerk United States Geological Survey.

SKILLED LABORERS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 172 you have added to "skilled laborers?"

Mr. WALCOTT. That arises from the fact of the rapid development of the survey. The appropriation for 1903 was \$20,000 and the same for 1904 and 1905, and we really need the help and the additional force which would come from that increase. It is simply a matter of internal administration work which is needed in connection with the office of the survey.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. For "topographical surveys" you had \$300,000 last year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that amount answer this year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; but there is strong pressure for an increase of work under that fund. We have a large number of appli-

cations from all sections of the country and petitions and letters from members of the House and Senate urging the increase of that fund.

Mr. Chairman, in connection with the topographical survey, if there is no objection, I would like to file a brief statement showing the progress of those surveys, which I think would be of interest to the members of the committee who are not present.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

Total area, United States, exclusive of Alaska, about 3,000,000 square miles.

Completely mapped to date, about 950,000 square miles—nearly one-third.

Rate of progress, about 30,000 square miles per annum.

During last season surveys were in progress in thirty-five States and Territories, exclusive of Alaska.

Demand for the work far exceeds appropriations and results in much criticism and hard feeling on the part of certain Representatives in Congress in whose areas of States surveys can not be prosecuted by us.

Funds received from States by cooperation, about \$100,000 per annum.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For geological surveys in the various portions of the United States, \$200,000." What is the necessity for that increase?

Mr. WALCOTT. The present appropriation is \$175,000, and the estimate asked for is \$200,000. The appropriation for 1904 was \$150,000. That was increased \$25,000 last year, so as to bring it up to \$175,000, and in connection with that I have here a brief statement of how that \$25,000 was used.

The increase in the appropriation for geology for 1904-5 of \$25,000 has permitted the expansion of work in the following directions:

Systematic collection of deep-well records, in oil, gas, and coal fields (one-third of expense)	\$1,000
Investigation of the iron ores of Texas and the various Pacific Coast States	2,500
Investigation of one additional mining district	8,500
Extension of investigations in the coal fields, two parties	7,500
Extension of areal mapping	5,500
	<hr/>
	25,000

On account of insufficient funds it was not possible to undertake the reconnaissance work in the West, for which there is great demand. Also most of the work on the iron ores was necessarily postponed.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get along with the \$175,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. We can, but if the \$25,000 additional were given we would use it in the same lines by extending the work.

PALEONTOLOGIC RESEARCHES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For paleontologic researches relating to the geology of the United States, \$10,000." What do you do with the money?

Mr. WALCOTT. The item originally, in 1892, was \$40,000, and it is now \$10,000. That money is to pay the men who are engaged in the determination of geologic horizons by the fossils contained in the rocks. I have here (indicating) the Kittanning Atlas of Pennsylvania, and a glance at this map will show that, while the geology is continuous, the coal beds are broken; and it is only by the fossils in the adjoining rocks above and below that the various beds of coal are identified.

The CHAIRMAN. You expend this money?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; it will be used in connection with a real geologic work.

Mr. GARDNER. Do not the States do any of this work?

Mr. WALCOTT. The State of Pennsylvania last year appropriated \$25,000 for cooperation with the Federal Survey in topography and geology, turning it over to the National Geological Survey, and it is spent in this connection. The State itself does not do any work in paleontology. The State supplements the work by turning the money over to the Geological Survey to pay field expenses in that State. There are several other States which do the same thing—New York, Ohio, Maryland, and West Virginia. They all supplement the money the Government has by making appropriations and turning them over to the Survey for use in the several States. It amounts to a hundred thousand dollars altogether. In the State of Pennsylvania they were anxious to have the work pushed more rapidly, and they paid for the men doing the field work, and we did their work in connection with our own. It gives us so much more money to work with.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the proportion?

Mr. WALCOTT. They spend a hundred thousand dollars, and we spend a hundred thousand dollars. It is dollar for dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. You spend a little more than one-half—topographical surveys \$300,000 and geological surveys \$175,000—that is, \$475,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. We spend about \$100,000 in those States in cooperation.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for continuation of the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska," and last year you had \$80,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. That amount was appropriated in the deficiency bill, and the exploration and the areal work is going on. Here is a map showing the progress of the work in Alaska and showing the extent of the country that is covered. I have here a memorandum of the results of the work during the year 1904. They are most important, and connected with the gold, copper, and coal resources of Alaska. I will state that a coal field has been found north of Cook Inlet which is a better coal than the Vancouver coal of Vancouver Island. It is the best steam-producing coal now known on the Pacific coast. That area has been examined very thoroughly, and the estimate of merchantable coal is 1,250,000,000 tons in that small field. All the Alaskan work is in the line of economic development, and if \$100,000 was available I would continue the examination in the interior; but until it is, the areas where mining is going on and where we have large mineral resources should first be examined and surveyed.

MEMORANDUM OF RESULTS OF WORK IN ALASKA IN 1904.

The work of last year has resulted in some very important conclusions to the mining public. Detailed surveys at Nome have thrown much light on the engineering problems connected with the gold extraction. The bench marks, whose altitudes were determined by precise levels, have already been extensively used by engineers in their ditch surveys. The Seward Peninsula is rapidly developing, and there is urgent need of these detailed maps. The production of the gold placers of the peninsula, now about four and a half millions annually, promises to double within a few years, when the mining plants, now being installed, are completed. There is a continuation of interest in the quartz mining in this field, since one mine near Nome has been established on a paying enterprise with a 20-stamp mill. A detailed geologic investigation of the Seward Peninsula should be begun, to study the conditions of occurrence of gold in the quartz veins.

There is also a demand in this field for an investigation of water resources, which is of fundamental importance to the placer miner.

The tin prospects of the York region were reexamined last year, and, though the developments have not yet gone far, the field still gives promise of becoming a tin producer.

It is fortunate that the Geological Survey was able to furnish the public authentic information in regard to the Fairbanks placer district at the very beginning of the stampede to this region. This work has been pushed vigorously, and a report is now in print giving the results of the latest studies. As there are 3,000 people or more in the Fairbanks district, and, in spite of the adverse conditions during the first season's work, about half a million of dollars in gold was produced, this district is unquestionably of great importance.

There is a broad belt of gold-bearing rocks which extends westward from the Klondike field, embracing the Fairbanks district, which will undoubtedly be a large producer and may yet yield another Klondike camp. This area, which embraces about 20,000 square miles, should be surveyed at once, but on the present appropriation it will not be possible to complete even the preliminary work in less than three years.

A little-known coal field at Cape Lisburne, on the Arctic Ocean, was surveyed, and the results show that at some time this will be an important fuel supply. The more accessible coal field at Controller Bay, on the Pacific coast, reported on last year, is being opened up. A rough estimate shows that there is here a fuel supply in sight of over a billion tons of a high-grade semianthraccite character. This is the best coal which has been found anywhere near the Pacific coast. A detailed survey, if made at once, would greatly accelerate the development of this important area. The petroleum fields of this same district, where several wells are being drilled, though not yet producing, give promise of adding to the oil supply.

The only copper mine in Alaska which is making regular shipments of ore is in Prince William Sound. The same region contains many other copper prospects, and it is very desirable that this field should be studied in detail to determine the character and extent of the ore bodies.

Prospecting and developing of the gold, silver, and copper lodes of southeastern Alaska is going on rapidly. The Survey was able this year to trace the belt of gold-bearing rocks of the Juneau district southward into the Ketchikan district. This piece of work is going to be of the utmost value to the prospector, as it indicates the areas to which he can turn his attention with best hopes of success.

The Matanuski coal field, lying north of Cook Inlet, said to carry valuable coals, is drawing attention because of a railway which is being built to develop it.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCHES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For chemical and physical researches relating to the geology of the United States, \$20,000."

Mr. WALCOTT. We need constant chemical work in connection with all the economic work of the Survey, and in the last hearing a year ago I gave a statement of the physical work. This amount is supplemented by \$20,000 appropriated for this research by the Carnegie Institution.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For the preparation of the illustration of the Geological Survey, \$20,000." What do you do with that amount?

Mr. WALCOTT. All the material coming in from the geologists and the workers in the Survey goes to this division of illustration, where it is prepared for publication. It covers all classes of drafting and drawing, the preparation of maps, and any illustrations which may be necessary in the various works. This atlas [indicating] contains all the coal sections of the Kittanning district. That was prepared under this appropriation. There is a great deal of such work, which is included in the publications of the Survey.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The CHAIRMAN. "For the preparation of the report of the Mineral Resources" you had \$50,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. That is the appropriation we have had for a number of years for the preparation of the Mineral Resources and the examination of special lines of mineral resources. For instance, at the present time we are greatly interested in the mineral contents of the black sands of the Pacific coast. They contain various rare minerals of economic and commercial value, and we are investigating as to the methods and processes by which these minerals can be separated from them.

LIBRARY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For the purchase of necessary books for the library, \$2,000." That is the amount you have to have?

Mr. WALCOTT. The library is a part of the machinery which we wish to keep up-to-date. We receive a large number of exchanges and contributions, but in order to buy works which are not obtainable in that way we used all of that money last year. Our library at the present time has 75,000 volumes, 80,000 pamphlets, and 30,000 maps. It is the most complete library of its type in the country. It is not duplicated by the Congressional Library.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States, \$100,000."

Mr. WALCOTT. That appropriation has been the same since 1903. I called the attention of the committee two or three times to the desirability of adding to that appropriation or permitting us to use the funds which are received from the sale of publications. That was communicated to Congress in Document No. 130 on December 13, 1903, but no action was taken. At that time the general consensus of opinion appeared to be that it would be more desirable to reappropriate the money than to authorize the Survey to use the money coming from the sale of those publications. Last year the sale of publications in that way amounted to \$12,222.21. That reduces our appropriation for engraving and printing just that amount, as it was covered into the Treasury, as the money pays for paper and press-

work. I would like very much, if practicable, to either have the money reappropriated during the coming fiscal year or to have a direct appropriation of \$10,000, so as to enable us to catch up and keep up with the increased work.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1905.

HON. J. A. HEMENWAY,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

SIR: I wish to call your attention to an item that I did not fully explain in my hearing before the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill on January 27; that is, as to the making available of the funds resulting from the sale of maps and folios published by the Geological Survey.

There are two ways of doing this: One is to authorize the deposit of the money in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States; the other is to reappropriate each year the amount resulting from the sales of the previous year.

I find that the first method—that of depositing the amount in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation—is the policy pursued in the case of the publications of the Signal Service and of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, of the Navy Department, and also the preparation of the post-route maps under the Post-Office Department.

The appropriation for engraving and printing the geological maps is \$100,000. This covers the engraving and printing of the topographic maps which are, as you know, the base for the geological maps. The sales for 1904 amounted to \$12,222.21. The price received covers only the material and presswork. There were distributed during 1904 the following maps and folios:

MAPS.

Through sale	341, 559
Through members of Congress	27, 987
To libraries and institutions	75, 112
For official use ^a	57, 117
Total	501, 775

GEOLOGIC FOLIOS.

Through sale	6, 932
Through members of Congress	2, 797
To libraries and institutions	40, 800
For official use	870
Total	51, 399

TOPOGRAPHIC FOLIOS.

Through sale	613
Through members of Congress	18
For official use	6
Total	637

I hope that the committee will see fit to provide for the return of the amount of the sales to the appropriation, as this will avoid an estimate for an increased appropriation each year.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT,
Director.

Suggestion.—For engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States, provided that hereafter the money received from the sale of the maps and folios of the Geological Survey shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States.

^a Including distribution to Executive Departments and on account of cooperation to State officials.

GAUGING OF STREAMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States, \$200,000." How are you getting along with that work?

Mr. WALCOTT. As explained many times to the committee, that covers the hydrographic work of the entire United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you about through with that work?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; it will be a long time before that work is completed: there are new questions coming up almost daily, and it is necessary to keep up the gauging of streams for a number of years in order to get at the average effective flow of the streams.

Mr. GARDNER. What part, if any, do the States take in that work?

Mr. WALCOTT. Several States, notably Maine, New York, and California, contribute by direct appropriation of funds, as in the topographic mapping: other States have engineers and State officers engaged in similar or related work and give us at once all their results. They also instruct their officers to read the gauges and give all information they can. In that way we get a great deal of help. The prominent railroads also have their bridge tenders read the gauges for us, in order to get the daily height and, from this, the flow of the various streams on the line of the road.

Mr. GARDNER. What advantage is that to the United States? I can see what advantage it would be to the individual States and can see why they should make appropriations, but why the United States should make appropriations I can not understand. Why should we spend millions of dollars ascertaining that fact?

Mr. WALCOTT. Most of the streams head in one State and cross two or three States in their course to the ocean, and then it becomes an interstate problem. One state might be interested, but the others would not be. It is necessary in order to get the effective flow, which means power, to know the average flow of a river throughout its course. It is also desirable to know the underground water supply for municipal, domestic, and manufacturing purposes. It is a geological as well as a hydrographical problem to determine the underground water supply. It is often distributed over the area of several adjoining States, and it can only be done effectually either through the cooperation of the different States, which it is almost impossible to get, or by the Government undertaking the work. The gauging of the streams in the West gives the data for irrigation work: that is, mostly on Government land. This fund pays for all the gauging of the streams in the East and West, and I do not know of any work which we do that is of more general interest to engineers and municipalities and the States than this work.

Mr. GARDNER. I can see how that would be in the arid regions, but you are not working in the arid regions altogether?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. I do not see what advantage it is to the Government?

Mr. WALCOTT. The great advantage to the Government is through the development of industries which affect the general welfare of the country. For instance, we gauge the streams from the Potomac southward, including the Potomac, and upon the data obtained capitalists and those interested are convinced that there is a certain power available throughout the year. Several hundred plants dependent

upon this power have been established. I do not know but that there are a thousand of them now in the Southern States obtaining power from those streams upon which the engineering problem has been worked out upon the data given by the Survey, and which has been obtained through years of systematic observation. Of course, you might say that individuals could do that, but they do not do it, and when great investments are to be made in power development individuals can not wait for years to get the necessary facts as to average or dependable stream flow. If one goes to a capitalist and presents a scheme for developing a manufacturing plant and can present to him a Government report showing on the basis of several years' record that the flow of that stream will give the power he wishes, he will give it consideration.

Mr. GARDNER. But do you not think there is a great fear of running into paternalism, the Government doing everything and the individual nothing. I do not mean this work particularly, but all through these matters?

Mr. WALCOTT. To a certain limited extent, yes; but the law prohibits the Survey from executing work for individuals or corporations. Great care is being taken in all of this work to draw a sharp line between that which can be done by the individual or corporation and the work which is of such character that the Government alone can obtain effective results. In case of the hydrographic investigations it would be impracticable for any one State to obtain a full knowledge of the rivers which are of importance to that State because, as before stated, the State lines are, as a rule, drawn without reference to drainage basins. Many of the points selected for measuring the streams are at localities where the streams cross State lines, and where the facts obtained will have great importance to the United States and to various States in questions which are continually arising concerning the jurisdiction over interstate waters.

There is now in the Supreme Court of the United States a suit brought by the State of Kansas against Colorado in which the United States has intervened, as upon the decision rests the possibilities of development of not only much of the public land but of a great part of the resources of the Western States themselves. It appears to be a part of good statesmanship, rather than paternalism, to ascertain these facts and be ready to have the data upon which will be based the future policy of the Government and of the States in such matters.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 180 is the item for continuation of the survey of the public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves, \$130,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, we were talking a little while ago about the item for gauging streams. Here are a few items and figures bearing directly on that topic, and perhaps it would be well that they should go in.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well; put them in.

MEMORANDUM AS TO PROPOSED USE OF ITEM OF \$200,000 FOR GAUGING STREAMS, IN SUNDRY CIVIL BILL FOR 1906.

It is proposed to continue the work of measuring streams in all parts of the United States and to obtain additional facts on which may be based the largest possible development of water power, irrigation, manufacturing, and of various industries, including uses of water for domestic and municipal purposes.

Estimates of the daily flow of important rivers are needed by engineers and

investors, and requests for these are constantly being received from all parts of the country. It is believed that a sum aggregating more than \$5,000,000 is expended annually in new developments, stimulated largely by the facts obtained officially during past years of careful observation.

The water powers of New England have reached a high stage of development, but there are many resources yet untouched, particularly in Maine, and there is constant demand for official data. Questions as to the character of the waters, with reference to their use for manufacturing purposes, and of pollution from natural or artificial sources are to be further investigated.

From New York southward in the Appalachian region a very extraordinary development of water powers is taking place, particularly in connection with cotton manufacture and electrical transmission. Additional facts are needed, and in some cases industrial development is being withheld pending the acquisition of definite information.

From Ohio westward through the central Mississippi Valley, where the streams are relatively sluggish, water power is of less immediate importance, but here questions of adequate supplies of water suitable for manufacturing and industrial purposes are pressing. Plans are being made for the definite ascertainment of facts concerning the quantity and quality of supplies available from rivers and underground sources, and investigations are to be made so that inquiries as to development of these supplies and their protection from destructive influences from manufacturing waste, sewage, or other cause may be intelligently answered. An intimate knowledge of the geology and topography of the country, together with the accumulation and distribution of data relative to water supply, will lead to great advances in manufacturing.

In the West the reclamation fund is available for construction of irrigation works by the Government, but at the same time a large increase in the area available for agriculture is possible through the construction of small systems. It is proposed to continue the measurement of streams in all the western States to obtain information upon which to base development through private or corporate capital, and to put on record information which can be obtained only by the Government, particularly in the case of interstate streams.

In short, it is proposed to continue, in nearly every State in the Union, the collection of facts concerning the surface and underground waters, their quantity, quality, and the influences which make them valuable or which destroy them for industrial purposes.

Work of hydrographic branch under the appropriation for gaging streams.

HYDROGRAPHIC BRANCH.

The operations of the Hydrographic branch, under the appropriation for gaging streams, are carried on through three divisions, under the charge of F. H. Newell: (1) Division of Hydrography, (2) Division of Hydrology, (3) Division of Hydroeconomics.

DIVISION OF HYDROGRAPHY.

This division investigates the country's water resources, found in its flowing streams. It conducts measurements to ascertain the volume of flow of a large number of important rivers as a basis for the development of water power, supply for canals, municipal supply, irrigation, and numerous other purposes. Its operations are widely distributed, affecting nearly every State and Territory.

The work requires an office force for executive purposes, and the compilation and publication of data; also a body of engineers for its field investigations.

Field and character of operations.—The gaging of important streams in New England and the Atlantic States is being actively carried on where the physical and economic conditions favor the development of water power, and dense centers of population demand an accurate knowledge of the availability of streams for supply.

In the Mississippi Valley the investigations and stream measurements are particularly directed to aid in solving the problems found in that region, embracing the development of municipal supply, the prevention of sewerage pollution, and to some extent the development of power.

In the West the use of the streams for irrigation and power is paramount, and the investigations are especially directed to these ends.

Publications.—The results obtained by the Division of Hydrography are pub-

lished in the series of Water Supply and Irrigation Papers, and in other reports issued by the Geological Survey.

River surveys.—The Hydrographic Branch is running a series of levels along the course of important streams and preparing topographic maps of the banks immediately adjoining. These surveys show with accuracy the location of shoals and dam sites, the fall of the streams, and other features necessary for the development of power. The rivers thus far surveyed are indicated on the accompanying map in red.

List showing number of gauging stations being maintained in the various States during 1904.

State.	Number of stations.	State.	Number of stations.
Alabama	22	New Jersey	15
Arizona	8	New Mexico	24
Arkansas	1	New York	53
California	68	North Carolina	26
Colorado	62	North Dakota	15
Connecticut	3	Ohio	9
Georgia	37	Oklahoma	11
Idaho	20	Oregon	24
Illinois	10	Pennsylvania	14
Indiana	7	Rhode Island	1
Indian Territory	2	South Carolina	11
Iowa	4	South Dakota	15
Kansas	17	Tennessee	14
Maine	19	Texas	31
Maryland	5	Utah	39
Massachusetts	5	Vermont	3
Michigan	23	Virginia	12
Minnesota	4	Washington	32
Mississippi	3	West Virginia	5
Missouri	4	Wisconsin	15
Montana	34	Wyoming	15
Nebraska	11		
Nevada	18	Total	757
New Hampshire	12		

SURVEY OF FOREST RESERVES.

Mr. WALCOTT. Now, Mr. Chairman, as to the forest-reserve surveys. The Geological Survey is charged with the preparation of topographic maps of the forest reserves and adjacent areas. Those are basic maps, on which the whole administration of the forest reserves is based. There are no other similar maps of that rugged and mountainous country. These maps show the topography and the distribution of the timber as the topographer finds it; and upon these maps the administrator of the forest reserve defines his districts for patrolling and protection and sale. But the survey has nothing to do with the administration of the reserves.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a wonderfully expensive piece of business to be making topographic maps of those forest reserves?

Mr. WALCOTT. Without the maps I do not think they could be made profitable. I studied the situation as it exists in India and Germany through the reports on their forest reserves. They sell the timber by the areas outlined by the topographic features; *i. e.*, between streams, ridges, and other natural features. They get a large revenue from it. The forest reserves in India to-day pay all the expenses of an army of 60,000 men, and also turn in something like a million dollars into the treasury each year.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but here in this country there is a world of sagebrush and everything else mapped out for forest reserves. You surely do not hope to get the expenses of our forest reserves, do you?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think within five years the forest reserves will be self-supporting and pay all expenses. At least they should do so under competent administration. They are already beginning to turn in revenue, and I see no reason why, with a business-like administration of them, they should not pay.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is necessary to continue the expense of \$130,000 a year on this?

Mr. WALCOTT. There are 160,000 square miles now in the reserves, and up to date we have surveyed 48,963 square miles of them; and these data, as soon as maps are made, showing the distribution of the forests on them, are turned over to the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there not thousands of acres of forest reserves that ought not to be surveyed? You do not survey it all as you would an open country?

Mr. WALCOTT. There is no difficulty in mapping a level, open country. That is very readily done. This work is confined chiefly to the forested, rough country, difficult of access. The sagebrush country of which you speak has been very largely eliminated from the reserves, but if any comes within the limits of the map it is of course included; and it is by means of the map resulting from these surveys that the Department is enabled to eliminate this sagebrush country from the reserves.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think it is necessary to continue this appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think so; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much could we reduce it?

Mr. WALCOTT. If you reduce the amount it simply lengthens the time in which we can complete the work. We do this work in the same manner as other topographic work—by triangulation and topographic surveying. This memorandum shows the amount of progress thus far made.

SURVEYS OF FOREST RESERVES.

Total area reserved by proclamation, 164,000 square miles, or 63,264,000 acres.

Area completely surveyed to date, 48,963 square miles, or 31,336,320 acres.

Area remaining to be surveyed, 115,037 square miles, or 73,623,680 acres.

Results published on 67 atlas sheets.

Surveys completed of 1,327 linear miles of boundaries and fully marked.

Five reserves entirely completed. The remainder are well in progress.

Rate of completed surveys, about 6,800 square miles per annum, or 4,400,000 acres.

Rate of survey and marking of boundaries, about 500 linear miles per annum.

STEEL SHELVING FOR LIBRARY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for steel book stacks, shelving, and map cases for the library of the Survey, \$7,000. Did we buy some steel book stacks for you the last time?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir. I asked for them, but the appropriation was not made. This money will put all the books on steel shelving instead of board shelving, as at the present time. In our building we have two acres of surface of pine boards; there is a large quantity of surface of pine boards in the book stacks of the library which, with the books, means simply a bonfire if it gets to burning. The library is one of the valuable assets of the Survey, and we should have steel shelving.

ADDITIONAL RENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for rent of basement of the addition to the main building of the Survey for storage, etc., \$1,200. What is that?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, under the east portion of the addition to the Hooe Building, which has been completed, there is a cellar 14 feet high, 158½ feet long, and 40 feet broad, which is lighted on the south and partly lighted on the east. We found that with our accumulation of publications and all kinds of material incident to the rapid growth of the Survey we were simply tied up so that we could do nothing well and could not handle the material economically. It is essential to the working and handling of the supplies and publications, and essential to the operation of the carpenter shop and things of that sort, to have additional space. I wish to state that the original estimate for the basement, made at the time the addition to the building was constructed, shows that it would afford us 100 feet by 40 feet, or 4,000 square feet for the \$1,200.

We found that by removing the partition between the cellar and the front part of the cellar which was planned to be put in, we could get 58½ feet more in depth, which would be 3,000 square feet. The 4,000 square feet cost 30 cents a square foot per annum, and the owner asked for the front part of the cellar \$1,200, and \$1,800 for the entire cellar. I told him I would be willing to ask \$1,500 for the whole thing, which is 10 cents a foot for the 3,000 square feet additional, bringing the entire amount to \$1,500. Now, we are paying \$31,400 for rent in that building, which is provided for on the legislative bill, and \$3,000 from the reclamation fund for the rooms they occupy. If this appropriation of \$1,500 is made, it will make \$35,900 rental for very inadequate quarters, but they are the best we can get.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the owner use the cellar for now?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is not used by him. It is under the new addition to the building. I told him that I would ask for this appropriation, and he said in the meantime, pending that, we could put in there such things as we had, without any agreement or any charge, and if we did not get the appropriation we would take the stuff out. We have made no improvements except racks to hold folios.

Mr. GARDNER. Will that add to your janitor force?

Mr. WALCOTT. Oh, no, sir; that adds nothing to the force. It simply adds to our accommodations for the material and gives us relief from the overcrowded state, from top to bottom. The halls were crowded, and the whole building was crowded. This large lighted space will enable us to relieve that pressure.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS, RECLAMATION SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is a document concerning the Reclamation Service, document No. 50. Tell us about that.

Mr. WALCOTT. That document provides an amendment authorizing the purchase of certain legal, professional, and scientific books and periodicals as are hereafter needed by the Reclamation Service in carrying out the surveys and examinations authorized by the act approved June 17, 1902. By this amendment we can pay out of the reclamation fund not to exceed \$500 for the purpose mentioned. In connection with the reclamation work we need many legal books and many engineering works, and various works relating to engineering, hydrography, and many problems that come up in connection with that service.

The CHAIRMAN. As to legal books, are there not a large number of libraries that you have access to in the near neighborhood?

Mr. WALCOTT. Every day questions come up in connection with property rights, leases, and all manner of questions, and it is necessary that we should have reference books and legal books bearing on those points at hand.

The CHAIRMAN. To whom do you submit them?

Mr. WALCOTT. All the papers are prepared in our Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have a law officer?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have a law clerk and an assistant, who prepare the material under the reclamation service, and then it is sent to the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he not got a library there now—your law clerk? We have libraries scattered all around town. There is one close to you there in the Treasury building that you could have access to.

Mr. WALCOTT. They will not let us take their books and bring them to our place.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, but how many text-books are published on titles, and so forth? Not over a dozen,

Mr. WALCOTT. The legal publications are of small amount as compared with the engineering works which are necessary to keep up with—works relating to engineering and surveying and all that sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an appropriation of \$2,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; this is for the reclamation work. It comes out of the reclamation fund. There is no appropriation made for it. This is simply authority for the Secretary to get such books as may be needed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1905.

HON. J. A. HEMENWAY,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations.

SIR: I wish to supplement my statement of January 27, in relation to the item for the purchase of books for the reclamation service, by the inclosed memorandum, and to request that the words "per annum" be inserted at the end of the paragraph following "not to exceed \$500," so that it shall read "not to exceed \$500 per annum."

This authorization is not a new appropriation, but is permission to utilize a portion of an appropriation already made for a specific purpose.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE PURCHASES OF LEGAL AND PROFESSIONAL BOOKS, ETC., FOR THE RECLAMATION SERVICE.

The legal work of the reclamation service requires the investigation of matters involving many branches of law arising from the necessity of purchasing lands and rights of various kinds, including rights of way and water rights, also the execution of contracts and bonds and the organization of corporations of water users, as specifically contemplated by the reclamation act. It is also necessary to purchase engineering and scientific reference works for the use of the engineers in the designing and construction of the many kinds of irrigation works.

In regard to legal publications, it is essential to keep track of the changes in the State laws, which bear in many directions upon the operations of the reclamation service. It is also necessary to have available the periodicals containing the legal decisions of the Federal courts and of the highest courts of the States and Territories named in the reclamation act.

In order that this Office may be prepared to deal with all these legal matters which continually arise, there must also be available the standard works upon many subjects, such as real property, land titles, easements, water and water rights, contracts, sureties and bonds, corporations, etc.; and in order that this work may be properly done, it is necessary to purchase publications upon these subjects from time to time in order to have the proper reference works.

To obviate the necessity for a large law library of the decisions of the courts, it is proposed to purchase only the necessary digests of decisions, in order that the general references required in the daily work shall be at hand, the detail study of the decisions being made in the large Government law libraries, thus avoiding as far as possible the necessity of sending employees away from the Office for such work.

Without such digests, reference, and standard works, a large part of this branch of the office work would necessarily be performed away from the Office, requiring the clerks to be absent from their desks a considerable part of the time.

In regard to technical and scientific books, the constant improvement in the methods of engineering construction makes it necessary to provide them for the use of the engineers engaged in designing and computing for construction. Such works must include the publications and periodicals containing descriptions and reports of the modern engineering works, both in this and foreign countries.

The proper carrying out of the work of the reclamation service, both on legal and technical lines, requires the constant purchase of books and publications, in order that the necessary duties of its officers may be efficiently performed.

It is impossible to state the amounts which may be required from time to time for this purpose, and the discretion which the Secretary of the Interior exercises concerning other expenditures under the reclamation act, amounting to millions of dollars annually, is a sufficient guaranty of the proper control of purchases along these lines.

The appropriations heretofore made for the purchase of books for the reclamation service have been almost entirely used, and will be exhausted by the end of the present fiscal year.

DISBURSING CLERK.

The CHAIRMAN. I see your next item in that document is an increase of salary by \$1,000 to your disbursing clerk. What does your disbursing clerk get now?

Mr. WALCOTT. He gets \$2,500. This reclamation work has fully doubled his duty, and he gets nothing extra for it.

The CHAIRMAN. He was working but half the time before, then?

Mr. WALCOTT. The reclamation service gives him additional clerks, and he has the additional responsibility of making disbursements.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he work overtime, Mr. Director?

Mr. WALCOTT. He works early and late; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he get there as early as 8 o'clock?

Mr. WALCOTT. I do not know that he does, because I do not get there myself at that hour to see.

The CHAIRMAN. He is doing a little more work than he did before, but he is not doing it in the regular hours of work?

Mr. WALCOTT. I presume he may be doing it in the regular hours, except that I know he is there late, and he is always fully occupied; and in addition to that is the responsibility that he has.

The CHAIRMAN. Who fixes his salary? How is it fixed?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is fixed by law.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not promote him?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir. This additional \$1,000 will come out of the reclamation fund to pay for the work he does for the reclamation service and does not increase the appropriation carried by this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. He is a particularly bright fellow, is he?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; he is. Mr. John D. McChesney was an army disbursing agent away back under Lieutenant Wheeler in 1878. He is a man of unusual qualifications as a disbursing agent. The system he has developed in connection with the disbursement of money in connection with the Survey has been followed and adopted, through the Dockery Commission, by all the bureaus of the Government. That is one item showing the character of his work, and when all the finances of the Survey were so thoroughly investigated under the first Cleveland Administration he received a letter from the First Comptroller stating that his was the best kept and the best maintained disbursing office under the Government. That gives an idea of his qualifications.

JANUARY 26, 1905.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. GARDNER. What is it you desire this year?

Doctor WHITE. I notice on page 190 of the bill that the words "and naval" are inclosed in brackets to be omitted. They should not be omitted. That is practically a quotation from the organic act creating the hospital and should be included.

Mr. GARDNER. That is an error?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; evidently.

Mr. GARDNER. What do you base the increase on?

Doctor WHITE. The increase is due to the increased number of patients. The amount is based on the same per capita that the estimates have been based on for some years and the increased amount here is called for here because of the increased number of patients.

Mr. GARDNER. There is no increase in the cost?

Doctor WHITE. The per capita is just the same.

The CHAIRMAN. You care for the insane from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, and inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. That covers all the insane people you care for?

Doctor WHITE. And the insane people from the District of Columbia, but that is not included in this bill. The estimates for their care

is included in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. We render them a bill for the insane from the District of Columbia that we care for and they put in an estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. It costs \$220 per capita to take care of those people?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for 1905 was \$296,120. How do you arrive at this increase?

Doctor WHITE. We arrive at it in this way: In reaching this amount we took the average daily population of last year, and then we took the number of patients that the population had increased each year for the past four or five years and averaged that, adding to the average daily population of last year the increase in the number of patients each year for four or five years, presuming that it would increase that much this year. We estimate upon that basis and add about a hundred patients.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have a deficiency this year?

Doctor WHITE. Probably; but not as much as we had last year. Any way we figure this thing out we will always fall short because the increase is larger each year. If there was 100 increase last year there might be an increase of 125 this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You just pay out the necessary expenses to care for these people?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For general repairs and improvement" you have \$30,000?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not get along with less this year?

Doctor WHITE. We ought not to for this reason: We are now moving into all of the new buildings of the hospital extension. This is the time to vacate a portion of the old structures for the purpose of putting them into shape. It is much easier when we move the patients and they vacate the wards to put the buildings in repair than when they are occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. You are repairing the old buildings?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not to be torn down?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir. One building now is vacated and we are replumbing it. The plumbing was in a frightful condition and would have had to be replaced, and while the building was vacated we repaired the plumbing throughout.

The CHAIRMAN. The old buildings will be required?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. You have a number of buildings there?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; 15 buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think that you can get along with less than \$15,000 "for roadways, grading, and walks?"

Doctor WHITE. No, sir; the repairs have been accumulating for the last twenty-five years. They could not be done because of the tremendously overcrowded condition of the wards.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for repairs to main building, \$3,000?"

Doctor WHITE. That is a special item. The main building is a very

large building, and the battlements have not been repaired for years and years, and as they stand there they are certainly a menace to life.

The CHAIRMAN. You can do that repairing out of this general fund?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; it can be done, but it is such a large item that I did not want to disable that fund. It is a proper expenditure under that fund of course.

The CHAIRMAN. For grading and walks you had \$17,500. That has been expended?

Doctor WHITE. We are still expending it. Of course, throughout all the new buildings it becomes necessary to build roads and lay walks, and we have been doing that all through the summer.

The CHAIRMAN. Will not the \$17,500 complete that work?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is it going to cost to complete the roads and walks?

Doctor WHITE. Of course it is going to cost pretty nearly that much more. We have not yet half completed the work.

The CHAIRMAN. You have estimated for \$15,000. You think that will complete the work?

Doctor WHITE. This summer will see practically the completion of the roads and walks in the new portion of the institution.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for increased reservoir capacity, \$6,750." What is the necessity for that?

Doctor WHITE. That is a part of the general plan to place the water plant of the institution in such a condition that the institution can not at any time be deprived of water. You can understand that there is no more important problem to an institution dependent upon its own resources than the supply of water. That is a very serious thing. Our reservoir is so small that there is no service at all sometimes. The water is pumped out as fast as it goes in.

The CHAIRMAN. This amount, \$6,750, will put in a reservoir holding 400,000 gallons?

Doctor WHITE. It will increase the capacity to that extent.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for constructing a fence along the east side of Nicholas avenue, a distance of 3,400 feet, to protect the department of the hospital which has recently been constructed on that portion of the grounds, \$20,000?"

Doctor WHITE. That is the section of the hospital which has been constructed on the east side of Nicholas avenue. Those buildings were put on the other side because the Wilson Park lands could not be acquired. Our large buildings over there contain upwards of three hundred patients. There is not any adequate sort of a fence constructed that separates that ground from the public thoroughfare. There is a small, light, tumble-down fence that would soon have to be renewed and constantly repaired. An iron fence with a cement base of permanent construction would be a proper fence to occupy the position along the public thoroughfare and along the institution grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for providing coal trestle and storage capacity for anthracite coal, \$2,500?"

Doctor WHITE. That is a matter of simply dumping the coal where it is wanted instead of shoveling it out of the cars and then having to shovel it again. It will be economy of one-half the labor and time.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you going to do this work? Will you employ some of the inmates?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have plenty of work for the inmates?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; we have more work for them than we can get them to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For extension of cold-storage and ice-making plant in accordance with plans, \$7,500." What is the necessity for that?

Doctor WHITE. The plant is not large enough. The plant is now worked at its extreme capacity all the time, and if there should be a breakdown in any one of the engines the institution would not have any ice or be able to keep up the cold storage. The institution now uses the entire capacity of the ice plant, and if we had a hot summer the plant in its present size would not be able to cope with the situation. We make ice cheaper than we could buy it. We would have to buy some ice if we did not make it.

Mr. GARDNER. Is that so when you take into consideration the cost of your plant?

Doctor WHITE. That is simply the making of the ice. Of course it is a great deal more satisfactory to have it in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. You are having no trouble about disbursing this money?

Doctor WHITE. None at all. I have received, through my purchasing agent, information that the merchants uniformly express themselves as thoroughly satisfied and gratified at the promptness with which they are paid. We pay all our bills within thirty days, which, throughout the commercial world, is cash, and as to the statement made by the Department that there is delay, I only desire to say the Department officials themselves draw the contracts which are signed for the supplies for our hospital, and those contracts allow us sixty days, and we pay within thirty days, and it seems to me that if the Department allows sixty days they ought not to complain if the bills are paid within thirty days.

JANUARY 26, 1905.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

STATEMENT OF DR. EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, PRESIDENT.

Mr. GARDNER. Upon what do you base this increase in your appropriation?

Doctor GALLAUDET. The increase is quite small.

Mr. GARDNER. Yes, sir. What is it based on, the increase from \$60,000 to \$62,500?

Doctor GALLAUDET. On an increase in the number of our students and on a decided increase in the cost of everything that enters into the support and maintenance of the institution. The number of students increases steadily a little from year to year, and especially dur-

ing this last year, there has been increase in a number of articles of provisions which made it necessary to ask for the additional amount.

Mr. GARDNER. How many students have you?

Doctor GALLAUDET. The total number of students reported in our last annual report, under instruction between the periods covered by the report, was 198, and the actual attendance was about 160.

Mr. GARDNER. About what is the increase?

Doctor GALLAUDET. The increase will be perhaps about ten, I think, over the preceding year.

CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

Our estimates include, Mr. Chairman, an item of \$30,000 to provide for a central heating plant. If you will allow me to call your attention to a diagram of the premises of the institution, I would like to speak in regard to it. On the grounds of the institution we have about eight buildings, indicated here [indicating]. Here are two buildings indicated by a pencil mark which have been completed since this last plan was drawn. The low-pressure boilers in these buildings have been in use varying from fifteen to twenty-five years. Three of them have been under repairs in the middle of this winter and others are likely to get out of repair at any time, and it is therefore very important indeed that we should have at this point a central heating plant with boilers sufficient in size to heat all the eight buildings.

Mr. GARDNER. You can do that for the amount here stated?

Doctor GALLAUDET. Yes, sir; we are at a point where something of this kind becomes absolutely essential. We can not go on longer.

Mr. GARDNER. Not another year?

Doctor GALLAUDET. No, sir; I do not think we could. We are liable to have a breakdown at any moment. Two of the boilers are crippled already, and if they break down before spring I do not know what we shall do. Not long ago it was necessary for us to call in a man to work all night on one of the boilers which gave out and the building could not be heated for twenty-four hours. Fortunately it occurred when the weather was not very cold. The boilers are liable to break down at any time, and so we are in a position where we feel that we must ask to be allowed to do this. These buildings are occupied for various purposes of the institution and an arrangement can be made by underground pipes to heat all the buildings from one point, and of course that would be a great safeguard in the matter of fires.

Mr. GARDNER. And it would be a matter of economy also?

Doctor GALLAUDET. Yes, sir; I wish all you gentlemen could see the buildings.

Mr. BENTON. I have been out there.

JANUARY 28, 1905.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

STATEMENT OF JUDGE S. J. PELLE, TRUSTEE, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. JOHN GORDON, PRESIDENT, AND JUDGE JOB BARNARD AND MR. BRAINARD H. WARNER, ALSO TRUSTEES, OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, please turn to page 196 of the bill.

Judge PELLE. You will notice, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that the estimate for Howard University for the next fiscal year is the same as for the current year. We ask no change in the appropriation in that respect.

The only change we ask in the appropriation is this: For a great many years Congress has appropriated \$4,000 a year to pay the rent of the Freedmen's Hospital. Howard University owns the ground and the building. Last year it was dropped out because of the contemplated Hospital for Freedmen, and we would simply like to have that restored and get that back rent as well as the current rent.

The CHAIRMAN. You remember you advised us that, at the time you took the \$4,000 rent, you applied it to the payment of the salary of your president, and you wanted to make his salary \$5,000. We increased your appropriation, which had heretofore been \$30,500, to \$35,000, giving you \$4,500 to take the place of the \$4,000 you had been receiving for rent.

Judge PELLE. I do not recall that. Do you, Doctor Gordon?

Doctor GORDON. It was increased.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the object of it, to make good to you the loss of the rent.

Judge PELLE. That I do not recall at all, because we have felt that that \$4,000 was essential to aid us in our hospital work there. No doubt the Chairman's recollection about that is better than mine. The premises occupied by the hospital having come into the possession of Howard University, a lease was executed in 1874, and is still in force, by which the university agreed with Robert Reyburn, surgeon in charge of Freedmen's Hospital for the Interior Department, to let the buildings and grounds known as the Freedmen's Hospital from the 1st day of July, 1874, to the 30th day of June, 1875, for the sum of \$4,000. That was continued until the last year, when it was dropped out. That \$4,000 has always been used in the support of the Freedmen's Hospital. That is where it properly belongs.

The CHAIRMAN. In discussing this \$4,000 in the general discussion the last year, I said, as is shown by our hearing, which was printed—

The CHAIRMAN. How do you pay the president's salary now?

Doctor HAMLIN. It has been paid in the past by the appropriation, in part at least, and almost entirely by appropriations that were made by Congress to pay for the rent of the Freedmen's Hospital. But under the new legislation, as you will see, that will lapse. We have been receiving \$4,000 from the Government in rentals for the buildings of the Freedmen's Hospital, which stands upon our ground, and that will lapse when the new legislation takes effect.

The CHAIRMAN. You take \$4,000 and apply it to the payment of the salary of the president?

Doctor HAMLIN. Yes, sir; that is what has been done in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. And when your new hospital has been constructed that will end the receipts?

Doctor HAMLIN. Yes, sir. Not only when it is constructed, but as soon as a contract is made by the Government of the United States the rent will be terminated.

Now, then, having that in view, that you had a new president and that you would be hampered by having this \$4,000 taken away from you, we added \$4,500 to your appropriation.

Judge PEELE. Does it specify that it is for the salary purpose?

The CHAIRMAN. No; we added it to the lump sum. You were receiving \$30,500, and we made the appropriation \$35,000. All you estimated for was \$30,500; but we voluntarily raised it to \$35,000 so as to give you the \$4,000 referred to. This \$5,000 additional was given to you because you wanted to increase the salary of your president.

Judge PEELE. If you will notice, Mr. Chairman, under the head of these special estimates on the next page, for tools and materials, fuel, wages of instructors, and other necessary expenses of the industrial department, it was raised last year from \$3,000 to \$7,000. Is it possible you confuse that with the other matter?

The CHAIRMAN. No; you estimated for \$30,500 there. We gave you \$4,500 increase without any estimate.

Judge PEELE. The increase there was \$4,000 for industrial work over the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is additional to the \$4,500. We gave you this \$4,500 for that salary, and besides that we have given you \$4,000 additional for tools, material, fuel, wages of instructors, etc.

Judge PEELE. With that understanding, then, we are not in position to insist upon what I had come here to represent with reference to that.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Now, the next branch of the matter that we came here for, Mr. Chairman, is this: In 1898 the Senate and House appointed a committee to investigate the charities of this city, and they united in a recommendation that the Freedmen's Hospital be put entirely under the control of the Howard University trustees. It is now, and I do not know but that it has been always, under the control of the District Commissioners here, in part, and the Secretary of the Interior. The Howard University owns the ground, and the hospital pays the physicians and furnishes them and supplies them with all the necessary appliances, so that the Government is at no expense in connection with the building or the appliances or the attendants there who wait on the sick.

That was the recommendation of that joint committee in 1898, which is accessible here. Doctor Gordon has been trying to find a copy of that report, which is referred to here in this book.

There the Board of Charities, through S. W. Woodward, chairman, recommends that that course be pursued. The Board of District Commissioners recommend the same thing, and for the reason that the hospital now not only receives the colored men from the District, but from all over the country, and the District of Columbia is being taxed for those who come here from outside the District. It is quite an expense to the District, and they want to avoid that; and they want it understood that the appropriation proposed here for \$25,000 for that purpose—somewhere, or in the District bill—

Judge BARNHARD. Yes; in the District bill.

Judge PEELE. I say they want it understood that whenever an application is made by a colored man for admission to the hospital an investigation should be made as to whether he properly belongs to the District; and if he is sent out there they will make a contract with the Howard University for his support and treatment.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, they want the Government to take over this hospital and pay the expense of the institution, and allow the District of Columbia, whenever someone is sent out there, to send him out and pay the expenses?

Judge PEELE. Yes; that they shall have to charge against that fund only the colored men that come from this District to the institution.

Mr. GARDNER. Is not that satisfactory?

Judge PEELE. Yes; that is satisfactory; but we want it placed under the control of Howard University.

The CHAIRMAN. The District Committee has looked into that, and I guess there is no reason for going into it here.

Judge PEELE. There are many reasons why I might argue in favor of placing this hospital under the control of the trustees. Under this division Mr. Woodward and the Board of Charities have recommended that. Of course it will have to come under this bill—it will have to be remedied in this bill or else it will come in another bill.

I want to mention another thing. This appropriation of \$300,000 for the construction of this Freedmen's Hospital—

The CHAIRMAN. This hospital is under whose control?

Judge PEELE. Nominally under the control of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioners together.

The CHAIRMAN. It has never been under the control of the directors of the Freedmen's Hospital?

Judge PEELE. No, sir; the Howard University trustees have never had absolute control of it, except at the time Mr. Reyburn leased it in 1874.

Doctor GORDON. The War Department had it.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Secretary of the Interior made any recommendation in regard to that?

Judge PEELE. I do not know that he has. We think that will simplify matters and put it under one central power.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state briefly why it should be taken from the Secretary of the Interior.

Judge PEELE. Because, in the first place, there is a division of responsibility between the Commissioners of the District and the Secretary of the Interior, and then the Board of Charities comes in for a share of it, and the Howard University trustees have very little to say in the management of their business. We believe the Howard University trustees should have the absolute say.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the board of trustees had control of it. How many members of the board are there?

Judge PEELE. Twenty-five.

The CHAIRMAN. Who would have charge, then? Have you a secretary?

Judge PEELE. Yes; we have a secretary and treasurer, and we have an executive committee that meets every month. The board itself meets twice a year. It has permanent and temporary business. For

the transaction of specific and permanent business the executive committee is composed of Mr. F. A. Smith, president of the Union Savings Bank, a noted business man; Mr. John F. Cook, a leading colored man, who has been interested in it from the beginning, and one of his sons is an instructor there; and Doctor Gordon, the president of the University, is a member of it; and Doctor Stafford, and the secretary and treasurer of Howard University is the secretary of that executive committee. That executive committee audits all our accounts. Before a single bill can be paid it must be audited and indorsed by that committee, and the checks must be countersigned by the president.

Mr. GARDNER. That does not affect the Board of Charities making a contract with the hospital?

Judge PEELE. No.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Cook, to whom reference has been made, said before another committee:

It is not so sure that the new hospital will belong to Howard University, because the Secretary of the Interior has asked Congress to turn the control of that hospital over to the Interior Department.

And again:

The Interior Department is not going to give up the Freedmen's Hospital to Howard University, but the Interior Department has always shown that spirit toward the University to help our boys and nurses along.

Mr. WARNER. It is not proposed to take this out from under the charge of the Secretary of the Interior?

Judge PEELE. Yes, entirely; in order that the board of trustees of Howard University shall have the absolute control of it and be responsible to Congress for the work.

Judge BARNARD. For the work; not for the business management of it. The Howard University trustees would prefer to select the surgeons of that hospital, and their faculty would look after the medical work without any expense. They want to use it in connection with the clinical work in the school.

Doctor GORDON. Mr. Chairman, it would be managed exactly as the Howard University is now managed. That is paid out from the Interior Department. It would eventually come from the Interior Department. We expend no money from the Government except on authorization from the Secretary of the Interior, and then our treasurer is a disbursing officer of the Government. He draws the checks on the Treasurer of the United States after he has applied for permission to do so and secured authority from the Secretary of the Interior; and this hospital would be carried on in exactly the same way in its business side, but the money would all come through the Interior Department, as the rest of our money comes, only the force would be appointed by the Howard University instead of being appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The accounting would be the same. It would still remain in the Interior Department.

Judge PEELE. The superintendent of that department is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and nurses are trained and diplomas are signed by them, and Howard University has no say in it. Of course the money is expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. GARDNER. As a matter of fact, is not the Secretary of the Interior's control merely nominal? Do you not make recommendations as to the appointment of surgeons and nurses?

Judge PEELE. No, sir; it is made political, and we want to take it away from that tendency.

Mr. GARDNER. You are not consulted or advised with?

Judge PEELE. Not at all.

Doctor GORDON. And the Secretary appoints the men who hold clinics there. Those clinics are conducted for the purpose of doing good to the public, first, for helping the indigent poor, and second, to give the students an opportunity of instruction. But the authorities of the university have nothing to say as to who the appointees are to be.

Judge PEELE. I do not use the word "political" in an offensive sense at all. As a matter of fact, however, with a change of every Administration there has been a change of the superintendent of that hospital in the last three or four or five Administrations.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want is to control the appointments?

Judge PEELE. Yes; and the work of the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. We will look into the matter. Is there anything further?

Doctor GORDON. May we present to you an extract from this report on the reformatory institutions? There is only one copy of it in existence. That is held by the Board of Charities. I have made an extract from that, and I would like to have it go into the record, with your permission.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk of the committee informs me that we have a copy.

Mr. GARDNER. You do not come in and ask for a lump sum for the support of the hospital?

Judge PEELE. No; every item on page 197 indicates what it is for.

Doctor GORDON. Here is the extract:

After an extended and careful consideration of the matter, the committee recommend that the entire plant, such as it is, be turned over to the trustees of Howard University, and that the appropriation be reduced to an amount not exceeding \$30,000, to be paid for the care and treatment of a specific number of patients according to a contract to be entered into between the said trustees and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The committee make these recommendations in the full belief that when the admissions and dismissals shall be properly guarded the sum named will enable the hospital authorities to furnish care and treatment of a kind vastly superior to that at present furnished to the great majority of patients. Also by placing the trustees of Howard University in charge of the institution, provision can be made for pay patients, and in this way both the income and the benefits of the hospital can be extended legitimately, and also the dual management that is now no management, can be ended. Moreover, when the Freedmen's Hospital shall be reduced to its proper work, it will be found, doubtless, that the trustees of Howard University can dispose of the lands now owned by them and occupied by the hospital, and with the proceeds can erect on their university grounds, or near by, modern hospital buildings of sufficient size and of such a character as to care for the needy poor of the colored race who seek a hospital managed by people of their own race. In this connection it should be remembered that as a rule the other hospitals in the District admit colored people.

JANUARY 27, 1905.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF ORD-
NANCE, U. S. ARMY, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. A. H. RUSSELL,
ASSISTANT TO CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, U. S. ARMY.**

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. General, turn to page 199 of the bill before you. Possibly you have the sheets of the bill there. Your first new item seems to be "For one engine and generator of about 250 kilowatts capacity, fully equipped with speed controller, and one boiler, \$19,000."

General CROZIER. The necessity for that is pretty well explained in the note. I may add that the operations of the Frankford Arsenal have in the last seven years increased pretty nearly 400 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to provide in case of accident? The plant is running along all right as it is, but if something should break you would be delayed unless you had this additional engine?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. I can say in addition upon that, that I have asked for this before, and in doing so I explained to the committee that if this extra plant were not given I should have to arrange to receive current from a private plant from Philadelphia, on the outside, which I could do but that would cost something to make the preparations, and in addition that private company would charge \$3,000 a year for maintaining themselves in condition to furnish this current, and then when they furnished the current they would charge something like \$2,500 a month for the current during the time they furnished it.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you: You are manufacturing small arms there, are you? There is no urgent necessity for them? Suppose your engine were to break down and meet with an accident. There could be no special reason why you could not wait until you put it in repair again to resume this work?

General CROZIER. It would throw 1,200 men out of employment, and during all that time all your annual salaried employees would be an entire waste,—a waste of pretty near all of them—their pay, at least. The per diem people would be laid off, and it would be very expensive aside from the disadvantage of not getting the material manufactured.

The CHAIRMAN. You are manufacturing at such a rate now that this plant can not be continued in operation indefinitely, can it?

General CROZIER. It will not be continued in operation at its full capacity indefinitely, but it will be continued as it has been going recently for some time to come. For one thing, we ought to expend about a million dollars' worth of ammunition per year in target practice for small arms only, and we have as yet no reserve of ammunition for the new guns, which we are commencing to build. It will take a number of years to get that reserve. We have just commenced to manufacture the ammunition for the new artillery, which is not yet in the hands of the service. We have to make enough for the artillery that is put in the hands of the service and enough for the reserve, so

there is no immediate prospect of reducing the rate of output of the establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. You have changed your style of gun from the Krag-Jørgensen to another style?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The ammunition of the old style, the Krag-Jørgensen, can not be used in the new ones, can it?

General CROZIER. The bullet is the same, but the charge of powder is different.

The CHAIRMAN. How long since did we adopt the Krag-Jørgensen?

General CROZIER. About thirteen years ago.

Major RUSSELL. It was in 1892 or 1893.

General CROZIER. Twelve or thirteen years ago. I will add on that point, Mr. Chairman, that we have on hand only about one hundred rounds per gun of reserve for the Krag-Jørgensen, and that gun will be our only reserve for a number of years to come; so that within the next six, seven, or eight years, if we should have a war, a part of our troops would have to be armed with that gun. We have a hundred rounds of ammunition per gun in reserve, which we are not going to increase, but are going to diminish it by using it for target practice and for the militia.

The CHAIRMAN. How many guns have you?

General CROZIER. Of the Krag-Jørgensen pattern?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

General CROZIER. In the neighborhood of 436,000 altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have about 60,000 men in the standing Army now?

General CROZIER. Yes; about 50,000 men who use the gun.

Mr. GARDNER. Does that 436,000 include what the militia of the different States have?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. It means the complete reserve that we have for war purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not furnish ammunition to the militia, do we? They buy it elsewhere?

General CROZIER. We furnish it, but it is paid out of the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we furnish the ammunition to the militia for target practice?

General CROZIER. We furnish a good deal of it. When I say we furnish it, I mean that they get some of it from us. I do not mean to say that we furnish all of it. On the contrary, the States buy a good deal themselves. What we furnish is out of the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and not out of the appropriation for arming and equipping the United States Army, which is provided for in the army bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The next new item is for extension of system of water supply, \$22,000.

General CROZIER. That is a very necessary item. The commanding officer of Frankford Arsenal represented that they were subject to an interruption of their water supply at any time, for several reasons. One was that their mains were old. Another reason was that the city water arrangements, upon which they were dependent, were not good, and were in process of transformation. He submitted an estimate of \$34,000, which included new piping, the old pipe being entirely in-

adequate, and it has both been in place a long time and had been put down for the arsenal when it was not doing a quarter of the work that is being done there now; also tanks and cisterns and pumps, and other pipes to the river or wells. After interviews and correspondence with the commanding officer I concluded to cut out of the estimate the item for the new pump and for wells and extension of the pipe line to the river, and concluded to depend upon the new arrangement which the city was making for supply, which we would still get from the city, and would put in for the cistern only an elevated tank and the new piping, which, of course, is a necessity for the larger arsenal. And I cut the estimate down to \$22,000. That has been transmitted to you. I think it is very necessary, and it would not be the part of prudence not to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for completing the extension of shop used for loading small-arms cartridges at Frankford Arsenal, \$3,500. It seems you had \$6,500 last year.

General CROZIER. Yes. When we came to do the work it was found that that sum would not do it properly. It would not be a good job. It contemplated a sort of attached structure to the present shop, and contemplated leaving the wall between the two standing and the roof running in a different line. All those three points were found to be such a disadvantage that it was thought the money would not be well expended on that plant. We have the money still available. We did not commence the alteration. In order to make it a good job the amount should be increased by \$3,500, thus making \$10,000, and then it would be practically enlarging a building instead of putting in a sort of excrescence on it.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. For new hospital building, Rock Island Arsenal, \$20,000. We went over that the last time, I believe?

General CROZIER (facetiously). Some of you gentlemen may remember to have heard of that before.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a contract now with the city hospital for that service, have you not?

General CROZIER. No, sir; we have not. It was suggested, I believe, to the committee that we might make arrangements with the city hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. You put patients in the old hospital?

General CROZIER. Yes; we have a building that is so old and so uninhabitable that it is a disgrace. It should not be used at all. There is no question about that. We should either have a new hospital, or we should try to make some arrangement to treat the people in the two cities. Of those two cities the nearest is 2 miles away, and it is contrary to good policy elsewhere throughout the Army to attempt to make an arrangement of that kind. I have gone into this a little more elaborately, and have gotten from the commanding officer recently a statement of just what this sum of money will do in the way of providing a hospital. I have a plan here, showing that it is not an elaborate structure.

The CHAIRMAN. Are we right about the average number of sick you are likely to have there?

General CROZIER. Only in so far as the enlisted men at the post

are concerned. There are over 100 enlisted men there, which is larger than a company of men in the Army now; but we have in addition 2,600 workmen there.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they not be placed in this hospital just long enough to be removed to some other point?

General CROZIER. Yes; they are entitled to temporary treatment there, and a considerable number do get treatment there. Here is a list of 15 or 20, from July 2 to November 7, who were treated in this hospital. The first man on the list, I notice, had his finger and thumb cut off by a cross-cut saw. He was treated and afterwards sent home. Another man had his finger crushed by a lathe, another man had his hand lacerated by a drill, and another man was severely burned by an electric wire.

The CHAIRMAN. They would be treated and sent to their homes as soon as convenient?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; here is another month, the month of December, 1904—last month. There are 16 of them here. The first man had several fingers of his hand cut off, and there were other similar cases.

The CHAIRMAN. It averages about 10 or 15 accidents a month, do you think?

General CROZIER. That is about the way it goes. I have another report here for another month. The accidents are of about the same character. One man, I remember, drove a drill through his finger.

Mr. GARDNER. These are civilians?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. If you were running a corporate establishment, as a civilian, not an army establishment as an officer, would you operate a hospital to take care of individuals in your employment?

General CROZIER. Several large corporations, such as railroads, do. If I had a manufacturing establishment in a city or on the outskirts of a city, I would not do it.

Mr. GARDNER. If you had a hospital within reasonable distance, not as an officer, but as a civilian, would you pursue that policy toward the corporation? Do you not think you ought to run the Government in business matters just as you would as a private individual?

General CROZIER. I would. We find it difficult, however, to do it with the restrictions put upon us by the law, but I think we ought to try to do it so far as we can. In this matter of getting hospital treatment for the enlisted men that we might have, I am quite well satisfied that if we made use of the resources of a private hospital we would have a good many more sick men. The enlisted man would like to be in the hospital, particularly if he were well taken care of. He would not like it if he were not well taken care of, and the hospital would undoubtedly receive something for this treatment which would be an incentive to the sick men. I believe those things have their effect upon all people.

The number of sick at the arsenal, or at least the number of men whose services would be lost to the arsenal, would increase; and then, in addition, I think we would have to incur the expense of maintaining a hospital steward there at the arsenal for the purpose of saying, in the first place, who ought to be sent to the city, or

wherever it might be. We would have to maintain an ambulance service, even if we did not have very many patients to be treated.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a part of the equipment that belongs to one of these places, grown up through the course of time?

General CROZIER. We do not have an ambulance, but we do have a hospital steward, who is always at the hospital and acts when the surgeon is not there. At the arsenal we have not a surgeon, but employ a surgeon in the vicinity, and he is paid a certain amount for including the arsenal in his services.

The CHAIRMAN. A contract surgeon?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for one artillery storehouse, \$55,000. Have you plenty of storeroom there, General?

General CROZIER. We have not. Before leaving this question of the hospital, I have here an expression of the Surgeon-General on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Leave it with the stenographer.

General CROZIER. I will. Here it is:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
December 5, 1904.

Respectfully returned to the Chief of Ordnance.

It appears that Rock Island Arsenal has a garrison of six officers and about one hundred enlisted men of the Ordnance who are entitled to medical and hospital treatment. This is about equal to a one-company post, of which there are at present nineteen, each having its own hospital.

There is, however, an additional reason for the construction of a hospital with first-class surgical facilities at this post. About 2,600 workmen are employed and, as there is much machinery, severe accidents are frequent. Under the regulations these men are entitled to medical treatment and to admission to a military hospital when no other is available. As the nearest city is more than 2 miles distant, it seems evident that the United States should be prepared to do the necessary emergency work. This has been the view of this office and the practice in the past, but the old wooden hospital, a relic of the civil war, is now no longer habitable. The necessity of a small hospital of the regulation plan for a one-company post, with good operating-room facilities, seems therefore to be manifest.

R. M. O'REILLY,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Which of these items do you think is the most important, General?

General CROZIER. That is a hard question to answer. I have left only the most important items.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me put it in another way. Taking into consideration the fact that we are having hard times to make both ends meet, and are hard up for money, which are the more important items?

General CROZIER. I think the next item, the storehouse, could better afford to wait another year than the hospital could. If one of them were to be taken definitely out of consideration, I should say the hospital had better go, even if men had to die. The other concerns the service of the Government, and it must be had.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for one set of stables, \$18,000. How many horses do you keep there, General, belonging to the Government?

General CROZIER. Since this estimate was first submitted I have been out in the arsenal and have made an inspection, and find the

plans with reference to that stable are not in the condition that I would like to have them, and therefore I withdraw that estimate. It can be left out. That will perhaps, to a certain extent, meet the condition of difficulty with funds that you have mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. For maintenance and operation of power plant, \$12,500.

General CROZIER. Is there not an item before that?

The CHAIRMAN. There is another reduction here on page 201, under machinery and shop fixtures. That is all right, is it, \$10,000?

General CROZIER. Yes; it is reduced from \$10,000 last year to \$7,500 this year.

Mr. GARDNER. That is not a misprint?

General CROZIER. No, sir; that is not a misprint. I reduce that.

If there were time to mention it, Mr. Chairman, I could show you a great many cases where I made the reductions before submitting the estimates. I may say right here that these estimates, as I have sent them to you, are about 40 per cent of the estimates as they were submitted to me by the commanding officers of these establishments.

The CHAIRMAN. It is so rare to find an item in the bill that is reduced, not only from you, but from others also, that it is quite refreshing.

General CROZIER. It excites observation, I know, and I hope for that reason this will be given consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let us take up the item for maintenance and operation of power plant, \$12,500. We gave you authority last year in reference to that. What was it?

General CROZIER. To rent electric-light power in excess of the needs of the Government—power that is generated by the water-power plant. The requirement was that the proceeds be turned into the Treasury. Now, if that legislation is changed so as to allow the proceeds to be used for the operation and maintenance of the plant and the surplus turned into the Treasury, it would work well.

The CHAIRMAN. What rent have you received from that since we gave you authority?

General CROZIER. None has been rented thus far under that proviso. We have not rented any.

The CHAIRMAN. If we would change this provision and allow you to sell the current, we would not have to make this appropriation?

General CROZIER. No, sir; you would not have to make it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you submit a draft here of the proviso you would like to have, General; giving you the power to sell this current and apply it toward the expenses of the plant? You can send it down?

General CROZIER. Yes; I will send it down.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, January 28, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. HEMENWAY:

1. Referring to the matter of the rental of electrical power generated by the power plant at the Rock Island Arsenal, brought up yesterday at the hearing before your committee on the sundry civil bill, and to the law relative thereto printed on page 10 of the general deficiency act approved April 27, 1904 (copy

herewith), I have the honor to recommend that this law be amended as follows: Strike out all after the words "United States," fourth line, and substitute the following: "and to apply the proceeds to the maintenance and operation of the said plant, the surplus to be covered into the Treasury of the United States." If this amendment should become law it would enable the Department to use the funds as indicated, and the necessity for an appropriation of \$12,500 for the maintenance and operation of the power plant would not be needed.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM CROZIER.

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

General CROZIER. The next is operating, care, and preservation of Rock Island bridge and viaduct, \$12,500. That is the same as it has been for many years.

I beg pardon, you skipped one item, general care and preservation, \$10,000, which has been the same for several years. The same necessity exists as for several years past.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND, NEW JERSEY.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we come to the Sandy Hook proving ground. For rebuilding and repairing roads and walks you reduce the amount from \$8,000 to \$4,000?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you getting the roads and walks pretty well finished?

General CROZIER. Yes; that is the reason for the reduction.

The CHAIRMAN. Can we reduce it further?

General CROZIER. That is 50 per cent. It is a pretty radical reduction.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you really need the money there?

General CROZIER. I think that ought to be appropriated. I have reduced some of the other estimates very much.

The CHAIRMAN. In House Document No. 223 you ask for a set of engineers' quarters, \$4,000.

General CROZIER. Yes; the workmen as a rule now live off the post 6 or 7 miles away and we run a train to bring them up in the morning and take them back in the afternoon. We are likely to have to run trains at any time. The engineer must live at the proving ground. At present there is no place for him to live in, and he is occupying an unsanitary end of a storehouse, and we are expecting soon to tear the storehouse down. It is an old, ramshackle, leaky frame structure, about worn out. He runs the locomotive engine that runs back and forth. We have to have him there. He has to maintain his family off the post, because there is no place for him there. He is a married man, and we would like to have that kind of a man there, because he is steadier. I had to increase his pay, because he lived away from his family.

The CHAIRMAN. For purchase and installation of machine tools and motors, and enlargement of carpenter shop, \$4,000. What about that?

General CROZIER. We have quite a good deal of heavy carpentry work in connection with butts and other structures. A large part of it has to be done by hand instead of by machinery. That estimate is made because I think the saving that would be effected would amount to considerably more than the interest on the money.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that is all you ask for at Sandy Hook?

General CROZIER. That is a purely business proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. In this document, No. 221, you ask for \$10,000 for the purchase of material and the installation thereof, for the plumbing, heating, and electric lighting of barracks for enlisted men at the proving ground. Have you not barracks already there?

General CROZIER. No, sir. That simply amends the estimate for increasing the appropriation for barracks, which is \$40,000. We found we can not build them for that. The average price that we have found it costs elsewhere for the erection of similar structures, and the best knowledge we have of the site and cost of construction at Sandy Hook, show that that is not enough, and therefore we have not commenced to expend that \$40,000, and it ought to be increased by \$10,000. That appropriation was made on the fortification bill. I intended that should find its way to the Senate when they had the fortification bill under consideration, but it got off the track somehow and did not go.

POWDER DEPOT, DOVER, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. The next new item seems to be for storehouse for reserve supply of war material at Dover, \$36,000.

General CROZIER. Yes; that estimate is for \$36,000. It is for a storehouse in which to accommodate the supply of war material that will be purchased for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for increase of transportation facilities, \$10,000.

General CROZIER. That is in continuance of the programme which was commenced some three years ago, making a proper ammunition storage and assembling place at Dover powder depot. It is not the sort of place that it should be. I have been getting appropriations for several years past, but on account of the difficulties of building up there I have not been able to use them as fast as I had them. So this year I left all the items out that the programme calls for and only kept in this for transportation facilities. In the course of the programme the total number of items would have amounted to something over \$100,000, but I cut them all out this year except this one.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Springfield Arsenal.

General CROZIER. There is nothing there except the regular annual appropriation that is found necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you reduce the appropriation?

General CROZIER. I do not see how we can. They do not do any more than take care of the establishment. I do not think it is done extravagantly. You can see, by taking a general look over it, what the money is applied to. The establishment is only in efficient order.

Mr. BENTON. Are you making any guns up there?

General CROZIER. Four hundred a day, sir.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. A foundry—

General CROZIER. Yes; a foundry. The building was not erected for that purpose. It was a lumber shed. It has a wooden roof and a wooden crane ways, and there is wood elsewhere about the structure. It has been on fire two or three times. A few months ago the fire came pretty near getting such a start that we could not extinguish it, but the building is carefully watched, and an alarm was given in time to put it out before it did a great deal of damage. That woodwork should be replaced, and in addition such facilities should be added to make it a better and more economical foundry.

Mr. BENTON. What do you cast there?

General CROZIER. We make both iron and steel castings, principally the parts of gun carriages. We sometimes also cast projectiles there, but that is the only seacoast gun-carriage factory which the Army has. That is at Watertown Arsenal. We make there about one-quarter of the seacoast gun carriages we use. The rest are made by private manufacturers.

The CHAIRMAN. You are about done fortifying our seacoast fortifications?

General CROZIER. We have pretty nearly finished the installation of the larger armament.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the guns that require carriages are pretty nearly all installed now, are they not?

General CROZIER. No; only the larger ones. Every gun requires a carriage.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make the smaller carriages?

General CROZIER. The seacoast guns—not the ones that accompany the Army in the field—are installed all in permanent fortifications, and they are of the class that need such carriages as are made at the Watertown Arsenal.

The CHAIRMAN. We can buy them from private concerns, such as Bethlehem, and so on, can we not?

General CROZIER. We can, and we do; but we need an arsenal like Watertown as a safety valve to keep the price from getting away, and also to establish standards of workmanship, which are always disputed unless we can give practical demonstration that the standards required are not too high.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WATERVLIET, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. We will pass on to Watervliet Arsenal. For repair to the inclosing wall of the reservation and retaining walls below the shops, \$5,000.

General CROZIER. That is a necessary item. The arsenal grounds are surrounded by a stone wall. This is in the middle of a built-up community. The stone wall was built a good many years ago—I do not know under what kind of an arrangement, but it has an outer wall, which is a poor wall, and it is tumbling down all the time. We have rebuilt a good part of it. I do not ask for enough money to tear it all down and rebuild it all at once, but this will build a certain portion of it where the falling down interferes very seriously with the shops. And I think it is an important item.

REPAIRS OF ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is a general item, for repairs of arsenals. Under that you ask the regular sum, \$125,000.

General CROZIER. That is the same as last year and the year before.

The CHAIRMAN. Can that be reduced?

General CROZIER. I do not think it can. It is always poor. That fund is always poor. It meets the ordinary up-keep of these establishments, and covers repairs; and it meets a number of items of new improvements which I consider too small to make a special estimate for.

MANILA ORDNANCE DEPOT, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

There is another item that has been sent down especially, but it has not found its way here. It is for the Manila ordnance depot.

Mr. COURTS. That is in House Document Number 221.

General CROZIER. We find it necessary to have some artillery material out at Manila which is not in the hands of the troops. It is the only reserve that we have out there of that class of material.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the item for \$9,000?

General CROZIER. Yes, \$9,000, and in addition \$2,500, making \$11,500. Such material as we have out there now has to stand out in the open. That is a pretty expensive way of keeping it. We cover it over with tarpaulins, which require renewing.

The CHAIRMAN. Out in the country the mowing machines are left out in the rain.

Mr. BENTON. Yes, and they have to buy another before that one is paid for.

General CROZIER. We have the space there that can be utilized if parts of these old casemates, which are there now and must eventually be removed, are taken away. And then an inexpensive shed could be put up at a cost of \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. It will cost \$9,000 to clear the space of the old casemates, and \$2,500 to erect the building?

General CROZIER. Yes; that is valuable ground. It is built up closely all around. It is near the water front. The space is such that it must be cleared eventually. These old casemates are there taking up a great deal of room and preventing the use of that space for the purposes for which it should be used. It is a closely built city, particularly about the river, where the water front is valuable. Now is the time to do it. By doing it now we can save the deterioration of the material which is now exposed.

I will add, Mr. Chairman, that these estimates which I have been explaining to you, with the additional ones, amount to some \$37,000 less than was appropriated last year, and that situation has not been brought about without the expenditure of a good deal of effort in making reductions wherever possible: so that nothing but the most important items are still left.

JANUARY 27, 1905.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. J. B. BELLINGER, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. Major, I see by page 239 of the bill that you had \$120,000 last year for maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for superintendents, etc. How are you getting along with the appropriation this year?

Major BELLINGER. We are holding it down, but we wanted \$125,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimated for only \$120,000.

Major BELLINGER. \$125,000, Mr. Chairman. The Quartermaster-General's Office estimated for \$125,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of War sent down the estimate at \$120,000.

Major BELLINGER. We asked for \$125,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The Secretary of War has the last guess at it, and he makes it only \$120,000 this time.

Major BELLINGER. I hope they will get that, for they will fall to pieces if they do not, judging from what they say.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Under superintendents of national cemeteries, by what authority do you increase these grades?

Major BELLINGER. The Secretary of War designates the grade. The note there explains that in regard to the reservation at the Presidio, San Francisco. That was formerly a fourth-class cemetery, but since the Spanish-American war all the bodies returned from the Philippine Islands, or a large percentage of them, have been interred at San Francisco, or they are returned to the homes of their people.

The CHAIRMAN. And he raised it for that reason?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, sir. The number of interments there has been very large.

HEADSTONES FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is headstones for graves of soldiers, \$50,000. How much of that for this present year have you on hand?

Major BELLINGER. We order them when applied for.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get those applications?

Major BELLINGER. People write to us and ask for the headstones.

The CHAIRMAN. The applications come from the relatives?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, through relatives and representatives, through lawyers, or anyone else that applies for a headstone for such and such a person. We look up the records and take that up and if the soldier is entitled to it, we send it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you on hand?

Mr. BELLINGER. We will have none on hand at the end of the year under the contract. That will take all of it. That appropriation is used up every year, and we expect to get the headstones up to date by the 1st of July.

REPAIRING ROADWAYS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Pass to the item for repairing roadways to national cemeteries, \$15,000. Can you strike that out?

Major BELLINGER. I doubt that, sir, because they have built a number of roadways. That item originally arose in this way: Congress directed the building of different roadways in different places to national cemeteries, and then the people have given the right of way to build the roads. It practically amounts to giving the Government in each case the privilege of building a road and keeping it up, and you have so many miles of these roadways to keep up.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you expending the appropriation for this fiscal year?

Major BELLINGER. I can not tell about this until the end of June. Last year we had about \$1,500 left.

BURIAL OF INDIGENT SOLDIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is burial of indigent soldiers, \$3,000.

Major BELLINGER. That is confined to the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use the money each year?

Major BELLINGER. For the fiscal year 1904 we had \$898 left.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not tell?

Major BELLINGER. No, sir; it depends upon the deaths.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Road to national cemetery, San Francisco, \$5,000. Do you expend that money?

Major BELLINGER. We expend that every year. There is a large reservation there, and they are building the road and wall right along each year.

ANTIETAM BATTLE FIELD.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Antietam battle field, \$3,000. Do you use all of that?

Major BELLINGER. Entirely, sir.

TRANSPORTING REMAINS OF SOLDIERS WHO DIE ABROAD.

The CHAIRMAN. Bringing home remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad. Do you reduce that this year?

Major BELLINGER. The Secretary reduced that \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not it be further reduced?

Major BELLINGER. Last year we had \$4,500 left. I should think you might reduce that \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And make it \$25,000?

Major BELLINGER. I think that would be safe, sir.

TRANSPORTING REMAINS OF CIVIL EMPLOYEES.

The CHAIRMAN. Bringing home the remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad, etc., \$2,500.

Major BELLINGER. That is a small item, and one that you can not tell anything about. The reason I suggested that reduction in the other item is that if the appropriation does not hold out, inasmuch as they can not bring the bodies back within two years of burial, there would be an opportunity still to bring them back later, and a deficiency could be provided.

CONFEDERATE MOUND, OAKWOOD CEMETERY, CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Confederate Mound, Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago.

Major BELLINGER. That is an annual appropriation made for keep-up this plot in the cemetery. There was a prison there.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has that been made?

Mr. COURTS. This is the first year that the appropriation was made.

Major BELLINGER. I think that runs back. I looked it up particularly. I think last year you appropriated about \$2,000 to fix the plot and build a wall, and previous to that you had paid so much each year. It is an incorporated cemetery, and they pay so much.

Mr. COURTS. It was a special act, passed last year.

Major BELLINGER. I understood the different prisoners of war and certain Union soldiers who comprised the guard were buried in this lot.

The CHAIRMAN. Any way, it is a law now, and we pay \$250 a year?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, sir.

MARKING CIVILIAN GRAVES IN POST CEMETERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is marking civilian graves in post cemeteries, \$2,500. You had \$5,000 for 1905. I supposed that would end it.

Major BELLINGER. We have not finished them yet, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it take more?

Major BELLINGER. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that \$5,000 have you expended?

Major BELLINGER. We can not tell until the contract ends on the 30th of June. We will get as many as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if you need more you can call for it?

Major BELLINGER. Yes.

Mr. GARDNER. Were these people employees of the Government?

Major BELLINGER. Yes, at the different posts at the time of their deaths.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, VIRGINIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is a new item, Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, for grading, draining, planting, and so on, \$10,000. Then you want to build there a \$5,000 structure, a memorial amphitheater?

Mr. BENTON. No; he is proposing to pay \$5,000 for plans for the structure at Arlington.

Major BELLINGER. Yes.

JANUARY 27, 1905.

MILITARY POSTS.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. COL. GEORGE RUHLEN, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to page 245 of the bill, Colonel, please. There you ask for \$1,888,400. Be kind enough to tell us what you want to do with it.

Colonel RUHLEN. I have here a list of the places where the buildings were to be erected, upon which this estimate was prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you read them over, please, and give the amounts?

FORT CLARK, TEX.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes. Fort Clark, Tex., \$200,000 for double cavalry barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops have you there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. Eight troops of cavalry.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you in the way of improvements at that fort?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is a complete post for eight troops of cavalry, and headquarters, stables, etc. But the post is on its last legs, and we have refrained from making any large expenditures for the repairs, because it seems impossible to keep it in repair. The project is now to rebuild it.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you going to do with all those posts you have around here now—those new ones—such as Ethan Allen, and so on?

Colonel RUHLEN. So far as I know, the intention is, as soon as they are completed to their full limit, to fill them with troops.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not enough troops to fill all those places, have you?

Colonel RUHLEN. So far as the records show, there are not sufficient barracks for all the troops which it is expected to keep in the United States.

Let me explain this estimate. Joined to that, the estimate for barracks and quarters was prepared in this way: The Chief of Staff explained to the Quartermaster-General what was his project for the distribution of troops, the future permanent distribution, and how many he expected to accommodate, and requested the Quartermaster-General to prepare estimates of what construction was necessary to carry out that project. This is the result, as far as concerns the larger buildings, which will cost in excess of \$20,000. The minor buildings, officers' quarters and storehouses, and such like, are covered by the other estimate in the Military Committee for barracks and quarters, including, of course, what is required for rentals and repairs. Those are taken out of the appropriation for barracks and quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, out of the appropriation carried on the army bill you build all buildings costing less than \$20,000 each?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; and we pay for rentals and repairs out of that, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead, then, and read the next item on the list there, please.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Cavalry, artillery, and infantry drill hall, estimated cost, \$35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you there in the way of troops?

Colonel RUHLEN. Two batteries of field artillery and an entire regiment of infantry, and we are getting under way buildings for 4 troops of cavalry.

The CHAIRMAN. What buildings have you already erected there?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have already erected the necessary barracks and quarters for the 12 companies of infantry and the 2 field batteries.

The CHAIRMAN. Take up the next item.

FORT DES MOINES, IOWA.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Des Moines, Iowa: Cavalry drill hall, \$35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have already a complete post there; that is, a cavalry post, in which cavalry could drill in the winter time?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir. Of course where there is infantry they would use it also.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops could you quarter there?

Colonel RUHLEN. One entire regiment.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you there quartered now?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have now quarters for eight troops of cavalry. We will have in a few days—the bids have just come in—quarters for four additional troops to complete the regiment out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops have you quartered there?

Colonel RUHLEN. I think the quarters were not quite finished.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not mean how many you could quarter, but how many are actually quartered there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. Headquarters and eight troops of cavalry.

The CHAIRMAN. And you could quarter how many?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is the limit of the post now, but we are building four more.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Take up the next item.

FORT DUPONT, DEL.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Dupont, Del., barracks for one company of coast artillery, \$28,900.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. Two companies of cavalry, and they want to put in for three.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the building for two companies there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; completed for two companies.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is to provide for one more company?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; this takes the barracks part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next?

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Colonel RUHLEN. Indianapolis, Ind., four double barracks for infantry, \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you available at Indianapolis now?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have under the present appropriation funds available to build barracks and quarters for four companies of infantry and headquarters, and also the necessary administrative work for the whole post, keeping in view the fact that it would be a twelve-company post.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the total sum of money available for work at Indianapolis?

Colonel RUHLEN. It was \$523,000, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you entered into contracts for any of the work?

Colonel RUHLEN. Not yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you intend to enter into contracts?

Colonel RUHLEN. We expect to get those contracts let for the headquarters before the close of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

FORT LINCOLN, N. DAK.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., one double barracks, \$52,500. We have there now two companies of infantry, and the post is complete, except for a few buildings which we expect to put up in the spring for those two companies. The plan is to make it a four-company post.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item.

FORT M'INTOSH, TEX.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort McIntosh, Tex., one barracks for company of infantry, \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have there now three companies of infantry. They want to make it a battalion post, a four-company post.

Mr. BENTON. Where is that post situated?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is down on the Rio Grande, between Laredo and Brownsville, probably nearly half way.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next?

FORT MACKENZIE, WYO.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort MacKenzie, Wyo., two double barracks, \$105,000.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

The next after that is Madison Barracks, N. Y., two double barracks, \$98,000, for infantry.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have eight companies of infantry, but these barracks are asked for to replace an old building which has passed beyond the point of repair—an old stone building. I do not know how old it is. When that post was rebuilt that was kept as one of the old buildings, and it has now reached its last stage. It is intended to replace that with a new one.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next item?

FORT MEADE, S. DAK.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Meade, S. Dak., one barracks, estimated at \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have eight troops of cavalry and headquarters. The post within the last three or four years has been entirely rebuilt with brick and stone, so far as concerns the barracks, except one barrack, which is let to-day. This to complete the eight.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is what?

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Niagara, N. Y., two double infantry barracks, \$98,000, and two single artillery barracks, \$70,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What buildings have you there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have the old post for four companies, and the plan is to enlarge that to eight companies of infantry and add two field batteries.

The CHAIRMAN. The next?

FORT OMAHA, NEBR.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Omaha, Nebr., one double barracks for Signal Corps, \$50,000. We are building there for two companies of the Signal Corps and we want to put in two more, and these other barracks are intended for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item?

FORT ROBINSON, NEBR.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Robinson, Nebr., one double barracks for cavalry, \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Go right ahead as to each item and give us the same information as I have been asking for.

Colonel RUHLEN. There are now barracks for eight troops of cavalry there, but the barracks are very old and the plan is to replace them gradually with new ones.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The next is Presidio, San Francisco, where the estimate provides for three field artillery barracks, \$120,000. The project is to take the coast artillery entirely out of that post, the Presidio, and make of it a garrison or post for cavalry, for artillery, and infantry, and these three barracks would be necessary to carry out that project.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., one cavalry, artillery, and infantry drill hall, at the estimated cost of \$35,000.

Mr. GARDNER. What have they there now for that purpose?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have there at Fort Snelling two batteries of field artillery.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you not some drill halls now?

Colonel RUHLEN. Nothing at all; no, sir. That is a post the same size as Fort Russell.

. FORT SILL, OKLA.

Fort Sill, Okla., one double cavalry barracks, \$48,500. The plan is to enlarge Fort Sill to a post of eight companies of cavalry and later on gradually to abandon Fort Reno, which is almost in the last stages. It requires very large repairs if it is to be kept up.

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y.

Fort Schuyler, N. Y., two barracks for coast artillery, estimated cost \$70,000. The troops at this post are now in the old casemates of the fortifications, which have passed their day and are very uncomfortable. The condition is very unequal between the accommodations offered to those troops and those at other posts right alongside of them, and the proposition is to take them as rapidly as possible out of the casemates. We have several other posts where the situation is the same, as, for instance, Fort Wadsworth.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, ARIZ.

The next is Whipple Barracks, Ariz., two barracks for infantry; \$60,000 is the estimate. We have now completed and under way, or will have under way soon, the necessary buildings for a garrison of two companies, and the plan is to make it a full company post, and these two additional barracks are required for that purpose.

FORT WRIGHT, WASH.

The next is Fort Wright, Wash., two double barracks for infantry, \$98,500. This is now a four-company post, and the plan is to make an eight-company post, requiring four additional barracks—two double ones.

FORT WINGATE, N. MEX.

The next is Fort Wingate, N. Mex., one barracks for cavalry, \$22,500. The project is to retain this post as one of the three permanent posts to be kept in Arizona, and make it a post for the accommodation of four troops of cavalry; and a third barracks is needed for that purpose.

FORT WOOD, N. Y.

The next is Fort Wood, N. Y., 1 barrack for Signal Corps, \$42,500. We are gradually building accommodations for a large company of the Signal Corps at this post. They are now living in a tumble-down frame building, very old, and this barrack is to provide for their accommodation permanently.

FORT WINFIELD SCOTT, CAL.

Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., 7 barracks for Coast Artillery, \$245,000. That is a part of the Presidio Reservation, upon which it is contemplated to build accommodations for all the Coast Artillery required to man the posts around the Presidio—to take them out of the Presidio proper, as I explained before. It was to be a field artillery and cavalry

and infantry post, and the intention is to have them all by themselves, where they are near batteries. One barrack for one company is already completed, and for the 8 companies intended to garrison the place it will require 7 more. This estimate covers 7 barracks for Coast Artillery, at an estimated cost, as I stated, of \$245,000.

Then there are to be 2 barracks for 2 companies of the Hospital Corps, 1 on the Pacific coast and 1 elsewhere in the West, \$70,000. They desire to have 2 barracks where these men can be assembled and trained. One will probably be out on the Pacific coast, as the Chief of Staff explained, and the other somewhere in the Middle West.

That covers the ground, and the sums I have mentioned aggregate \$1,894,400.

Mr. GARDNER. Could you estimate in some way and give us an idea of what you regard as the most urgent or necessitous of those and leave a list of them?

FORT CLARK, TEX.

Colonel RUHLEN. Of course, I would hardly be qualified to make that statement, speaking for myself. From my own knowledge of the situation I would regard Fort Clark as a very urgent case, because we must do something for that post, and either abandon it or patch it and fix it up.

Mr. GARDNER. Where is that?

Major RUHLEN. That is in Texas.

Mr. BENTON. On the Mexican border?

Colonel RUHLEN. Not quite. It is a few miles off the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. GARDNER. What else?

Colonel RUHLEN. These three cavalry drill halls are all at northern posts, where it is almost impossible to do anything in the winter unless the troops can have shelter. They are all equally necessary, one as much as the other.

Mr. GARDNER. Go on, and give only those which you regard as the most urgent.

FORT MEADE, S. DAK.

Colonel RUHLEN. I would say Fort Meade, to complete that is very important. The old buildings have become uninhabitable.

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y.

Fort Schuyler, N. Y., is another very important one. The situation is a very uncomfortable one there. As I have explained, the troops live in the old casemates.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

Next, I would say Madison Barracks is equally as urgent as any of the others—Madison Barracks, N. Y. That is in the same situation as that at Fort Clark, where an old building is going to pieces.

FORT WOOD, N. Y.

Fort Wood, N. Y., is necessary, too, because the small company that is there now is very uncomfortable, and it is not quite full, either.

Those are the cases which to my knowledge are urgent on account of the uncomfortable situation at those places. The others, of course, are simply matters of policy, upon which the Chief of Staff decides.

Mr. GARDNER. You can get along with them, if necessary?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is for him to say.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AT MILITARY POSTS.

The CHAIRMAN. We have here on page 334 of the hearings of last year a table which you furnished us last year. I would like you to bring that up to date and add the cost of each post to date, as near as you can furnish it. We do not want repairs, but only the original cost of each post in the construction of buildings.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

FORT WETHERILL, R. I.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to say in regard to these special items in addition to the note attached to each item? For instance, the site for barracks and quarters at Fort Wetherill, R. I.? Then you have a note under that giving the reasons why, on page 248 of the bill.

Colonel RUHLEN. We find the land we had there was entirely inadequate on which to build a post without shoving the buildings right up against the batteries on the one hand and up against the public streets on the other hand. It is a thickly settled community.

MILITARY PRISON, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

As to the military prison, I know nothing except as to what is explained here.

Mr. GARDNER. There is a brief note there under that item for the Indianapolis military prison.

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; I can say nothing about that, except what is explained here, where it is stated it is the desire of the Chief of Staff to have that as one of the centers of accommodation for the military convicts of the Government.

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.

As to the item on page 249 for the enlargement of the military post at Fort Niagara, I would say that is part of the project for enlarging that post.

TARGET RANGE, CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

There is a target range at Chickamauga Park. That is a very necessary thing. I know that of my own personal knowledge. We have no place for target practice except this place which has been added.

Mr. BENTON. I thought they had one on a certain memorable occasion. That was the first I ever saw in the shooting line. I thought there was a pretty good range then.

Mr. GARDNER. Was that your first acquaintance with target practice?

Mr. BENTON. That was my first baptism with fire.

Mr. GARDNER. Where do you propose to have this range?

Colonel RUHLEN. On what is known as the Catoosa Spring tract.

[Memorandum left by Colonel Ruhlen.]

Estimates of cost of construction of buildings at military posts throughout the United States to be erected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, chargeable to the appropriation for military posts (sundry civil bill) where cost of any single building is in excess of \$20,000.

	Estimated cost.
Fort Clark, Tex., four double cavalry barracks.....	\$200,000
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., cavalry, artillery, and infantry drill hall.....	35,000
Fort Des Moines, Iowa, cavalry drill hall.....	35,000
Fort Dupont, Del., barracks for one company coast artillery.....	28,900
Indianapolis, Ind., four double barracks, infantry.....	200,000
Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., one double barrack.....	52,500
Fort McIntosh, Tex., one barrack for company infantry.....	30,000
Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., two double barracks.....	105,000
Madison Barracks, N. Y., two double barracks.....	98,000
Fort Meade, S. Dak., one barrack.....	30,000
Fort Niagara, N. Y.:	
Two double infantry barracks.....	98,000
Two single artillery barracks.....	70,000
Fort Omaha, Nebr., one double barrack for Signal Corps.....	50,000
Fort Robinson, Nebr., one double barrack, cavalry.....	50,000
Presidio, San Francisco, three field artillery barracks.....	120,000
Fort Snelling, Minn., one cavalry, artillery, and infantry drill hall.....	35,000
Fort Sill, Okla., one double cavalry barrack.....	48,500
Fort Schuyler, N. Y., two barracks for coast artillery.....	70,000
Whipple Barracks, Ariz., two barracks for infantry.....	60,000
Fort Wright, Wash., two double barracks for infantry.....	98,500
Fort Wingate, N. Mex., one barrack for cavalry.....	22,500
Fort Wood, N. Y., one barrack for Signal Corps.....	42,500
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.:	
Seven barracks for coast artillery.....	245,000
Two barracks for two companies Hospital Corps, one on Pacific coast and one in the West.....	70,000
Total.....	1,894,400

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, January 31, 1905.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the request of your committee, communicated to this office on the morning of the 28th instant, I have the honor to furnish, inclosed herewith, the following information:

Statement of barracks for enlisted men now on hand, under construction, and to be built from appropriations for the current fiscal year at military posts in the United States.

The statement of "Total amounts expended for all purposes at each military post in the United States from its establishment to date," is not yet completed. The compilation of the information desired involves a very great amount of clerical work. Some of the posts now occupied have been in existence from sixty to seventy years. A number have been wholly or partially abandoned for periods of time, and then

reconstructed and reoccupied. Their records in the earlier periods of their existence were badly and inaccurately kept, and to furnish an account of expenditures made for their construction and maintenance from original establishment to date, with any degree of accuracy, requires examination of many records.

The preparation of a complete history of military posts in the United States, including expenditures for their establishment and maintenance, was begun by this office several months ago and is now in progress, but on account of the limited clerical force available for such special work has not yet been completed.

Preparing the special information desired by the Committee on Appropriations relative to expenditures would be much facilitated if the committee would fix a date limit of beginning which would answer its present purpose. The establishment on modern lines of nearly all important posts now occupied by troops dates, in most cases, from the year 1890, when the present system of controlling construction of buildings, improvements, etc., from this office was inaugurated. Expenditures made for all constructional purposes, improvements, repairs, etc., since that date are readily available, but those incurred in previous years require research and examination of records.

It is requested that this office be informed whether or not a statement of expenditures from January 1, 1890, to date, would answer the purposes of the committee.

Respectfully,

C. F. HUMPHREY,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army

Tabulated statement of barracks now on hand, under construction, and yet to be built from appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, at military posts in the United States and Hawaiian Islands.

Name of post.	Barracks for—							Remarks.
	Troops, cavalry.	Batteries, field artillery.	Companies, coast artillery.	Companies, infantry.	Companies, engineers.	Companies, signal corps.	Regimental bands.	
Fort Adams, R. I.			4				1	
Alcatraz Island, Cal.				4				
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.			1					
Fort Andrews, Mass.			1					
Fort Apache, Ariz.	4						1	
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	6			4			1	
Fort Baker, Cal.			3					
Fort Banks, Mass.			2				1	
Fort Barrancas, Fla.			3				1	
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.								General hospital for consumptives.
Benicia Barracks, Cal.				3				
Fort Bliss, Tex.				4				
Boise Barracks, Idaho	4							
Fort Brady, Mich.				4				
Fort Brown, Tex.				4				
Fort Canby, Wash.								
Fort Casey, Wash.			8					Barrack for detachment 20 men.
Fort Caswell, N. C.			2					
Fort Clark, Tex.	8						1	
Fort Columbia, Wash.			1					
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.				4				Barracks for 4 companies infantry and recruits.
Fort Constitution, N. H.								
Fort Crook, Nebr.				8			1	Temporary shelter for 1 company coast artillery.
Fort Dade, Fla.			1					
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	4	2		12			1	
Fort Davis, Alaska.				1				
Fort Delaware, Del.								Post vacated pending reconstruction.
Fort Des Moines, Iowa.	12						1	
Fort De Soto, Fla.			1					
Fort Douglas, Utah.				10			1	
Fort Duchesne, Utah.				2				
Fort Dupont, Del.			2					
Eagle Pass, Tex.								Vacated by troops.
Fort Egbert, Alaska.				2				
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	12	2					1	
Fort Flagler, Wash.			3					
Fort Foster, N. H.								Temporary shelter for 1 company coast artillery.
Fort Fremont, S. C.			1					
Fort Gibbon, Alaska.			2					Barrack for detachment.
Fort Grant, Ariz.	1			4			1	
Fort Greble, R. I.			2					
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.		1	4				1	
Fort Hancock, N. J.			4					
Fort Harrison, Mont.				4			1	
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.			2					
Honolulu, Hawaii.				2				
Fort Howard, Md.			3					
Hot Springs, Ark.								General hospital.
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	4						1	
Fort Hunt, Va.			1					
Indianapolis, Ind.				4			1	
Jackson Barracks, La.			2					
Fort Jay, N. Y.				4				
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	8						1	
Fort Keogh, Mont.	4							
Key West, Fla.			3				1	
Fort Lawton, Wash.				4			1	
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	4	3		12	4	1	1	
Fort Levett, Me.			1					
Fort Lincoln, S. Dak.				2				
Fort Lisicum, Alaska.				2				
Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.				2				
Fort Logan, Colo.	2			8			1	
Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.	2			2				
Madison Barracks, N. Y.				8				
Fort Mansfield, N. Y.			1					

Tabulated statement of barracks now on hand, under construction, and yet to be built from appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, etc.—Continued.

Name of post.	Barracks for—							Remarks.
	Troops, cavalry.	Batteries, field artillery.	Companies, coast artillery.	Companies, infantry.	Companies, engineers.	Companies, signal corps.	Regimental bands.	
Fort Mason, Cal.				2				Temporary
Fort McDowell, Cal.				4				
Fort McHenry, Md.			2					
Fort McIntosh, Tex.				2			1	
Fort McKinley, Me.			4					
Fort McPherson, Ga.				12			1	
Fort Meade, S. Dak.	8						1	
Fort Michie, N. Y.			1					
Fort Miley, Cal.			2					
Fort Missoula, Mont.				4				
Fort Monroe, Va.			8				1	Temporary.
Fort Morgan, Ala.			2					
Fort Mott, N. J.			2					
Fort Moultrie, S. C.			4					
Fort Myer, Va. (post)	4	2					1	
Fort Myer, Va. (signal post)						1		
Fort Niagara, N. Y.				4				
Fort Niobrara, Nebr.				7		2		
Fort Omaha, Nebr.							1	
Fort Ontario, N. Y.				4				
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.	12						1	
Ord Barracks, Cal.				12			1	
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.				12			1	
Fort Porter, N. Y.				4				
Fort Preble, Me.			2					
Presidio, Cal.	4	3	6				1	
Presidio Cantonment				12			1	
Fort Reno, Okla.				4				
Fort Revere, Mass.			1					
Fort Riley, Kans.	12	5					1	
Fort Ringgold, Tex.				2				
Fort Robinson, Nebr.	8							
Fort Rodman, Mass.			1					
Fort Rosecrans, Cal.			2					
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	4	2		12			1	
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.			2					No barracks; troops in casemates of old fort.
Fort Screven, Ga.			3					Barracks for detachment only.
Fort Sheridan, Ill.	4	2		12			1	
Fort Sill, Okla.	4							
Fort Seward, Alaska				4				
Fort Slocum, N. Y.			1	4				
Fort Snelling, Minn.	4	2		12			1	
Fort Stevens, Oreg.			2					
Fort St. Michael, Alaska				2				
Fort St. Philip, La.			1					
Fort Strong, Mass.			2					
Fort Terry, N. Y.			2					
Fort Thomas, Ky.				8			1	1 barrack only: 1 company living in casemates.
Fort Totten, N. Y.			4					
Fort Trumbull, N. Y.			1					
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.		2		12			1	
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.			4					
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.				4				
Fort Warren, Mass.			2					
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	1							
Washington Barracks, D. C.					4			
Fort Washington, Md.			3					
Fort Wayne, Mich.				4			1	Temporary shelter for 1 company Signal Corps.
Fort Wetherill, R. I.			2					
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.				2				
Fort Williams, Me.			2					
Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	2							
Fort Wood, N. Y.						1		
Fort Worden, Wash.			4				1	
Fort Wright, Wash.				4				
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.	2							
Total	144	26	124	276	8	5	40	

JANUARY 27, 1905.

ROADWAY, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES CURTIS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM KANSAS.

Mr. CURTIS. May I make a three-minute statement, Mr. Chairman, to the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; go ahead.

Mr. CURTIS. I want to ask for \$100,000 for the paving of a road from the city of Leavenworth, beginning at the north end of Seventh street and running out to Fourth and around the Grant monument at Fort Leavenworth. The amount asked for here is \$100,000, but I would like to have the committee put an item in the bill providing for the paving of that road, and providing also that the brick should be manufactured at the United States Penitentiary and that the work should be done by those prisoners. I think the whole matter could be done perhaps within \$10,000 or \$15,000. They make the bricks there and have the labor there.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, Mr. Curtis, is this road that you propose to pave the property of the Government?

Mr. CURTIS. It is used, as I understand, by the fort, and it is on, or nearly all on, the reservation. The Government owns the land right up to the city of Leavenworth, and there is a great big broad highway running out to the fort.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the city paved the road?

Mr. CURTIS. Right up to the Government line.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want a provision requiring that the brick be made at the institution?

Mr. CURTIS. The request from the citizens there asks that the bricks be bought, and all that. But the brick is there, and the labor is there, and I think it would be a good time now to begin the road work with the prisoners. There may be a little stretch of this road, a short distance, that is off the reservation, between the reservation and the city, but my understanding is that it runs right up to the Government line.

Mr. BENTON. What is the length of it?

Mr. CURTIS. It is about 11,000 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Have we not already done a great deal for your institution?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; the committee has been very liberal, and more than liberal with Fort Leavenworth, and we want you to continue to build it up.

JANUARY 28, 1905.

NEW YORK HARBOR, PROTECTION OF.**STATEMENT OF MAJ. H. F. HODGES, U. S. ARMY.**

The CHAIRMAN. On page 262 of the bill there is the item, "Harbor of New York: For prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits

within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City," and you want the same appropriation as you had last year?

Major HODGES. No, sir; there is an increase. The first item for the pay of the force is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. And for the second item you ask an increase of \$2,000. Why that increase?

Major HODGES. Complaints have been received of insufficient patrol in Newark Bay. There is one tug that has been out of commission and is used as a spare boat. We want to put that tug in commission and thus make the surveillance of those waters more constant. The \$2,000 increase represents the difference in cost between keeping that tug in and out of commission.

The CHAIRMAN. It should be in commission?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for general repairs and overhauling of steam tugs, \$10,000."

Major HODGES. That item was not in the estimates last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for it?

Major HODGES. There is an explanation rendered for it in Appendix R of the Book of Estimates and it results from the necessity of putting a new engine in one of the tugs, the patrol boat *Vigilant*. That represents \$6,500 of the item and \$3,500 was represented by ordinary repairs to the other boats. It is fully explained in Appendix R of the Book of Estimates.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, ENLARGEMENT OF.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 251 there is the item, "Enlargement of Governors Island, New York," and you ask for \$100,000?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that amount complete the work?

Major HODGES. No, sir. There still remains about \$200,000 (I do not know the exact amount) to be appropriated within the authorized project, but \$100,000 will be sufficient for the work next year.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not further reduce that amount for next year?

Major HODGES. No, sir.

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 261 there is the item "California Débris Commission," and I notice that you want the same appropriation as you had last year?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When will that work be completed?

Major HODGES. I can not say.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with the money?

Major HODGES. It is simply to defray the expenses of the commission, which consists of three officers. There was an appropriation of \$400,000 by the United States and an equal sum by the State of California for regulating works, particularly on the Yuba and Feather rivers.

The CHAIRMAN. This commission controls the expenditure of that money?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir; it controls the issuance of permits for hydraulic mining and such charges as are made.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you your usual statement in regard to the river and harbor items, showing the condition of the work at each point and the exact amount required in each case to meet contract obligations?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please submit it, and after we have examined it, if we find we need further information we will let your office know.

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

The statement in regard to the river and harbor items submitted by Major Hodges follows:

Memorandum in re river and harbor works under continuing contracts.

Locality.	Estimate in annual report for 1904.	Revised estimate.	Decrease.	Increase.
Buffalo Harbor, N. Y.		\$143,506.00		\$143,506.00
Charleston Harbor, S. C.	\$25,000.00	25,000.00		
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio		180,800.00		180,800.00
Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla.	40,000.00	40,000.00		
San Pedro Harbor, Cal.	400,000.00	460,000.00		60,000.00
Winyah Bay, S. C.	75,000.00	75,000.00		
Gowanus Bay channel, N. Y. (Bay Ridge and Red Hook)	251,000.00	200,000.00	\$51,000.00	
Black River Harbor, Ohio	66,000.00	20,000.00	46,000.00	
Gulfport Harbor, Miss.	10,000.00		10,000.00	
New York Harbor, N. Y. (Ambrose channel)	500,000.00	500,000.00		
Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pa. (Dams 13 and 18)	593,400.00	100,000.00	493,400.00	
Toledo Harbor, Ohio	100,000.00	161,000.00		61,000.00
Boston Harbor, Mass.	970,000.00	970,000.00		
Gloucester Harbor, Mass.	67,083.00	50,000.00	17,083.00	
Lake Erie entrance to Black Rock Harbor and Erie Basin, N. Y.	289,643.00	52,000.00	237,643.00	
Arthur Kill, N. Y. and N. J.	100,000.00	70,000.00	30,000.00	
Savannah Harbor, Ga.	175,000.00	175,000.00		
Cleveland Harbor, Ohio	500,000.00	450,000.00	50,000.00	
San Pablo Bay, Cal.	81,060.00		81,000.00	
Kennebec River, Me.	41,000.00		41,000.00	
Passaic River, N. J.	75,000.00	75,000.00		
Great Pedee River, S. C.	50,000.00	15,000.00	35,000.00	
St. Johns River, Fla.	205,000.00	205,000.00		
Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee rivers, Ala. (Locks and Dams Nos. 1, 2, and 3)	75,000.00	15,000.00	60,000.00	
Southwest Pass, Mississippi River	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00		
Trinity River, Tex.	25,000.00		25,000.00	
Ouachita River, Ark. and La.	103,954.00	12,000.00	91,954.00	
Mississippi River:				
Mouth of Ohio to Missouri River	650,000.00	650,000.00		
Missouri River to St. Paul	400,000.00	400,000.00		
Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Alabama, and Kentucky	50,000.00	50,000.00		
Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pa. (Dam 37)	150,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	
Big Sandy River, W. Va. and Ky.	125,000.00	85,000.00	40,000.00	
Detroit River, Mich.	450,000.00	500,000.00		50,000.00
Middle and West Neeshish channels, St. Marys River, Mich.	500,000.00	1,200,000.00		700,000.00
Stockton and Mormon channels, Cal.	49,316.00	49,316.00		
<i>Under Mississippi River Commission.</i>				
Mississippi River from head of passes to the mouth of Ohio River	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		
Total	10,442,396.00	10,228,622.00	1,409,080.00	1,195,306.00

IMPROVING ARTHUR KILL, NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$596,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	150,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	446,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	177,191.35
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Dredging	\$90,000.00
Contingencies.....	7,191.35
	97,191.35
Probable balance June 30, 1905.....	80,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Dredging	140,000.00
Contingencies.....	10,000.00
	150,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	70,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract with William H. Taylor, dated October 14, 1903, for completion of dredging called for by the project, and the estimate is based on past earnings under the contract.

IMPROVING BIG SANDY RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$175,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	50,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	125,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	153,873.33
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Payment for cement purchased for Dam No. 1, Big Sandy	\$1,994.80
Account of Lehigh Portland Cement Company for cement purchased for Lock No. 2, Big Sandy, withheld on account of Evansville Contract Company's claim	1,380.05
Completion of Dam No. 2, Big Sandy.....	12,496.77
Beginning construction of Lock No. 1, Tug Fork.....	15,000.00
Beginning construction Lock No. 1, Levisa Fork.....	10,000.00
	40,871.62
Probable balance June 30, 1905.....	113,001.71
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Construction of Lock No. 1, Tug Fork.....	110,000.00
Construction of Lock No. 1, Levisa Fork.....	88,001.71
	198,001.71
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	85,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

In addition to the work outlined above it is proposed to raise the crest of Dam No. 3, at Louisa, Ky., if there are sufficient funds available for this purpose after the completion of or when the exact cost of Locks No. 1 on the Tug and Levisa forks can be ascertained.

All work to be done under contract, which is now under advertisement.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT BLACK RIVER, OHIO.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899	\$600,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	534,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	66,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	261,430.24

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:

Office expenses and inspection	\$20,430.24	
Pier heads	25,000.00	
Pier and breakwater construction.....	125,000.00	
		<u>\$170,430.24</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1905..... 91,000.00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:

Pier heads	\$8,000.00	
East breakwater.....	61,000.00	
West breakwater	12,000.00	
Office expenses and retained percentage.....	30,000.00	
		<u>111,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906..... 20,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The estimate is based on probable earnings under existing contracts.

IMPROVING LAKE ERIE ENTRANCE TO BLACK ROCK HARBOR AND ERIE BASIN, NEW YORK.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$614,643.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	<u>325,000.00</u>

Balance remaining unappropriated

289,643.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905..... 349,760.00

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905, engineering and office expenses..... 1,760.00

Probable balance June 30, 1905..... 348,000.00

Probable expenditures, during year ending June 30, 1906, dredging and rock removal..... 400,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906..... 52,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The work is now under contract and the above statement of probable expenditures to June 30, 1906, is based on a statement of the contractors as to probable earnings.

IMPROVING BLACK WARRIOR, WARRIOR, AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, ALABAMA (LOCKS AND DAMS NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, TOMBIGBEE AND WARRIOR RIVERS).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$500,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	<u>425,000.00</u>

Balance remaining unappropriated

75,000.00

Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1905..... 460,784.43

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:

Construction of locks and dams	\$50,000.00	
Construction of gates	4,000.00	
Contingencies	11,784.43	
		<u>65,784.43</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1905..... 395,000.00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:

Construction of locks and dams	\$360,000.00	
Contingencies	50,000.00	
		<u>410,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906..... 15,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Work being performed under contract for full completion of locks and dams Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Warrior and Tombigbee rivers.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT BOSTON, MASS. (35-FOOT CHANNELS).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$3, 000, 000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	500, 000. 00

Balance remaining unappropriated	2, 500, 000. 00
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Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1905	545, 153. 60
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Dredging and removal of ledge.....	545, 153. 60
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Dredging and removal of ledge.....	970, 000. 00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	970, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The dredging is being done under contract for full completion of amount authorized. The above estimate is based on earnings necessary to finish the contract on time.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$2, 200, 000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	2, 056, 494. 00

Balance remaining unappropriated	143, 506. 00
Annual allotment authorized.....	550, 000. 00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905	11, 565. 60
Probable balance June 30, 1905	11, 565. 60
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	143, 506. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The project for this work authorized to be carried out by act of June 3, 1896, provided for building an extension of the breakwater to Stony Point, leaving necessary openings for the convenience of commerce. An opening of 600 feet was left near Stony Point with a view to determining whether so large an opening could be maintained without affecting injuriously the interests of navigation. It has been determined by trial that such opening is too great, and it becomes necessary to reduce it. The appropriation requested is for carrying out such work, which work can be executed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of July 13, 1892.....	\$1, 953, 000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1, 928, 000. 00

Balance remaining unappropriated	25, 000. 00
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Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	111, 061. 16
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	

Dredging	\$40, 000. 00	
Contingencies	10, 061. 16	
		50, 061. 16

Probable balance June 30, 1905.....	61, 000. 00
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Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Dredging	\$70, 000. 00
Contingencies	16, 000. 00
	86, 000. 00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906	25, 000. 00
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The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The dredging will be done by the Government dredges *Charleston* and *General Abbot*.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$1,354,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	\$1,131,200.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	222,800.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	180,800.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Of the work authorized by the act of June 3, 1896, there remains to be accomplished certain repairs to the old breakwater which it is now of great importance to carry out. No estimate for this work was submitted with annual report, the serious condition of the existing work not being then fully understood. The work to be carried out under the appropriation requested should be done immediately, and can be executed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT CLEVELAND, OHIO. (NEW HARBOR ENTRANCE AND BREAKWATER EXTENSION.)

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$2,300,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	687,500.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	1,612,500.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	386,376.59
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Completing concrete superstructure of pier heads ...	\$15,000.00
Rubble mound construction at main entrance	60,000.00
Rubble mound construction, east breakwater extension	130,000.00
Office expenses and inspection	20,376.59
	225,376.59
Probable balance June 30, 1905	161,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Rubble mound construction at main entrance	\$185,000.00
Rubble mound construction, east breakwater extension	370,000.00
Office expenses and inspection	56,000.00
	611,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	450,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Estimated on the basis of existing contracts.

IMPROVING CUMBERLAND SOUND, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$2,345,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	2,305,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	40,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	79,946.44

^a This amount differs from that given by the House Committee on Appropriations in that it contains the cash appropriation of \$80,000 in act of June 3, 1896, but does not include the \$6,000 allotted by the sundry civil act of July 1, 1898, for work on levee of Muskingum River at Zanesville, Ohio.

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:

Plant.....	\$18,000.00
Jetty work (repairs).....	35,000.00
Dike work (repairs).....	2,500.00
Dredging.....	15,000.00
Contingencies.....	9,446.44

\$79,946.44

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:

Dredging.....	\$35,000.00
Contingencies.....	5,000.00

40,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....

40,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The \$18,000 stated above covers \$15,000 for repairs to the U. S. dredge *Cumberland* and \$3,000 part cost of new hull for the U. S. S. *Angler*, now being built under contract.

All dredging is to be done by the U. S. dredge *Cumberland*; the repairs to jetty to be done under contract at an estimated cost of \$35,000, and the repairs to dike on south end of Cumberland Island to be done by day's labor at an estimated cost of \$2,500.

IMPROVING DETROIT RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$1,250,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	450,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated	800,000.00
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Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	705,740.74
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Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:

Dredging.....	\$385,000.00
Engineering, office and contingencies.....	20,000.00

385,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1905.....	320,000.00
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Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:

Dredging.....	\$780,000.00
Engineering, office and contingencies.....	40,000.00

820,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	500,000.00
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The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The estimate is based upon the rate of progress required by contracts now under way and which will be required by contracts to be made in the immediate future.

Figures in detail upon which "Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906," is based.

	Probable expenditures.	
	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1905.	July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.
Dredging:		
Section 2, Lime Kiln Crossing, G. H. Breyman & Bro., contractor.....	\$150,000	\$210,000
Section 4, Amherstburg Reach and Hackett Range, M. Sullivan, contractor...	160,000	400,000
Bar Point Shoals, contract to be let.....	55,000	170,000
	365,000	780,000
Engineering, office and contingencies (including operating plant by hired labor).	20,000	40,000
Total.....	385,000	820,000

IMPROVING HARBOR AT GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$227,083.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	160,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	67,083.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	27,237.33
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905: Construction of superstructure of breakwater.....	27,237.33
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906: Continuing construction of breakwater.....	50,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	50,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project

The work is being done by contract for full completion, and the estimate is based on earnings necessary to finish the contract on time.

IMPROVING CHANNEL IN GOWANUS BAY, NEW YORK (BAY RIDGE AND RED HOOK CHANNELS).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$2,400,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	949,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	1,451,000.00
Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1905.....	277,240.83
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Dredging	\$150,000.00
Contingencies, inspection, examinations, etc.....	15,000.00
	165,000.00
Probable balance, June 30, 1905.....	112,240.83
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Dredging	\$300,000.00
Contingencies, inspection, examinations, etc.....	20,000.00
	320,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	200,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract for entire completion of channels. Estimate is based upon the requirements of contracts.

IMPROVING GREAT PEDEE RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$106,300.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	50,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	56,300.00
Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1905.....	48,826.65
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Snagging	\$3,600.00
Plant.....	20,000.00
Superintendence, etc.....	2,226.65
	25,826.65
Probable balance, June 30, 1905.....	23,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Snagging	\$1,500.00
Dredging	30,000.00
Surveys, superintendence, and contingencies.....	6,500.00
	38,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	15,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The plant will be built under contract; the snagging and dredging will be done with Government plant by hired labor.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT GULFPORT, MISS.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	160,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	40,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	10,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	160,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905: Dredging.....	150,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1905.....	10,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906: Dredging (maintenance).....	10,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Owing to delay in completing contract, the first payment of \$10,000 for annual maintenance, funds for which are now available, will not become due before the spring of 1906, work being performed under contract for completion and maintenance for a period of five years.

IMPROVING KENNEBEC RIVER, MAINE (BETWEEN GARDINER AND AUGUSTA).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$41,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	41,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	40,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905: Contingencies.....	1,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1905.....	39,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Dredging	\$37,000.00
Contingencies.....	2,000.00
	39,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under present conditions funds already appropriated will probably be sufficient to close of fiscal year 1906. Should the limit of total cost be increased to \$100,000, as has been recommended, the remaining \$60,000 should be made available before June 30, 1906.

IMPROVING MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM MOUTH OF OHIO RIVER TO MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. (BETWEEN MISSOURI AND OHIO RIVERS).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$1,950,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	1,300,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	650,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	650,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	377,628.77
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
1. Extraordinary repairs and construction of plant....	\$65,000.00
2. Office, and care of fleet and plant.....	25,000.00
3. Emergency repairs and maintenance of existing works	50,000.00
4. Construction, completion of project, extension of works	181,881.45
5. Engineering and contingencies	25,000.00
	346,881.45
Probable balance June 30, 1905 (Burlington Railroad revetment, Sawyer Bend, \$20,747.32; Wittenberg, Mo., special allotment, \$10,000)	30,747.32

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:

A. Dredging and temporary expedients.....	\$150,000.00
B. Extraordinary repairs and construction of plant..	50,000.00
C. Office, and care of fleet and plant	50,000.00
D. Burlington Railroad revetment (Sawyer Bend).....	20,747.32
E. Emergency repairs and maintenance of existing works.....	100,000.00
F. Construction, completion, and extension of exist- ing project.....	250,000.00
G. Engineering and contingencies.....	50,000.00
H. Wittenberg, Mo. (special allotment).....	10,000.00
	<u>\$680,747.32</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906..... 650,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The work is carried on by day labor and purchase of material by contract or in open market, as found most advantageous. The original estimate of the cost as revised in 1883 is \$16,397,500, of which \$4,822,500.02 remains to be appropriated. Probable completion indefinite.

The river and harbor act of June 13, 1902, authorizes an annual expenditure of \$650,000 to include the year ending June 30, 1906.

IMPROVING MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM MOUTH OF OHIO RIVER TO MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
(FROM MISSOURI RIVER TO ST. PAUL).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902 \$1,200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 800,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated 400,000.00
Annual allotment authorized..... 400,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905..... 174,842.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:

Dredging	\$15,842.00
Rock excavation or removal	6,000.00
Plant (care, repair, and new pieces).....	52,000.00
Dams and shore protections.....	80,000.00
Contingencies.....	21,000.00
	<u>174,842.00</u>

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:

Dredging	\$20,000.00
Rock excavation or removal.....	5,000.00
Plant (care, repair, and new pieces).....	40,000.00
Dams and shore protections.....	305,000.00
Contingencies.....	30,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906..... 400,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The river and harbor act of June 13, 1902, authorizes an annual expenditure of \$400,000 to include the year ending June 30, 1906.

IMPROVING SOUTHWEST PASS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902..... \$2,750,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 1,000,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated 1,750,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	\$1,051,481.78
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Construction of jetties under contract.....	\$600,000.00
Contingencies, administration, and inspection....	60,000.00
Repairs to and operation of the dredge <i>Barnard</i> ..	20,000.00
Operation of dredge <i>Benyaurd</i> 3 months at \$6,000.	18,000.00
Refrigerating and distilling plants for dredge	
<i>Benyaurd</i>	9,000.00
Survey boat.....	6,000.00
	<hr/> 713,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1905	338,481.78
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Construction of jetties under contract.....	\$1,380,000.00
Contingencies, administration, and inspection....	120,481.78
Operation of dredge <i>Barnard</i> 8 months at \$5,000.	40,000.00
Operation of dredge <i>Benyaurd</i> 8 months at \$6,000.	48,000.00
	<hr/> 1,588,481.78
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	1,250,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract; estimate based on contract requirements and anticipated progress.

IMPROVING MISSISSIPPI RIVER (MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$6,000,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	4,000,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	2,000,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	2,000,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	1,297,035.07
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Secretary's office	\$15,326.64
Surveys, gauges, and observations	42,043.82
Levees	554,587.91
Revetment and contraction works, permanent chan-	
nel improvement and protection	200,044.23
Dredges and dredging	140,243.54
Plant and miscellaneous	54,502.93
Improving harbors and tributaries	10,682.98
	<hr/> 1,017,432.05
Probable balance June 30, 1905.....	279,603.02
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Secretary's office	\$28,000.00
Surveys, gauges, and observations	63,000.00
Levees	975,000.00
Revetment and contraction works, permanent chan-	
nel improvement and protection	638,000.00
Dredges and dredging	423,000.00
Plant and miscellaneous	135,000.00
Improving harbors and tributaries	18,000.00
	<hr/> 2,280,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	2,000,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The river and harbor act of June 13, 1902, authorized an annual expenditure of \$2,000,000 to include the year ending June 30, 1906.

IMPROVING MIDDLE AND WEST NEEBISH CHANNELS, ST. MARY'S RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902 \$4, 000, 000. 00
 Amount appropriated under this authority to date 800, 000. 00

Balance remaining unappropriated 3, 200, 000. 00

Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1905 780, 402. 58

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:

Dredging	\$318, 000. 00	
Rock excavation	175, 000. 00	
Coffer dam	20, 000. 00	
Retaining walls	10, 000. 00	
Cribs	17, 000. 00	
Tug boat	20, 000. 00	
Engineering, office and contingencies	20, 000. 00	
		580, 000. 00

Probable balance, June 30, 1905 200, 000. 00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:

Dredging	\$872, 000. 00	
Rock excavation	420, 000. 00	
Retaining walls	25, 000. 00	
Cribs	33, 000. 00	
Engineering, office and contingencies	50, 000. 00	
		1, 400, 000. 00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906..... 1, 200, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The estimate submitted with the Annual Report, June 30, 1904, was \$500,000. Numerous contracts had just been made at that time, but the rate of progress of work had not been fully and properly calculated. The amount now estimated, \$1,200,000, is based on the contract requirements and the rate of progress demanded by the contracts made and under way, and under numerous ones to be made immediately. The details are shown in the memoranda attached hereto.

Figures in detail upon which "Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906," is based.

	Probable expenditures.	
	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1905.	July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.
Dredging—		
Section 1, Little Rapids, Chas. Simono, contractor	\$6, 000	.....
Section 2, Little Rapids, The Lake Erie Dredging Co., contractor	25, 000	\$77, 000
Section 3, Nine Mile Point, H. W. Hubbell & Co., contractor	17, 000	3, 000
Section 1, Hay Lake, Samuel O. Dixon, contractor	125, 000	300, 000
Section 2, Mud Lake, Chicago and Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Co., contractor	100, 000	275, 000
West Neebish Rapids, MacArthur Bros. Co., contractor	10, 000	75, 000
Bayfield and adjacent shoals, contract to be let	10, 000	45, 000
Middle Neebish, contract to be let	20, 000	75, 000
Little Mud Lake, contract to be let	5, 000	12, 000
Sailors' Encampment, contract to be let		10, 000
	318, 000	872, 000
Rock excavation, West Neebish Rapids, MacArthur Bros. Co., contractor	175, 000	420, 000
Cofferdam, West Neebish Rapids, MacArthur Bros. Co., contractor	20, 000	
Retaining walls, West Neebish Rapids, MacArthur Bros. Co., contractor	10, 000	25, 000
Cribs, Middle and West Neebish rapids, contract to be let for timber	17, 000	33, 000
Tugboat, contract awarded to Craig Shipbuilding Co	20, 000	
Engineering, office and contingencies	20, 000	50, 000
	580, 000	1, 400, 000

IMPROVING NEW YORK HARBOR, NEW YORK (AMBROSE CHANNEL).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899	\$3,000,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	1,063,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	1,937,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905	516,289.71
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Dredging under contract	\$250,000.00
Dredging with United States plant	130,000.00
Contingencies, inspection, examinations, etc	26,289.71
	406,289.71
Probable balance June 30, 1905	110,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Dredging under contract	\$360,000.00
Dredging with United States plants	200,000.00
Contingencies, inspection, examinations, etc	50,000.00
	610,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906	500,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract for entire completion of channel; completion to be furthered by work of two United States dredges built for the purpose. Estimate is based upon requirements of contracts and estimated operation of Government plant.

IMPROVING OHIO RIVER BELOW PITTSBURG, PA. (DAMS NOS. 13 AND 18).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899	\$1,600,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	1,006,600.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	593,400.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905	573,596.47
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905, construction work (under existing contracts)	223,596.47
Probable balance June 30, 1905	350,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Construction work—	
Completing existing contracts	\$99,000.00
Under future contracts	351,000.00
	450,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906	100,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The locks are under contract, and will, it is hoped, be finished next season. The expenditures under the contracts to be made for the dams can only be estimated.

IMPROVING OHIO RIVER BELOW PITTSBURG, PA. (DAM NO. 37).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$950,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	400,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	550,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905	^a 471,770.81
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Construction of cofferdam and protection, excavating, and filling, etc	\$162,000.00
Engineering and office contingencies	5,000.00
	167,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1905	304,770.81

^aIncludes balance of \$71,770.81 remaining from initial appropriation of June 13, 1902.

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:

Construction of cofferdam, excavating and filling, foundation and walls of lock and a portion of the dam, lock gates, and a portion of the movable parts of navigable pass, grading lock grounds, etc.....	\$344, 770. 81
Engineering and office contingencies.....	10, 000. 00
	<u>\$354, 770. 81</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906..... 50, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

This work is now under contract.

IMPROVING OUACHITA RIVER, ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA (LOCKS NOS. 4 AND 6).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$353, 954. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	<u>250, 000. 00</u>
Balance remaining unappropriated	<u>103, 954. 00</u>

Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1905..... 310, 100. 75

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:

For work under contract at the two locks and dams..	\$45, 000. 00
Engineering and contingencies	5, 100. 75
	<u>50, 100. 75</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1905..... 260, 000. 00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:

For work under contract at the two locks and dams. \$260, 000. 00	
Engineering and contingencies	12, 000. 00
	<u>272, 000. 00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906..... 12, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The contract of September 7, 1904, requires that work at both locks shall be finished by December 31, 1906. Estimate based on contract requirements.

IMPROVING PASSAIC RIVER, NEW JERSEY.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$221, 000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	<u>100, 000. 00</u>
Balance remaining unappropriated	<u>121, 000. 00</u>

Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1905..... 125, 263. 72

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:

Dredging	\$70, 000. 00
Contingencies	7, 263. 72
	<u>77, 263. 72</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1905..... 48, 000. 00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:

Dredging	\$112, 000. 00
Contingencies	11, 000. 00
	<u>123, 000. 00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906..... 75, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract with Kirk, Driscoll & Co., dated March 1, 1904, for partial completion of work. Date of probable completion, June 30, 1905. Probable total cost, \$75,000, exclusive of contingencies.

Under contract with P. Sanford Ross (Incorporated), dated November 12, 1904, for partial completion of work. Date of probable completion, unknown. Probable total cost, \$140,000, exclusive of contingencies. Estimate based on contract rates and probable progress.

IMPROVING ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA (JACKSONVILLE TO THE OCEAN).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$950,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	745,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	205,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905	163,998.09
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Contract, training walls	\$13,438.55
Contract, dredging	80,000.00
Hired labor, dredging	100,000.00
Engineering, contingencies, etc.	10,000.00
	203,438.55
Probable minus balance June 30, 1905	—39,440.46
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Dredging, contract	\$120,400.50
Dredging, hired labor	10,000.00
Jetties at entrance	20,000.00
Engineering, contingencies, maintenance, etc	15,159.04
	165,559.54
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906	205,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Dredging is now under contract, and also in progress with Government plant. The project is under continuing contract for only partial completion.

IMPROVING SAN PABLO BAY, CALIFORNIA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$281,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	200,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	81,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905	279,382.02
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906	279,382.02 ^a

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

This work is now in progress under contract for its full completion.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT SAN PEDRO, CAL.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$2,900,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	1,957,085.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	942,915.00
Annual allotment authorized	(a)
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905	\$264,703.53
Outstanding liabilities	36,400.00
	228,303.53
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Breakwater construction	\$232,000.00
Engineering, office expenses, etc	7,000.00
Payment of retained percentage	47,000.00
	286,000.00
Probable minus balance June 30, 1905	—57,696.47
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Breakwater construction	\$350,000.00
Engineering, office expenses, etc	14,000.00
Payment of retained percentage	35,000.00
	399,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906	460,000.00

^a See section 5 of the act of June 3, 1896.

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

This work is being done under contract for the completion of the breakwater, and the estimate is based on existing contract rates. The amount asked is greater than the formal estimate presented to Congress by \$60,000, the later date of the present estimate enabling the progress under the contract to be ascertained more closely.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT SAVANNAH, GA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$1,000,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	825,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	175,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905	75,750.85
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Dredging	\$141,252.79
Coal dock.....	3,241.00
Plant.....	5,000.00
Dredging (U. S. dredge <i>Savannah</i>).....	25,000.00
Contingencies.....	20,000.00
	194,493.79
Probable minus balance June 30, 1905	—118,742.94
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Dredging (U. S. dredge <i>Savannah</i>).....	\$50,631.35
Contingencies.....	5,625.71
	56,257.06
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	175,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Dredging is being carried on under contracts for full completion and will be completed about May, 1905. The work remaining to be done under these contracts will cost about \$141,252.79.

The construction of coal dock is to be done under contract, at a cost of \$3,241, and the work will be completed within the present fiscal year.

The \$5,000 to be expended for "plant" is the portion of cost of new hull for U. S. S. *Angler*, to be borne by this appropriation. The construction of this hull is being done under contract and the work will be completed within the present fiscal year.

The ocean bar dredging is to be done by United States dredge and hired labor.

IMPROVING STOCKTON AND MORMON CHANNELS, CALIFORNIA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$175,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	125,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	50,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	175,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1905.....	175,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906, dredging and earth excavation	224,316.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906	49,316.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The work has not been commenced, as the appropriation act requires the right of way for the canal to be furnished by the city of Stockton or State of California free of expense to the United States. This has been delayed by reason of the excessive price demanded by some of the landowners, rendering condemnation proceedings necessary. These are now well under way, and it is expected that contract for the work will be made and the work completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

IMPROVING TENNESSEE RIVER, ALABAMA AND KENTUCKY, BELOW CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
(AT COLBERT AND BEE TREE SHOALS).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902	\$400,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	350,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	<u>50,000.00</u>
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	350,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Earth excavation, 800 cubic yards, at 50 cents.....	\$400.00
Rock excavation, 12,000 cubic yards, at \$2.33	27,960.00
Rock excavation, 3,400 cubic yards, at \$1.98	6,732.00
Concrete, 4,400 cubic yards, at \$8.28.....	36,432.00
Engineering and contingencies	5,100.00
	<u>76,624.00</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1905.....	273,376.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Earth excavation, 1,000 cubic yards, at 50 cents.....	500.00
Rock excavation, 70,000 cubic yards, at \$2.33.....	163,100.00
Concrete, 17,550 cubic yards, at \$8.28.....	145,314.00
Engineering and contingencies	14,423.00
	<u>323,337.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	50,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The work is under contract, and the estimate is based on probable earnings.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$800,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	623,500.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	<u>176,500.00</u>
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....	160,529.45
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Contract dredging, dike, and part of retained per cent due June 30, 1905	\$143,000.00
United States dredge plant, running expense, and maintenance	12,000.00
Redredging to maintain straight channel.....	15,000.00
Contingencies	16,529.45
	<u>186,529.45</u>
Probable minus balance June 30, 1905	-28,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Contract dredging and retained percentage.....	\$99,000.00
United States dredge plant, running expense, and maintenance	24,000.00
Contingencies	12,000.00
	<u>135,000.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	161,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The date of completion of this contract is September 30, 1905. The United States should provide the funds requisite to fulfill its part of the agreement.

IMPROVING TRINITY RIVER, TEXAS.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$275,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	250,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	<u>25,000.00</u>

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1905.....		\$262, 965. 45
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:		
Construction of lock and dam	\$30, 000. 00	
Snagging	8, 000. 00	
Contingencies.....	5, 000. 00	
		43, 000. 00
Probable balance June 30, 1905.....		219, 965. 45
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:		
Construction of lock and dam	\$200, 000. 00	
Snagging	15, 000. 00	
Contingencies.....	4, 965. 45	
		219, 965. 45

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Construction work not yet under contract.

IMPROVING WINYAH BAY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$1, 996, 250. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1, 848, 500. 00
Balance remaining unappropriated	147, 750. 00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400, 000. 00
Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1905.....	205, 951. 74
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1905:	
Dredging	\$20, 000. 00
Dike building	20, 000. 00
Plant.....	15, 000. 00
Surveys, superintendence, and contingencies	5, 951. 74
	60, 951. 74
Probable balance June 30, 1905.....	145, 000. 00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1906:	
Dredging	\$60, 000. 00
Jetty work.....	125, 000. 00
Dike building	15, 000. 00
Surveys, superintendence, and contingencies	20, 000. 00
	220, 000. 00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1906.....	75, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The dike building, plant, and jetty work will be done under contract; the dredging with Government plant by hired labor.

JANUARY 28, 1905.

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. C. W. KUTZ.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$50,000 for the next fiscal year. That is for maintenance of the roads, driveways, bridges, etc.?

Major KUTZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That amount is necessary for that purpose?

Major KUTZ. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In Document No. 221, you ask for \$83,000 more. What is that for?

Major KUTZ. That is for work of improvement. In 1892 Congress recognized the general project for the improvement of the park at a cost of \$750,000. That money has all been appropriated, but it has not

been possible to accomplish all that was expected could be accomplished.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the money been expended?

Major KUTZ. All except \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much road did you build?

Major KUTZ. The road construction has been going on for a great many years. Between three and four hundred miles of road have been built. Just how much was built with the \$750,000 I can not say.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the roads fairly well completed and in good shape?

Major KUTZ. Yes, sir; except the Mount Washburne road and the East road. The roads are not as wide as they should be to afford safe and convenient passage.

The CHAIRMAN. How wide are they?

Major KUTZ. I do not know, sir; but the cutting on the Mount Washburne road was very much heavier than it was expected it would be and the stage company do not consider it safe to use that as a general transportation road because they said the road is unprotected by guard rails and is not sufficiently wide, and the road from the east is not in the condition it should be and expected it would be made in the beginning. The roads, as a rule, are 16 feet wide.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want to do with the \$83,000?

Major KUTZ. We want to complete the project that Congress authorized. That will cost \$83,000 in connection with the amount already appropriated, or about 11 per cent more than the original estimate. That increase is due to three principal causes. One is the increase in labor and material, which we know has taken place in the last three or four years, another is the exceptionally heavy character of the work on the Mount Washburne road, and the third is certain unexpected difficulties encountered, and they more than make up the increased cost of \$83,000.

Mr. MONDELL. I have not but a word to say in addition to the very clear statement made by Major Kutz, except to amplify a little as regards the Washburne and East roads, as I have personal knowledge of the situation. Captain Chittenden, in his estimate of \$83,000 made to the Department as the amount necessary to complete the project already approved, includes as the items making up the \$83,000, \$50,000 for the Mount Washburne road, \$30,000 for the East and South roads, and \$3,000 for some other little items.

The east road is 65 miles long. You asked how much was completed with this appropriation. The Mount Washburne road is about 45 miles long. Those are the two longest stretches of new roads that have been built with the \$750,000, though they have built many shorter stretches of roads and widened and improved the general system very much. The east road is in good condition except 7 miles in the Sylvan Pass, where the road is a narrow embankment just wide enough to drive a team, and in some places it is 25 feet on the lower side, and for about 4 miles there is no turn-out and the road winds in the canyon and it is impossible to see a team ahead. That was the condition last fall when they closed the work. Grinnell Creek, which they cross, is a mountain torrent, which, while it is generally fordable by people who understand that sort of thing, it is dangerous if a person has a wild team or does not understand fording mountain streams.

The result is that comparatively few people are using the east road because of their knowledge that the road through Sylvan Pass is narrow and that there are no turn-outs. I saw a wagon which had been uncoupled and let down the bank in order to let another wagon by. Twenty-five thousand dollars would widen that road through the Pass and put in a loop to reduce the grade at one place and put the bridge across Grinnell Creek. That will make that 65 miles of road a good road the entire distance.

Quite recently Colonel Cody received permission from the Interior Department to put up two large hotels on the line and on that hotel he has expended about \$40,000. The Burlington road that runs to Cody at the end of the road is expecting to get a good many tourists through that way, and it is the road over which all the travel from the east comes to the park. The \$25,000 will, Captain Chittenden says, put that road in perfect condition. The Mount Washburne road is in good condition except the high level of the road over the shoulder of the mountain, where there is a considerable stretch that is narrow and needs a retaining wall. It is a fair road for ordinary vehicles, but it is not a road sufficiently good for the four and six horse coaches run by the stage company. The result is that the road would probably be used somewhat by those who go through with their own vehicles, but would not be used by the stage company until the further expenditure is made. The result is that the 10,000 people who go through there the next year and the year after would not have the benefit of the magnificent scenes which they have from the Mount Washburne road. That is the most important matter, because it gives the tourists 25 miles of new road which they would travel in going to the Mammoth Hot Springs. Those two items are expected to be covered by the \$3,000, and we think it is very important that we have that amount.

In addition to the reasons the captain has given for the slight increase in cost, amounting to substantially 11 per cent, of the original estimate the Secretary of War, as Captain Chittenden said to the committee last year, has authorized, since the original plan was outlined, two small changes in the plans, each of which cost a few thousand dollars. That in addition the advanced cost of material has increased the cost above what was originally provided. The south road is a short connecting line between the old military road and the park system, and they estimate \$5,000 for that. That is—\$25,000 for the east road, \$5,000 for the south road, and \$50,000 for the Mount Washburne road. In an amendment, which I believed the captain was to suggest, he used the language which was used in the original appropriation with regard to the east and south roads, because it is questionable if, under the title of your appropriation "Improvement of the Yellowstone National Park," they could use any sum on the east and south roads, part of which was in the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, and so the same language is used as in the \$750,000 appropriation, that so much thereof as may be necessary may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be used on the east and south roads.

The paragraph suggested by Major Kutz follows:

Improvement of the Yellowstone National Park: For improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, in accordance with the approved project, eighty-three thousand dollars; for maintenance and repair of existing improvements, fifty thousand dollars; total, one hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of this amount \$30,000, or so much thereof as

may be necessary, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended in the Yellowstone Forest Reserve east and south of the park.

Mr. BENTON. What is the mileage in the park?

Captain KUTZ. Between 350 and 400 miles.

Mr. BENTON. The \$750,000 which we appropriated has been expended in building 110 miles of road?

Major KUTZ. It has built more than that.

Mr. BENTON. I understood Mr. Mondell to say 65 miles and 45 miles.

Major KUTZ. That is the main system.

Mr. BENTON. I understood when the Department came and asked for this large appropriation which we gave, beginning with 1903, that it would finish the system of roads in the park—that was our idea.

Major KUTZ. Yes, sir. It was expected that it would, but that estimate was faulty to the extent of 11 per cent.

Mr. BENTON. The earlier roads are built on low, level ground largely?

Major KUTZ. Largely following the valleys in the bottom of the canyons; yes, sir.

SURVEY OF LAKES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 258 of the bill there is the item "Survey of northern and northwestern lakes." The appropriation for this year is \$150,000 and you ask for \$100,000. Can you reduce that further?

Major KUTZ. No, sir; not without disorganizing our force. The reason for the reduction from \$150,000 to \$100,000 is because the funds appropriated in the two years will not probably be expended by the 1st of July. We expect to have an available balance of between \$25,000 and \$50,000 on the 1st of July, and so if we get \$100,000 we will have between \$125,000 and \$150,000 for work next year.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 253 of the bill is "Mount Rainier National Park," and we gave you last year \$30,000 to build a road.

Major KUTZ. The estimated cost of that road was \$177,000 and there was \$30,000 appropriated, of which \$6,000 was to be spent on the survey of a road going into the park from the eastward. That left \$24,000 available for the construction of the road. Then there was \$5,000 left of the original \$10,000 appropriated, making \$29,000 toward the construction of the \$177,000 road, so there is practically \$150,000 still needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any contract outstanding?

Major KUTZ. To the extent of the available funds, \$29,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You could expend the \$30,000 on the road next year to just as good advantage as if you had the entire appropriation?

Major KUTZ. It would be cheaper if we could make a contract for the whole road. If the contractor could go in there with that idea, he would purchase a plant for the whole road.

The CHAIRMAN. What will the road amount to when completed?

Major KUTZ. It will give access to the glacier fields in the park from the west and will build a very good road, about 25 miles long. That is the only thing we are asked to submit an estimate for in the act of

Congress. The last phrase calls for a survey of a road going into the park from the eastward. That survey was completed and the estimate was recently submitted to the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does that amount to?

Major KUTZ. About \$275,000.

The CHAIRMAN. This other road will cost how much?

Major KUTZ. The total cost will be \$177,000.

JANUARY 28, 1905.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

STATEMENT OF COL. CHARLES S. BROMWELL, U. S. ARMY, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. FREDERICK D. OWEN, ENGINEER.

GROUNDS SOUTH OF WHITE HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. Please turn to page 209, Colonel. The first item is improvement and maintenance of grounds south of the White House, \$4,000. You require that item for the next fiscal year, do you?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

GREENHOUSES AND NURSERY.

The CHAIRMAN. And the next, for care of greenhouses and nursery, \$2,000. That is the same estimate as before?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

LAFAYETTE AND FRANKLIN PARKS.

The CHAIRMAN. For ordinary care of Lafayette Park, \$2,000, and for ordinary care of Franklin Park you ask for an increase of \$500?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. A thousand dollars is not sufficient to keep the park up in the way it should be done. For Lafayette Park we got \$2,000, and the parks are practically the same size.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Franklin Park?

Colonel BROMWELL. It is between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

The CHAIRMAN. It has had only a thousand dollars heretofore?

Colonel BROMWELL. I understand that is all, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the trouble there? What do you want to do? What are you now doing?

Colonel BROMWELL. We want just simply to take better care of it—to keep the grounds in good condition and the grass cut and the trees trimmed, and to put in flower beds.

The CHAIRMAN. You say a thousand dollars will not do it?

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir; a thousand dollars will not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for improvement and ordinary care of Lincoln Park, the same thing. For care and improvement of Monument grounds and annex to Monument grounds, the same.

GARFIELD PARK.

For continuing improvements, care, and preservation of Reservation No. 17, and site of old canal northwest of same, \$2,500. Why do you add "care and preservation" there?

Colonel BROMWELL. Because the improvement has been completed. It is a case of care and preservation now.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have the improvement completed, do you require \$2,500 a year to take care of it?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. That is Garfield Park, Reservation No. 17, and part of that has been transferred to the railroad company in connection with the grade crossings, and the District is building sewers through there, and it will leave the park in very bad condition.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you will want \$2,500 for next year?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir; to put it in good shape and continue the ordinary maintenance of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is construction and repair of post and chain fences, \$16,050, the same as heretofore?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

IMPROVEMENT AND CARE OF VARIOUS RESERVATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations, and your estimate is \$25,000.

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes. I would like to insert the following words:

including the purchase and maintenance of horses, the purchase, maintenance, driving or operating, and repair of vehicles, and the purchase and repair of harness, robes, blankets, and necessary stable supplies for the official use of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, the landscape gardener, and the assistant engineer under said office.

The addition of those words seems necessary, because by the legislative bill, which has just been passed, the use of horses and carriages is absolutely prohibited unless it is specifically authorized in the appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you have in the way of horses and carriages now?

Colonel BROMWELL. I have a light buggy for the landscape gardener and one for the assistant engineer. I have an open carriage and a closed carriage for myself.

The CHAIRMAN. What are they used for—official purposes altogether?

Colonel BROMWELL. Entirely so.

The CHAIRMAN. Leave the provision with the stenographer.

Colonel BROMWELL. Very well. It is necessary to inspect the various reservations, both by myself and by the assistant engineer and the landscape gardener. Those reservations are scattered all over town, and it would be impossible to get to them if you walked, and the street car lines are not convenient. In addition to that, I have other duties in connection with the work at the White House which require a carriage for my own use in connection with that work, aside from the work in connection with public buildings and grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. For improvement, care, and maintenance of Smithsonian grounds, \$3,500, the same as heretofore.

JUDICIARY PARK.

Mr. GARDNER. Where is Judiciary Park?

Colonel BROMWELL. It is down between Fourth and Fifth streets and D and G streets.

Mr. GARDNER. Why should that require \$2,500?

Colonel BROMWELL. It is one of the larger reservations, and it requires that amount to keep it in suitable condition. That is the estimate ever since 1900. Since that time \$2,500 has been allowed for that, sir.

LAYING ASPHALT AND OTHER WALKS IN RESERVATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. For laying asphalt and other walks in various reservations, \$2,000. Why do you add the words "and other?"

Colonel BROMWELL. In some cases it is desirable to lay cement walks.

BROKEN STONE ROAD COVERING FOR PARKS.

The CHAIRMAN. For broken stone road covering for parks, \$2,000. That is necessary, is it?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. That is a general fund, from which we get broken stone for the various parks just as they are needed for repairs and improvements.

CURBING, COPING, AND FLAGGING.

The CHAIRMAN. For curbing, coping, and flagging for park roads and walks, \$2,000. Is that necessary?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

FOOT WALKS AROUND ELLIPSE.

The CHAIRMAN. For cement or macadam foot walks around the ellipse in the grounds south of the White House, \$3,000. Where are they to be put in?

Colonel BROMWELL. In the ellipse in the grounds south of the White House. At present there is no walk there, and the people walk on the grass alongside the roadway and it has become unsightly. In bad weather it is muddy, and it is very inconvenient. I think the grounds could be improved very much by having a foot walk around the ellipse.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not know you allowed the people in there.

Colonel BROMWELL. I do not want to put this in the grounds themselves, Mr. Hemenway. It is simply on the edge of the grounds, near the roadway.

The CHAIRMAN. That is on the south side of the street, is it?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, on the south side, entirely around the ellipse. There is no footpath there now. It is very unsightly, having the grass all cut to pieces in these paths around there. An ordinary sidewalk just next to the road would improve things very much, and be very desirable for people who walk around there.

RESURFACING ASPHALT ROADWAYS, SMITHSONIAN GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for resurfacing main asphalt roadway in Smithsonian grounds from Seventh street to Twelfth street, \$5,000. What is the trouble there?

Colonel BROMWELL. The asphalt surface has simply worn away. It is a good many years since it was laid, and it is wearing away. If it is repaired now it will be remedied, and be good for many years to come.

I would like to insert in connection with that paragraph a provision: "For laying an asphalt pavement on the gravel roadway east of the National Museum building, in the Smithsonian grounds, \$3,000."

That is inserted at the request of Professor Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who states that the objection to the road in its present condition is that it is the source of a great amount of dust, which during easterly winds enters the adjacent buildings in such quantities as to make it impossible to keep the floors or cases clean. At present the roadway is an ordinary dirt road, and in dry weather, especially if the wind is blowing, as the Secretary says, the dust and dirt are carried into the Museum building, and it makes the building itself very dirty and injures the specimens there. Consequently he urgently requests that that dirt roadway be replaced by an asphalt roadway, which would prevent the dirt and dust being carried into the building.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for establishing, fitting up, and maintaining children's playgrounds, \$3,000. Why do you want to do that?

Colonel BROMWELL. The office under the present legislation has authority to allow any of the public reservations to be used as a playground, and in connection with that I think it is very desirable to have a small amount of money on hand from which I can purchase simple apparatus for fitting up the playgrounds.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of apparatus?

Colonel BROMWELL. The simplest kind of things. I am particularly interested in the smaller children, to keep them off the street. I would simply have some swings and slides and seesaws, or anything of that kind that could be put on the ground to amuse them. It might be possible on some of the larger reservations to fit up diamonds for playing baseball, or laying out tennis courts, or something of that kind, and throw them open to the public. That would tend to keep the children off the streets, and I think it would be a very popular move.

MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.

The CHAIRMAN. For completing the improvement of the grounds of Mount Vernon square, around the new public library building, \$13,000. That is the Carnegie Library?

Colonel BROMWELL. That is the public library, on Massachusetts avenue, between 7th and 9th streets.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the one known as the Carnegie Library.

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the matter with the ground there now? It seems to be in very good shape. You have a stone coping around the ground, have you not, out at the edges of the sidewalk?

Colonel BROMWELL. It has never been completed as intended. There is a certain amount of work that is necessary to complete it according to the plans that were agreed upon.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they want to do, put a lot of flower beds in? What do they want to do with \$13,000?

Colonel BROMWELL. Certain items for drainage and bringing water in the reservation, certain items for planting shrubs, bushes, and flower beds. There are 1,800 square yards of granolithic pavement required, and 3,600 yards of granite coping are required to complete it. An estimate of \$25,000 was submitted in 1901, and \$10,000 of that was appropriated and has been used up, leaving about \$15,000 to complete the work. We find we can complete it for \$13,000, and that amount is asked for. It is considered desirable.

NURSERY, POTOMAC PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is utilizing for the purpose of nursery the unimproved portion of Potomac Park between the causeway and the Pennsylvania bridge, the tidal reservoir and the Potomac River, and so forth, in accordance with plans prepared in the office of Public Buildings and Grounds, \$65,000. What is that?

Colonel BROMWELL. That is for continuing the work of the improvement in the Potomac Park and grounds west of the Monument grounds. Those grounds have been formed by filling in, and they are ready now to be turned into the park system. This money is asked to continue the work. The work was authorized three or four years ago, and a certain amount of money has been appropriated and expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps you can explain that to us on this map?

Colonel BROMWELL (producing map). Yes, this is a general map of that portion of the city, so that you will understand just where it is. This is the White House [indicating various designations named]. This is Seventeenth street. The Monument is right here. This is the tidal reservoir, the river being here. With the money that has previously been given this road has been built from here down along here and carried over to this point. The grounds in the vicinity have been graded and sodded, and trees and shrubs have been planted, so that this whole park along here has been fixed up according to the original plan.

Now it is desired to extend that work, and this particular item contemplates the extension over here. This is just a general map to show the location, but this is a detailed map [producing another map and indicating points thereon]. This is the road I have spoken of as having been completed along the shores of the tidal reservoir, coming down to this point here. This shows the present condition of the ground. The tidal project is being constructed here and the approaches are being built along there. Also the highway bridge will be built across this when this is completed. It has already been authorized and is being done by Colonel Leach's office. You will have it put in this condition—the road running across to the highway bridge across there.

I want to take those grounds and build this other road as shown on this chart. In other words, I want to join on this road, which will be completed in a short time, starting from here and running along the edge of the reservoir, along here, and going up here and coming down here, where the road will pass under the railroad bridge, leaving this portion here for future work where it crosses under the bridge.

I am simply concerned with this portion, from here up to there. We will build that road the same as this road was built—a nice macadam

road for driving—and then, in addition to that, we will improve the grounds in the vicinity.

This portion in here is needed for an extension of the nursery grounds. They are located at present up here, and we have not ground enough for them. This ground is very suitable, and the extra nursery space can very properly be obtained right in here.

Mr. GARDNER. What do you mean by nursery?

Colonel BROMWELL. For the plants and shrubs and trees. We have to raise about a million plants every year for the flower beds, and a good many thousand trees and shrubs. We find that when we buy them when they are small and keep them in the nursery for four or five years we get them at much more reasonable rates. Our idea is simply to plant them here at a nice convenient point. The whole thing will look very nice. It is simply a nursery for trees, but it can be laid out so that it can be a very effective feature.

Mr. GARDNER. The roadway is simply for gentlemen driving?

Colonel BROMWELL. It is simply a driveway to come down here, where it is already built, and pass over this highway bridge, which will be completed next year, and up here around the tidal reservoir, and around here. In connection with this roadway we have this system of roadways here, which can be extended to pass along here later on.

But at present I am interested in this simply for the nursery. This space will be left vacant. It will simply be left vacant, and sodded, and put in grass, and will be available for playgrounds, where the boys can play baseball, or football, or tennis, simply as the ellipse is used at present. I have authorized the use of the ellipse for the organized baseball teams in the city, and from about the 1st of June to the 1st of November that ellipse is used every afternoon, and sometimes there are four or five thousand people there watching the game. It is very popular, indeed. This simply extends the ground in the same way; an open space there, nicely sodded, will be available for such sports as are desirable.

I do not propose to expend very much money there; only to grade it and plant grass in it; and then it will be valuable for those purposes.

ROADWAY ALONG TIDAL RESERVOIR.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, your second item there is for the construction of a macadam roadway along the north and west sides of the tidal reservoir, in Potomac Park, from the terminus of the Seventeenth street roadway, opposite the bathing beach, to the Potomac River entrance to the reservoir, \$65,000.

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes; this portion here is simply the other side of the reservoir. This is the road I have been speaking about just now. In the same way this road has been built here [indicating on map]. I propose now to branch off at this point and come along on the north side of the tidal reservoir and carry it down to this point, leaving this portion so that it can be extended up along the river front whenever it becomes necessary, in time.

The CHAIRMAN. The first is the more important project of the two?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir; it is the more important.

POWER HOUSE FOR WHITE HOUSE, MONUMENT, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for preparation of preliminary plans and estimate of cost for the location, construction, and equip-

ment of a power house, etc., for the Washington Monument, propagating gardens, White House, and buildings in the vicinity thereof, \$5,000. Did we have such a provision on when Mr. Green or some one else reported? Was not that to light the White House?

Colonel BROMWELL. I think he estimated that it was to light the White House and grounds in that vicinity. I would like to explain.

Here is a map, [producing map and indicating locations thereon] an ordinary map of the city, showing the location of the various buildings—the Capitol, the White House, the Treasury, the State, War, and Navy building, the National Museum, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and so on. Now, the central power plant has already been authorized for what may be termed the legislative group of buildings—that is, for the Library, and the Capitol, and the House and Senate office buildings. That shows that system complete in itself.

Now, my idea was to take up what might be called the scientific group, embracing the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the Patent Office, and so on. They form an independent group, which may properly be treated by themselves. Then coming here, west of Fourteenth street, we have what may be treated as another independent group, embracing the White House, the State, War, and Navy building, the Hall of Records, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Washington Monument, and my nursery and greenhouses, and things like that, which may properly be formed into another group. And I think it is desirable, at least from my point of view, to have the buildings independent, and to have the buildings of which I have charge lighted by my power plant, instead of by Mr. Green's. I think his should be confined to the scientific group.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the project to have one power plant for the scientific group and the other group, too?

Colonel BROMWELL. Mr. Green, in his estimate, proposed to take care of both of these groups. I simply suggested in my report that Mr. Green be limited to his scientific group, and that I be allowed to continue with the Executive group, which more particularly belongs to the War Department, and more particularly to myself. The three groups are particularly the same size—about the same amount of power is required in each. That would do very nicely. I am of opinion that the Executive group should be maintained by the War Department, and not by Mr. Green.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not make much difference who does it, so it be done well. Do you think one plant could take care of both those groups?

Colonel BROMWELL. I think it could. But there is such a thing as getting a plant too large. The plant to take care of both these groups might be too large to be economical. There would be a certain amount of conflict of authority. The Executive buildings should obtain their supply mostly through the War Department, and it seemed to me, when I made that estimate and submitted the report, that it should be controlled by the War Department.

That is just a general discussion of it, showing the desirability of having three groups.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Colonel BROMWELL. Now coming more particularly to the specific plan I have in mind. Here is a point on the Washington channel

[indicating on map points named]. Here is the road that has already been built, the Seventeenth street roadway continued down to there. Here is a little piece of land that the Government owns, which I thought would be very desirable for such a power plant, and I have shown it here, marked in green. The place is on the channel and right next to the Pennsylvania railroad, so that we have a chance of getting coal either from the railroad or by boat, which could be brought up the navigable channel and unloaded right here. This is the general outline of the plan. The space there is ample for all the power that may be needed.

The CHAIRMAN. How far away from the White House is that?

Colonel BROMWELL. How far is that, Mr. Owen?

Mr. OWEN. About 3,850 feet.

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes; I should think it is about 4,000 feet.

DRAINING PROPAGATING GARDENS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, take up the next item, for sewerage and draining the propagating gardens, \$2,500. That is on page 214.

Colonel BROMWELL. The sewerage system there has never been completed, and it is desirable to have sewers there. The boiler rooms of the greenhouses—there are some thirty greenhouses in all—are well below the ground, and in wet weather, especially in winter time, the water is liable to run in there, and there is no way of getting the water out. The grounds themselves ought to be sewerage and drained, so as to get the best results. In wet weather the grounds are damp and moist.

GROUPS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for improvement, care, and maintenance of grounds of Executive Departments, \$4,000. You had \$1,000 last year. Is that sufficient for this year?

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir; I asked for \$4,000 this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You asked for \$4,000 last year, or the officer in charge then did; but did you not get along all right with \$1,000?

Colonel BROMWELL. We got along with it, but we would have got along so much better if we had had more.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the trouble? What do you want to do with \$3,000 additional money?

Colonel BROMWELL. I think by arrangement with the Superintendent of the Capitol and the Superintendent of the Library we do the horticultural work here in the grounds, and also in some of the Executive Departments. We furnish the plants and the skilled labor, and the grounds are so large that \$1,000 is not enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The next item is for such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Library of Congress as may be requested by the Superintendent of the Library building, \$1,000. That is the same as now. The next is a similar item relating to the Capitol grounds. For that you ask the same as last year, \$3,000.

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes; that is enough for that particular place.

WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for improvement and maintenance of White House grounds, \$5,000. You had \$4,000 for the current year. Is that enough?

Colonel BROMWELL. We would like to have \$5,000, sir.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR NURSERY.

The CHAIRMAN. For purchase and repair of machinery and tools for the shops at the nursery and for the repair of shops and storehouse, \$1,000. You reduced that item from \$2,000 to \$1,000?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir; and I also ask that that item be made available for the repair of shops and storehouses. The original item was for the purchase and repair of machinery. We have purchased all the machinery we need down there, and we now need a certain amount of money to put the buildings in repair and to put the machinery in repair. I have reduced the estimates to \$1,000, and ask that it be made available for the repair of the storehouses, as well as for the repair of the tools.

ELIMINATING SYSTEM OF DUPLICATE ROADWAYS, WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for eliminating the system of duplicate roadways in the south grounds of the White House within iron fence, \$2,500. What do you want to do?

Colonel BROMWELL. Here is map of that neighborhood [producing map and indicating localities thereon]. This is the White House here; this is the west entrance and this the east entrance. We have this system of roadways leading up to the White House. One of those is not necessary. It simply takes money to keep it in repair and keep it clean. I simply want to cut out one of those and plant it in grass.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have they been in there?

Colonel BROMWELL. At least twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN. Will not some one else who follows you insist that the beauty of the grounds is impaired?

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir; I rather think it would increase the beauty of the grounds by taking out the useless roadway and replacing it with grass and trees. The entrance to the White House over here to the east has simplified the approach to the White House. The south approach is only used now by specially invited guests to the White House—the Diplomatic Corps, and the Cabinet, and the specially invited guests.

CHIEF CLERK.

Just before that eliminating duplicate system of roadways I want to ask that this be inserted:

For additional compensation to the chief clerk of the office of public buildings and grounds in addition to the amount (\$2,000) provided in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906 (to make salary \$2,400 per annum), \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. Briefly explain what happened there, so that the committee will understand.

Colonel BROMWELL. For the last twenty years the gentleman who has been performing the duties of chief clerk in my office has been

called an overseer. When the office was first organized he had a certain amount of outside work to do, and that justified the title of overseer, and in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act \$35,000 was provided for the services of overseers, etc., and he was paid from that appropriation. But the Civil Service Commission took exception to the designation of overseer for the gentleman who was performing the duties of chief clerk, and at their instance I requested before the legislative subcommittee that the title of the appropriation should read, "For chief clerk, overseers, etc., \$35,000," the idea being simply to authorize him to be paid from that appropriation without increasing or decreasing his pay.

The House accepted that report from the committee, but it was stricken out in the Senate, and in conference they agreed to insert that proviso in that item for \$35,000 for salaries, but they limited the chief clerk to \$2,000 and provided for one stenographer at \$1,800. That fixes the chief clerk's salary at \$2,000.

For the last six years he has been receiving \$2,400, and this would cut down his salary one-sixth. He has been in the service about twenty-six years, and I do not think you can find a more faithful and hard-working employee in the Government. He works early and late and Sundays, and has never taken a leave of absence that I know of, and it seems a great hardship.

The point that had weight with the conference committee was the fact that the chief clerks in the various bureaus of the War Department were paid \$2,000. Now, Mr. Conkling's duties as chief clerk in my office are very much more important than a chief clerk in a regular bureau of the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the engineers performing any duties similar to yours have civilian chief clerks?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the pay they get?

Colonel BROMWELL. The pay runs from \$150 to \$225 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the clerk now in the office of the engineer in charge of the water works getting?

Colonel BROMWELL. He gets \$2,400 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How does his duty compare with this man's?

Colonel BROMWELL. About the same. They are both under engineer officers.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Civil Service Commission objected to the designation under which this man was employed?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes; he was called an overseer, and paid as such.

The CHAIRMAN. You attempted to correct and overcome that objection, and in doing that the salary has been reduced, and you seek by this amendment to get it back where it was.

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes; that is it.

The CHAIRMAN. Leave with the clerk your provision there.

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

WHITE HOUSE CARE, REPAIR, AND REFURNISHING.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the next item is for the White House—care, repair, and refurnishing, \$35,000—the same as you had this current year?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. There is also one item I would like inserted in there after the words "White House:"

including the purchase, maintenance, and driving of a horse and wagon, repair of wagon, and the purchase, maintenance, and repair of harness, robes, blankets, and stable supplies for the general use of the White House.

The steward of the White House requires a horse and wagon for his use.

Mr. BENTON. Can it not be paid out of this \$35,000?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir; but the legislative bill, just enacted, prohibits the use of horses and carriages unless the use is specifically authorized by an appropriation act.

Mr. GARDNER. I would like to ask was there anything left out of this \$35,000 last year?

Colonel BROMWELL. I think it will come out just about even.

Mr. GARDNER. I would also like to ask who was consulted, who made up this estimate of \$35,000 for 1906?

Colonel BROMWELL. The year before that they got \$60,000, and I went over the books. We keep an account of all expenditures, and we came to the conclusion, roughly, that about \$25,000 of that was for extraordinary expenses, incidental to remodeling and refurnishing the White House, and that for the ensuing year we could get along with \$35,000.

Mr. BENTON. Colonel Symons came along and wanted \$60,000 for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course we all remember the history of that. The President said it was done without consulting him. A lot of new carpets were to be bought, and so on.

Mr. GARDNER. Was the President or Mrs. Roosevelt consulted at all in regard to this estimate?

Colonel BROMWELL. Not as to this estimate of \$35,000 that I have submitted.

Mr. GARDNER. Then they are not taken at all into the confidence of the persons who make the reports on estimates?

Colonel BROMWELL. I did not do it in this particular case. I came here just about the time that report was submitted, and I had to depend a good deal upon the recommendations of Colonel Symons, who left certain memoranda and certain instructions with the chief clerk. I simply had to take a good deal of that for granted. They decided that \$35,000 would cover the work for next year.

Mr. BENTON. Please tell the committee how this \$35,000 is utilized. The amount varies from year to year, I notice.

Colonel BROMWELL. Well, this \$35,000, for instance, will not all be expended until the 1st of July next. A certain amount of that is laid out for the steward's force, the service in the steward's department, and there is a certain amount set aside for official entertainments, the various receptions, and state dinners.

Mr. BENTON. That comes out of it?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. There is a certain amount set aside for current repairs of the White House and the current running expenses of the White House, which are quite large. The Government pays simply for the service, not for the food.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean, by the service, the servants that wait on the table, etc.?

Colonel BROMWELL. No; not the servants who serve the dinner, but there are extra expenses in connection with the dinner. For instance, when the guests arrive there are men in the cloak room, and men who open the carriage doors, and men who look after the guests. As I understand it the food and the service of the food are all paid by the President. But the house has to be fixed up for these things. These large tables have to be taken out of the storeroom and brought into the dining room and put up there, and the men do that, and they have to be paid for it. If the nurseries and greenhouses do not provide enough flowers I have to buy extra flowers for the decoration of the table, and things of that kind. But the food and the service of the food for the state dinners are paid by the President.

The CHAIRMAN. You prepare the tables and decorate them, and where you have not enough flowers in the public gardens you buy them?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir; occasionally I buy them.

Mr. BENTON. And also pay for the service in waiting upon people who come in and go out?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. The care of the house includes the steward's force. That amounts to about \$12,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for your expenses for the different dinners, etc. The extra force you employ amounts to about what?

Colonel BROMWELL. I think we set aside about \$4,000 for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, on the question of repair and refurnishing, about how much do you set aside for that? Is there an item for repairs? How much do you set aside for that?

Colonel BROMWELL. I do not think I have set aside anything specifically for repairs. I lump all the necessary expenses together, whether they are repairs or refurnishing or the ordinary care and maintenance. About six months have elapsed and I have used a little more than one-half of the appropriation. That is, I check it up at the end of each month to see how these various items go, and on the 1st of January I found I had used a little more than one-half of the appropriation; so that it will apparently come out just about even. Of course, the expenses for entertaining will cease after the 1st of March.

FUEL FOR WHITE HOUSE, GREENHOUSES, AND STABLE.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?

If not, we will go to the next item, for fuel for the White House, greenhouses, and stable—\$6,000. Will you need \$6,000 for fuel, and so forth?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSES, WHITE HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for care and maintenance of conservatory and greenhouses, \$9,000. Do you require \$9,000 this year?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. You say you sometimes have to purchase flowers on the outside from private greenhouses?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. On occasion of one or two of the large state dinners we require so many flowers at one time that we

have to purchase some. If I could collect the flowers for about a week to get ready for that particular night, I would have enough. But I can only collect for one or two days in advance, and frequently I have not enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Very often you have surplus flowers, but sometimes you require an additional quantity?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes. Sometimes they require 1,000 or 1,200 roses for a State dinner and things of that kind, and it is impossible sometimes to collect that many flowers on short notice.

Mr. BENTON. How much ground space have you in the conservatory for flowers? It is not near the White House any more.

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir; it is back of the Monument, near the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. I have 9 greenhouses for the White House, in which flowers for decorative purposes are raised, and then I have about 22 or 23 other greenhouses in which plants for the parks are raised, and for beds in the parks, and trees and things of that kind; so that I have altogether about 32 greenhouses. Nine of them are devoted specifically to flowers for decorative purposes.

REPAIRS TO GREENHOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For repairs to and reerection of greenhouses, \$3,000." That is necessary?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to present to the committee?

REMOVAL OF CABLE LINES FROM TREASURY BUILDING.

Colonel BROMWELL. On page 222 there is an item "For removing cables of lines from the roof of the Treasury Department building."

Mr. BENTON. Where are you going to place them?

Colonel BROMWELL. Underground. The Secretary of the Treasury requested us to take them off the building. We had no money, and we told him we would have to leave them there until we got an appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. BENTON. You propose to put them underground?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. And that necessitates an appropriation of \$1,200?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

REPAIRS TO BUILDING WHERE PRESIDENT LINCOLN DIED.

Mr. GARDNER. On page 223 is the item "For repairs of building where Abraham Lincoln died." Is the appropriation of \$400 necessary?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir; it is necessary for the preservation of the house. It is only a small sum. We have absolutely no money which we can use for that purpose.

WHARF, WAKEFIELD, VA.

On page 224 is the item "Wharf at Wakefield, Va." That wharf was severely damaged by storms about seven years ago, and each year we have asked for money to repair it, but have never received it. I have simply repeated the recommendation. It will cost about \$4,000

to repair the wharf, and to repairs to fences and cleaning up and maintaining grounds, \$500.

SEA WALL, WASHINGTON CHANNEL, POTOMAC.

On the same page there is an item to rebuild a portion of the sea wall east of the Washington channel in front of the reservation occupied by the naval battalion. I ask for \$7,500. That estimate was submitted at the request of the Secretary of War.

I will simply say about the roadway in Potomac Park, that that work is necessary and desirable. I have a well-organized force of assistant engineers, overseers, etc., and a certain amount of work is necessary in order to hold the force together and keep them occupied.

MONDAY, *January 30, 1905.*

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. MARTIN T. McMAHON, PRESIDENT, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. GEORGE W. STEELE, SECRETARY, AND MAJ. MOSES HARRIS, GENERAL TREASURER.

CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item for consideration is on page 267 of the bill, under the Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, "For household, namely, expenditures for furniture for officers' quarters, for bedsteads, bedding, bedding material, etc.," and you ask an increase of \$7,000?

Major HARRIS. That estimate was based on the experience of the previous year. The estimate was made in August last and at that time it was thought that amount would be absolutely necessary. The appropriation this year is \$130,000. It is thought that the estimate of \$7,000 may be reduced to \$4,000 in the light of developments since the estimate was prepared. I think it would be safe to reduce that amount from \$137,000 to \$134,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For hospital expenses," and there is a reduction from \$58,000 to \$57,000. You can get along with \$57,000?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. That estimate was carefully considered on the experience of last year and we find that we can get along with \$57,000.

The CHAIRMAN. "For hospital out ward" you ask \$32,500?

General McMAHON. That is for a building detached from the hospital, in which a certain class of patients are kept. We have a number of them. The men are growing old and that class is increasing. It is somewhat similar to what we call the combination barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you keeping the people?

General McMAHON. In the ordinary barracks, but they have to go to the mess hall for their meals. We have a combination barracks for the old men, but that is more than full, and this is a sort of convalescent ward of the hospital where they would get the hospital treatment and not be obliged to go to the mess hall for their meals.

The CHAIRMAN. Will not your attendance begin to decrease?

General McMAHON. We have always thought so, but it does not decrease. We have the Spanish-American war veterans and the Philippine soldiers, and while the increase this year has not been very large, still there has been an increase, and it has been larger than the year previous. The increase was about 600. It is surprising to see the number of young men who served in the Spanish war and in the Philippines who want to be admitted. Those men are admitted only on a medical examination, which we have dispensed with in regard to the civil war men, and at the end of a month or a quarter if they are treated for some temporary disability we discharge them, provided they are able to make their own living. You would be surprised to know how reluctant they are to be discharged even after being cured of the disease.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For hospital laundry, \$3,000."

General McMAHON. We have a general laundry, but the hospital laundry is a little peculiar and includes the hospital nurses' laundry, which have to be kept up in good style and trim. A great deal of the hospital laundry work is very different from that of the general laundry work of the Home.

Major HARRIS. The doctors object to putting infected garments into the general laundry.

The CHAIRMAN. In a big laundry you do not have to put them together?

General McMAHON. We will have to have this appropriation unless we get larger appropriations for the big laundry.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For nurses' quarters, \$12,500?"

Major HARRIS. The building now occupied by the nurses is located near the railroad track and they are kept awake. The nurses ought to have undisturbed rest when they are off duty.

General McMAHON. It is an old patched-up building and was never built for any purpose of this kind. It is a frame building and really in a tumbled-down condition. We have, I think, twenty nurses, and many of them are on duty all night, and they require sleep in the daytime. The others on duty all day require sleep in the nighttime.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this is the most important item of the list you have presented?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; I think it is. We have had it up for two or three years, but it was left out of the bill last year.

Major HARRIS. The board reduced the estimate submitted by the Branch people from \$20,000 to \$12,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You will construct a frame building?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; it will be a frame building remote from the railroad and somewhat nearer the hospital, and will be more convenient for hospital purposes. As it is now the heavy trains that bring in our freight go almost under the door. It is an up grade and they make a terrific racket.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For farm," and the estimate is \$22,500. Last year you had \$18,000?

Major HARRIS. It is found by experience very necessary at all Branches to produce some milk, otherwise the contractors put up the price until it is prohibitive. Those are the conditions at the Central Branch. They make us pay 15 cents a gallon, and we can produce it for 9 or 10 cents a gallon. It is economy to have a dairy herd. We have a barn, and by this appropriation we could increase the herd of

cows over sixty, which will reduce the "subsistence" appropriation by that amount.

Mr. GARDNER. The appropriation is simply for the purchase of additional cows?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; and for some additional labor incident to the cows.

Colonel STEELE. They sold the cows and the price of milk went up.

General McMAHON. We have in Maine probably the finest herd in the United States. We have had them since the foundation of the Home. They are Holstein cows and every one is registered, and we secure quite a little income from the sale of the cows.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item under the Northwestern Branch at Milwaukee, Wis., is on page 271, "For household," and you increase the amount from \$65,500 to \$68,000?

Major HARRIS. That estimate is based upon the experience of the year 1904, when we were obliged to ask for a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. GARDNER. Will there be any deficit this year?

Major HARRIS. No; we expect to get through with what we have.

General McMAHON. There is an increase in the membership, and that always means an increase in the "household" and "subsistence" expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you require the \$68,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes; I think we will.

General McMAHON. I will say that Major Harris and myself have gone over these estimates very carefully, and the explanation which accompanies the estimates gives the reasons. In some cases we have reduced the amount moderately, based upon our previous experience, and in some cases we have increased them.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For ventilating apparatus for hospital," \$3,000?

Major HARRIS. The ventilating apparatus was put in some twenty-five years ago, and it is practically of no account. They want to improve it in the interest of the sick.

General McMAHON. The hospital needs that apparatus very much.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for hydrotherapeutic department in hospital, \$5,000."

General McMAHON. That is a water treatment which has been experimented with there, and it is very strongly recommended. I do not know what it is, but the experts very strongly recommend it. It is water and heat. As a general thing the hospital in Milwaukee is not the very best we have by any means. It is a very old one, and room is very much needed in every single one of the wards. They are all overcrowded, and this hydrotherapeutic department would relieve the other wards very greatly.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for officers' quarters, \$7,500."

Major HARRIS. There is one officer not provided with quarters at present. He is obliged to rent quarters outside. Our regulations require that the officers shall reside at the Home, and it is very essential that he should be there.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it proposed to build—a frame or brick building?

Major HARRIS. A frame house.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you had this officer outside the Home?

Major HARRIS. He roomed in the hospital, but recently he requested authority to rent quarters outside, and he was given permission to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a married man?

Major HARRIS. He has been recently married—since he has been made an officer.

Mr. GARDNER. Is it usual to furnish all the officers with private dwellings?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

General McMAHON. They can not be expected to reside in barracks, excepting the captains and sergeants of the companies, but the governor, surgeon, treasurer, and all the principal officers are furnished with residences.

Mr. GARDNER. And furniture?

Colonel STEELE. The quarters are partly furnished.

General McMAHON. They have some furniture which they add to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Like in the average house in Washington?

General McMAHON. No; like the army house.

Colonel STEELE. They have beds, mattresses, carpets, and shades. They have to furnish their own linen, bed clothes, and everything else.

Mr. GARDNER. They have ranges?

General McMAHON. That goes in with the fixtures of the house. They have very nearly the same accommodations as the army houses.

Mr. GARDNER. And do you furnish the heat?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. From the general plant?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for cement sidewalks, \$4,000."

Major HARRIS. That is the weak point in connection with the park scheme.

General McMAHON. Some days in the summer months when there are probably a thousand visitors and there is a wind blowing the dust becomes almost intolerable. We have a system of putting down the walks especially near the mess hall and the men sit out there and are comfortable even in the high winds. The roads are very good except for the dust.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for repair shop, \$3,000."

Major HARRIS. At present that work is done in an old frame building a long distance from the main portion of the Branch and from the quarters of the men, and a great deal of time is wasted by the men going to and from it. It is entirely unsuitable for the purpose. It is nothing but a rough, bare building, of the roughest character, about half a mile away.

General McMAHON. The idea is to bring it closer to the barracks, so that the men can reach it quicker and reach their quarters quicker on returning.

EASTERN BRANCH, TOGUS, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Eastern Branch, Togus, Me., you increase the estimate "for household" from \$73,000 to \$80,000. What is the necessity for that increase?

Major HARRIS. They have an additional barracks and an addition to the hospital, which adds to the cost of heating, and it is believed that that amount will be required.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, \$7,000; it is a good deal.

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

General McMAHON. They put a very substantial increase on the hospital and have made it one of the very best of our hospitals. Before that it was just the reverse. Of course that requires some additional money. The hospital includes operating rooms and everything.

Major HARRIS. I think that estimate can be reduced to the same amount—\$4,000—which would be \$77,000 instead of \$80,000. We hope to get through without any deficiency this year, and if we do we ought to be able to get through next year with \$77,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You increase the item "for hospital" \$1,000?

Major HARRIS. We have increased the hospital by this extension, which was absolutely necessary, and that involved some additional employees. It is a small amount and a thousand dollars is believed to be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year we gave you \$25,000 for the hospital, \$10,000 for a new stable, and \$6,000 for new water mains. Under those circumstances can not this increase be stricken out?

Major HARRIS. The thousand dollars is for services in the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the items on the next page.

Major HARRIS. The shed is a very necessary thing. It would save money to put it in now. It must be put in soon. The one we have there is of no account.

General McMAHON. It is completely dilapidated.

Major HARRIS. The labor involved in putting the coal in that shed and taking it out amounts to a good deal.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For extension of greenhouse, \$5,000?"

General McMAHON. Some three or four years ago we asked for \$10,000 and the estimate was cut down to \$5,000. We have expended \$5,000, but it is not sufficient to take care of the greenhouse and to build it as the original plan intended.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the \$5,000 invested in a greenhouse?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For addition to and alteration of Library building, \$7,000."

General McMAHON. That is very necessary. The old Library was one of the earliest buildings at the Home. When this place was a sort of a summer resort it was one of the first buildings. It is very small, and it is not by any means adequate to the needs. If we could add to that building, retaining the present building, we could get a great deal of additional room in the basement for games, etc., for amusement purposes.

Mr. GARDNER. How many inmates have you at that Home?

General McMAHON. The number present and absent is 2,600. It varies a little. The number has gone up as high as 3,000, but in the last year we have been admitting no one at Togus because the Home has been overcrowded.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you issue a regular annual report covering all the Homes?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What place have you for amusement now?

General McMAHON. At Dayton we have——

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). I mean at Togus.

General McMAHON. We have the theatre and we have the library. That is about all we have for amusement. The theatre, of course, is sustained by the post fund. We also have lectures. Then we have the grounds, which are kept in very good order and are now being laid out as a park.

Major HARRIS. I think this is a very meritorious estimate. We asked for it last year, but did not get it. The men are deprived of room for reading.

General McMAHON. Of course they go to bed early, but in the winter evenings there is not a vacant seat anywhere. We get newspapers from all over the country, magazines and all the current literature.

CANTEEN.

Mr. GARDNER. From what source are the revenues of the post fund supplied?

General McMAHON. From the canteen and the Home store.

Mr. GARDNER. What is supplied through the canteen?

General McMAHON. Nothing but beer; no liquor of any kind.

Mr. GARDNER. What is the grade?

General McMAHON. At Dayton they have four or five grades. It is purchased in the open market. At Dayton they have the Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis beers, three or four different grades, just whatever the men like. Some of them prefer a mild beer and some prefer stronger ones.

Mr. GARDNER. What limit do you put upon them?

General McMAHON. No man under the influence of liquor at any time is allowed in there, and a man who can not stand two glasses of beer can only get one glass. A man can sit down and order a sandwich, for which he pays, and then he can take a glass of beer if he wants to. There is always a sergeant in charge, and if a man shows the slightest sign of intoxication he is taken to the barracks.

Mr. GARDNER. Will you state to the committee what you believe to be the benefits to the men and the post growing out of the canteen?

General McMAHON. In the first place, a great majority of the men are accustomed to take stimulants from time to time, as old soldiers generally do. To deprive them of this privilege would send them out to grogshops of the lowest character you can imagine, like those which formerly surrounded all the Homes. Since the establishment of the canteen they have diminished more than 50 per cent in number. Especially on pension day the men would go out to those places and be robbed and plundered and thrown out upon the streets, and then we would have to send out and bring them home in carts or ambulances. The beer hall or canteen is only opened after breakfast and closes from 12 to 2, and closes again a half hour before supper and is never allowed to be open at night.

Out of the profits of this canteen we supply the library and take care of the parks and the lakes. At Dayton they have a clubhouse as handsome as any clubhouse in Washington, where the men are furnished with cards, billiard tables, bowling alleys, and every kind of a game the old men might like. It is all free.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you get the money to pay for that?
General McMAHON. Out of the beer hall.

Mr. OTJEN. And does not the canteen also help support the band?

General McMAHON. Partly so. We have an appropriation for the support of the band, but that is very limited, and if they want to have a better band, and add, perhaps, more musicians, they pay for it out of the post fund. The post fund is managed by the council of administration, just the same as at an army post. The council of administration consists of all the officers of the Home, and no expenditure can be made without the approval of the president of the Board of Managers.

Mr. GARDNER. That state of affairs exists at all the Homes?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; except at Marion. Governor Steele has charge of that Home.

Mr. GARDNER. Why the exception?

General McMAHON. Governor Chapman was rather opposed to the canteen, and the Board has never interfered to establish a canteen where the governor of the Home would likely be opposed to it. It first came to be established in this way: General Patrick, who for many years was president of the temperance association in New York and a total abstainer from the time he left West Point, was made governor of the Central Branch, and after a couple of years' experience he recommended the establishment of the beer hall in the interest of keeping the men inside the Home, to give them a good quality of beer, and to prevent them going out and being robbed. He made a report after a year's trial, in which he said that the disreputable conditions around the Home had diminished 50 per cent, and that the men sent fully 50 per cent more money to their families, and that the arrests at the Home and in Dayton had fallen off more than three-fourths.

Mr. GARDNER. How long has your Home been without the canteen?

Colonel STEELE. We never had it.

Mr. GARDNER. How have you gotten along without it?

Colonel STEELE. Until about two years ago we had just outside the gate to the Home between sixteen or seventeen saloons. The Home is out in the country $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. They would watch for the soldiers to come out, and of course had all kinds of liquors for sale. It was never to the advantage of the Home that it should be so, and the only reason a canteen was not established two years ago was because Governor Chapman, who was probably the best governor we had, arrived at the conclusion that it would be better to have a canteen, but the legislature, without any suggestion from any officer of the Home (and I do not know how they came to do it), passed a law providing that there should be no liquor sold within a mile and a half of the Home, and it was supposed that the law would take those places away and the men would not then be able to get the liquor.

As a matter of fact after the passage of law I felt a delicacy in immediately establishing a canteen. It would look as though we wanted to have the law passed to drive the saloons on the outside away so that we could have a monopoly of the business at the Home. So during this time we have gone on and tried to see what the effect of the law would be. The effect is that the men are driven clear down into town, beyond the mile and a half limit, to get their liquor. It is fair to say that comparatively few of the men who leave the Home get drunk, but some of them do get drunk, and when they come to

the Home they are not only a nuisance to themselves, but to everybody else. It has not been to the advantage of the temperance cause, and the places outside the Home where they are supposed not to sell do sell liquor clandestinely.

General McMAHON. They do not call those places saloons, but there will be a harlot in front of the door of every one of those places who invites the men in.

Mr. GARDNER. How do you provide for your amusement fund?

Colonel STEELE. We have a store and the men take a great deal of pride in patronizing it. There are more goods sold at the Soldiers' Home in Marion than in the store at Dayton, and it has given us quite a fund. Then we get more money for our band in proportion, I think, than they get at any other Home.

General McMAHON. They have a fine band.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you withhold any part, and, if so, what per cent of the pension paid to any man in the Soldiers' Homes?

General McMAHON. Not a cent.

Mr. GARDNER. Everything is absolutely free?

General McMAHON. Our regulations say that the pensions shall be paid to the treasurer of the Home, and our regulations enact that it shall be given to a man in the governor's discretion, according to how he uses it, and upon his discharge he takes it all. Upon his death it goes to his widow, mother, father, or dependent children, in the order named, and those failing, it goes to the benefit of the post fund.

Mr. GARDNER. If the soldier desired he could use his entire pension at the canteen?

General McMAHON. No, sir; he would not be allowed to do so. In other words, the discretion is vested in the governor to give it to him according to his habits and if it is safe to let him have it.

Mr. GARDNER. There is practically a limit?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; if a man spends the whole of his pension money just as soon as he gets it, the next time he will not get all the money; he will get \$4, or \$5, or whatever is necessary. As to the Home at Marion and their amusements, Governor Steele forgot to say that from time to time some philanthropic citizen dies and leaves the Home money. One of them, who was a very old soldier, died and left the Home \$10,000. Governor Steele was then on the Board of Managers, and he took the whole of the \$10,000 for the amusement fund.

Mr. OTJEN. Then you have entertainments?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; we have a theater at each of the Homes. At Dayton we have not only a theater, but an amusement hall in addition. At Leavenworth we have one of the handsomest theaters in the West, with a little hotel attachment for visitors. The theater is run by the post fund. The post fund supports this hotel and keeps it always in good condition. There are quite a number of visitors who go out and stay at the hotel all night at Dayton. There were more than half a million people who visited the Dayton Home during the year.

Colonel STEELE. I have always thought that the best argument in favor of the necessity of a canteen was exemplified at the Eastern Branch, at Togus, Me., where we had a man who did not drink at all and who was a blue-ribbon man, head of the temperance cause, General Stephenson. He undertook to get along without a canteen, and

would not establish a canteen until driven to it, in a prohibition State, in order to protect the lives and health of the soldiers.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you know how many States having State Homes prohibit the use of intoxicants?

General McMAHON. They all prohibit it. The act of Congress forbids us to pay over to a State that has a canteen or permits the sale of intoxicants on the grounds any of the money appropriated for the support of the State Homes.

Mr. GARDNER. Where is the consistency in that?

General McMAHON. There is none whatever. They tried to prohibit it in our Homes, and it is creating a great deal of trouble among them and is causing a great deal of trouble to us. In the first place, we had to frame regulations, and at a number of the State Homes every effort was made to evade the law. Finally we got them all in except South Dakota.

Major HARRIS. South Dakota is complying with the law now.

General McMAHON. The way it came about was this: At the State Home in California they certainly did go to the limit. They kept a regular old-fashioned full-fledged beer room and sold everything. I have been there often and have seen the men sitting around on boxes and barrels. I never saw any drunkenness there, but still there was a great deal of comment about it. Then it was that Mr. Bell introduced the bill forbidding the Board of Managers to pay over to any State Home any part of the money appropriated where a canteen or any place for the sale of intoxicants was permitted. So we had to notify all the State Homes that we would withhold the appropriations, etc. Now they have all complied with the law. It was only on the last day of the session, the Sunday preceding the adjournment, that we got a hearing against the same provision for the National Homes before the committee on conference and the provision was omitted from the bill in the committee of conference.

Mr. OTJEN. The amendment was adopted in the Senate?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; and then stricken out in conference. The State Home amendment had already been put in the bill and had passed both Houses.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you think that the law prohibiting the use or sale of intoxicants at the State Homes has increased the attendance in the National Homes?

General McMAHON. I do not believe they quite realize it yet. The law only took effect on the 1st of July, and they have to be out of the State Homes six months before they can be admitted into the National Home. Near Hampton there is a place known as Phœbus, and I think that is the worst spot on the face of the earth. It is a city which has grown up since the Home was established. Two or three years ago we ordered the gates of the Home on the Phœbus side of the grounds to be closed. The old fellows could not go into Phœbus without walking about a mile and a half. They had to go out on the other side of the Home. The inhabitants of Phœbus sent on a delegation to New York, and I told them: "Gentlemen, when you enforce the laws and keep your city so that it is fit for the soldiers then we will open our gates." It made the greatest difference in the world. At Leavenworth they had a place called the "Klondike," and the governor issued an order that anyone seen going in or out of a house in the "Klon-

dike" would be dishonorably discharged from the Home. "Klondike" has ceased to exist.

Mr. BENTON. Where was that?

General McMAHON. At Leavenworth.

SOUTHERN BRANCH, HAMPTON, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item under Southern Branch, Hampton, Va., is "Current expenses," and there is increase of \$500?

Major HARRIS. That increase is made necessary by the necessity of hiring civilians for clerical work which has heretofore been performed by members at a lower rate. The members are reaching an age when they can not be relied upon to do clerical work with accuracy.

General McMAHON. That is one of the difficulties we have in getting the clerical work done by the old men; they are getting too old.

The CHAIRMAN. "For household" you ask \$88,000. Is that increase necessary?

Major HARRIS. I think they will need the whole amount asked for. We have expended actually under this head this last year \$92,496.

General McMAHON. They asked for a larger amount and we cut it down.

Major HARRIS. I think they will need all the money they have asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. "For transportation" you ask \$1,300?

Major HARRIS. The appropriation for "transportation" has been too small and we will have to ask for a deficiency this year of \$500. This is only an increase of \$100. I doubt if that will be sufficient.

General McMAHON. I think the estimate had better be made \$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For concrete and cement sea wall, \$18,000?"

General McMAHON. That is a very excellent project. The sea wall we have there now runs around the front of the Home grounds. We took in a little land. Now it is proposed to continue it out in this shallow water to the end of the pier, and that will give us about 8 acres of new land to be filled in by cinders and stuff that we have to deposit somewhere, and it will beautify the grounds very greatly. It will be an excellent investment. We are very limited as to ground there. All we own are 23 acres, and we rent from the Indian School 40-odd acres. They raised the rent on us this last year, on a twenty-year lease. It is a very onerous proposition for the Home, and if we get 8 acres it will enable us to put up other buildings, if we need them. The other estimate is to put a bulkhead along the creek and fill in behind the bulkhead so as to deepen the creek and beautify the grounds. It is an investment that will pay very greatly in the end.

I think it would be very profitable for the Government to give us this appropriation. Of course, we can get along without it; but I think it would be a great improvement. We can fill in this shallow water and recover 8 acres of ground and lay it out for building or park purposes, and at the same time add very much to the grounds. Jones Creek runs into our dock, and by putting up this temporary revetment we can deepen the water and cheapen transportation by permitting the boats and barges to come up closer to where they are needed.

WESTERN BRANCH, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Western Branch, at Leavenworth, Kans., "for household" you increase the amount from \$85,000 to \$90,000?

Major HARRIS. That will be necessary. We are obliged to ask for a deficiency this year of \$15,000. That is a large Branch, and they take care of more than 4,000 members, and the amount asked for is not excessive when compared with the other Branches.

General McMAHON. I will say further that we made a contract some time ago by which we sold the right of mining on the Home grounds. We have a bed of coal 700 feet below the surface, and we sold it to a company on conditions that were very advantageous to the Home—that is to say, that they should furnish us with coal for a series of years at the then market price. The market price has gone up very greatly since that time, and the company has a complaint filed before us every time we meet to let them out of the contract. That takes off just that much of the "household" expenses at Leavenworth.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For addition to nurses' cottage, \$5,000."

Major HARRIS. The present cottage is inadequate and is much crowded. The number of hospital patients is increasing, due to old age, and that makes it necessary to employ more nurses. It is very desirable that the nurses have a decent place for their quarters.

General McMAHON. These nurses are furnished from the various training schools, and they are paid according to their experience.

Mr. GARDNER. Are they men or women?

General McMAHON. Women. The cottages are all for women and they live there together. Perhaps twenty will occupy the cottage. They have their own mess and everything of that kind.

Mr. GARDNER. And the necessity for hospital treatment is constantly increasing?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For restraint ward for hospital, \$2,500."

General McMAHON. We have a large number of men who become insane. When they become so insane that they require to be restrained, we are authorized to send them to St. Elizabeth Asylum here, which we do, but we are rather opposed to sending a man who is only suffering from senility and old age, and who has been under some restraint, to the asylum. Others have delusions and suffer from lack of memory.

Mr. GARDNER. What do you do with them?

General McMAHON. We keep them in one of the wards, but we have no suitable wards. We send them every month or so to the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you regard this as an urgent necessity?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; we would like to have it.

Mr. BENTON. In a special House document there is an item of \$17,000?

Major HARRIS. That is for improving the radiation in the hospital.

General McMAHON. The heating apparatus has been there for more than twenty years and it needs repairing and replacing in many places.

Mr. BENTON. That appropriation is necessary for the heating apparatus?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. It is intended only for permanent improvement?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. On page 282 of the bill there is the item "For mess hall and kitchen connected with barracks, \$15,000." Will you please explain that item?

Major HARRIS. They propose to build a structure to connect two of the barracks, that structure to join the mess hall, by which the men can go to and from their meals without going outdoors. All the other Branches have combination barracks, but the Western Branch has heretofore not been supplied with a barracks of that character. They have one now and this would enable the members of two barracks, numbering some 300 men, to be provided for in that way. It is a very modest estimate and the amount required would be of very great advantage.

General McMAHON. A number of the men are too old to travel even a few hundred yards to the mess hall.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For chaplain's quarters (additional appropriation), \$1,000."

Major HARRIS. After investigation it was decided that the amount appropriated for the chaplain's quarters was not sufficient, and they asked in the following year for \$1,500 additional. That was granted. They then went to work and prepared the plans and specifications and found that they could not build the building for the amount, and it has remained in abeyance since that time. If they get the thousand dollars now it will make the total appropriation \$5,000, which will be sufficient to build it.

General McMAHON. The chaplain at the Leavenworth Branch has been attending there for a long time and living in rooms assigned him. They built the new theater out of the post fund, and they have assigned him rooms in the theater. He is a priest, and he did not like to be rooming among the soubrettes, and he has never occupied those rooms until quite recently. At Leavenworth they have in the neighborhood of 4,000 inhabitants, and he wants his quarters near the chapel because he has to officiate day and night for the Roman Catholic members.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you not think it is a great mistake to get your appropriation and then draw the plans?

General McMAHON. We have been compelled to rely upon the specifications sent by the people out there. All those things were prepared months before we got the appropriation, and by that time the prices of materials had risen a great deal. All of the Leavenworth Home was made of brick until Congress stopped us in the interests of the trades unions. Now whatever is built is of frame, and \$5,000 is the least amount of money for which a habitable building can be constructed. In fact, the chaplain was willing to go in there and only occupy two rooms.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "for repaving streets and walks, \$15,000."

General McMAHON. We paved those streets originally at Leavenworth with brick made on the ground with home labor. That was twenty years ago. Those pavements have needed very little repair up to the present time.

Major HARRIS. They are now completely worn out.

General McMAHON. They are now chipping off and that makes a disagreeable dust. A pavement that stands twenty years with comparatively little repairing shows good work.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For addition to quartermaster's building, \$6,000."

Major HARRIS. The present building is overcrowded and they need the room. They have the shop now in the quartermaster's building.

Mr. GARDNER. But you can get along very well for another year?

General McMAHON. I suppose we could, Mr. Chairman, but we save money by doing these things promptly.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For addition to governor's quarters, \$1,000."

Major HARRIS. That item can be stricken out.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For conservatory (additional appropriation), \$6,000."

General McMAHON. That is very necessary. The present conservatory is so rotten that you can pull it to pieces with your fingers.

Major HARRIS. They got an appropriation of \$6,000, but upon making an investigation they found that the conservatory could not be repaired and continued in use, that it was in such a bad condition it was beyond repair.

General McMAHON. I made a personal examination of that situation; there is not a piece of timber which is not rotten.

Mr. GARDNER. You got the amount you asked for before—\$6,000?

General McMAHON. No, sir; we asked for \$10,000.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For dormitory for employees, \$4,000."

Major HARRIS. That is intended to provide a place in the vicinity of their work for the employees in the power house.

Mr. GARDNER. What do they do now?

Major HARRIS. They sleep anywhere that they can find a place.

Mr. GARDNER. Those are civilian employees?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For elevator for combination barrack, \$3,000."

Major HARRIS. That is a new barrack just completed. The men are getting so old and infirm that we think an elevator is necessary.

Mr. GARDNER. You have no elevator there?

General McMAHON. No, sir; we have elevators at certain other barracks.

PACIFIC BRANCH, SANTA MONICA, CAL.

Mr. GARDNER. For "repairs" under Pacific Branch, at Santa Monica, Cal., you ask an increase from \$40,000 to \$45,000. What is the necessity for that increase?

Major HARRIS. The buildings all need repainting and reflooring and they should be attended to at once. All the buildings are frame and of rather cheap construction and they need more repairs than the buildings at the better-built Branches.

Mr. GARDNER. And it is economy to take care of them?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

General McMAHON. And particularly as to the painting. I am very much ashamed when I go to this Home and see how shabby the buildings look. Considering the great number of visitors who go there I consider it very important that they be kept in good condition.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is, "For additional barracks, \$24,000."

General McMAHON. That appropriation is very much needed.

Mr. BENTON. What has been the increase in membership?

General McMAHON. The membership is up to the limit and has been for some time. They claim that they have about a thousand men waiting. That is an exaggeration. They have evidently put down every man who has asked what the conditions of admission were, but still there are quite a number who are waiting for admission to that Home. There may be some vacant beds by reason of men being on furlough who are expected to come back.

Mr. GARDNER. Can you transfer from the National Homes to the State Homes, if they have vacant beds and can take them?

General McMAHON. The State Homes are not under our authority.

Mr. GARDNER. Could you not take a hundred men and say to them, "We will pay you so much?"

General McMAHON. We have not the means. When they discharge their men we do not admit them to the National Homes for six months after discharge. The reason for that is that when the State Homes commenced to apply a part of the pension money to the support of the Homes there was a large exodus from the State Homes, and thereupon we adopted a regulation that nobody from the State Homes should be admitted to the National Homes within six months.

Mr. GARDNER. You have the Tennessee Home and you have the South Dakota Home—

General McMAHON. The South Dakota Home will not be ready for a year.

Mr. GARDNER. Will they not relieve the congestion somewhat?

General McMAHON. I hope so. We have nearly 900 men at the Tennessee Home and we have accommodations for about 1,500. I doubt if it will ever exceed that number.

Mr. BENTON. On the subject State Homes and the admission of men, how do you contribute to the State Homes—per capita?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. The appropriation for aid to the State and Territorial Homes is made to our Board and we are authorized to pay each of the State and Territorial Homes \$100 per capita for each man they maintain. It used to be less one-half of any reduction they make in the pensions. That provision was stricken out in the last session. In the State Homes they get the entire pension and the State gets \$100 for each man.

Mr. GARDNER. And the State takes care of them?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. The law that was originally passed made it the duty of the Managers of the National Homes to inspect the State homes for the purpose of seeing that the men were being properly maintained.

Mr. GARDNER. It would seem to me that forty years after the war closed it would not be necessary, with these two homes not completed, to build any more barracks?

General McMAHON. When I when on this board twenty years ago I thought we had reached the limit.

Colonel STEELE. Let me suggest that soldiers on the Pacific coast will be unable to go to the home in Dakota or to Mountain Branch. There was a large influx of soldier population to that country and also in the vicinity of Denver, where they have been asking for a Home for a long time. We do not permit any discharged soldier to go to the Home in California, because it has always been filled to the limit, and it was understood that it was a Home for the Pacific Slope. So,

I believe, you would avoid the establishment of a new Home in Denver if you would make it possible for us to take care of the soldiers of that region at California or Leavenworth.

Mr. GARDNER. The Leavenworth Home is nearer to Denver?

Colonel STEELE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. It is about 600 miles. Where is the Mountain Home?

Colonel STEELE. That is Colonel Brownlow's Home in Tennessee.

General McMAHON. Another thing to be remembered is that the men, aside from the Spanish war men, coming into the Homes during the last three or four years are very old. They are men who have struggled along from the time they left the service.

Mr. BENTON. Are there any Mexican war veterans?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; there are a few. They are admitted immediately upon application.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For installation of one fire pump, one feed pump, and one ice-making tank, complete, \$7,100."

Major HARRIS. That should be one feed pump. The fire pump is required to provide fire protection as a matter of precaution. The feed pump is to increase the power and efficiency of the system, and the ice-making tank is to increase the capacity of the plant, which is not sufficient at present. They are all necessary.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For storage reservoir, \$7,200?"

Major HARRIS. I think that is the most important item in the whole list. It is necessary in order to provide a reserve supply of water for fire protection. The present reservoir has a capacity of 100,000, which is not more than one-fifth of a day's supply. If there should be any leakage, which is likely to occur at any time, the plant would be immediately disabled.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I have a letter from Governor Martin in which he says that the reservoir only has a capacity of 100,000 gallons, while it requires 500,000 for twenty-four hours' supply—a most dangerous condition to be in.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For nurses' quarters, \$10,000?"

General McMAHON. They never had a place to sleep. They sleep in the back of the hospital, which is very undesirable.

Major HARRIS. All medical authorities agree that nurses, to be efficient, should be outside the hospital when they are not on duty.

MARION BRANCH, MARION, IND.

Mr. GARDNER. "For current expenses" there is an increase of \$2,000?

Major HARRIS. They have had to ask for a deficiency in "current expenses" for the last two or three years. The increase is necessary incident to the employment of civilians in place of the members for doing clerical work.

Mr. BENTON. We gave you the amount estimated for the last two years?

Major HARRIS. But we have asked for a deficiency.

Mr. BENTON. You can not find men capable of doing the clerical work?

Major HARRIS. We get a few.

Mr. BENTON. As a rule, I suppose a man who is capable of doing clerical work does not go to the Home.

General McMAHON. That is it exactly; and when you need them most—when the pension payments come around—they will go off.

Major HARRIS. The average age of the membership is 65 years, and a man 65 years of age is not likely to be a very good clerk.

General McMAHON. If they keep sober they are all right, but they will go off and get drunk.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For subsistence;" there is a reduction of \$5,000?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Major HARRIS. The cost varies as supplies are reduced or increased.

Mr. GARDNER. In the next item, "For household," there is an increase from \$33,500 to \$42,500?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; if you will observe, that is a very much smaller appropriation for "household" than is allowed at the other Homes. We have asked a deficiency of \$9,000 this year, and there was a deficiency last year of \$8,000.

Colonel STEELE. That is owing to the change from natural gas to coal. We know so little about it that there has been a mistake made in the estimate.

General McMAHON. There is one thing I would like to suggest, and that is in making the appropriation for "transportation," while it may be based upon the estimates submitted, so much for each plant, we ought to have authority to transfer where there is a deficiency in one Branch and surplus in another Branch. As it is now every man, who goes to Hampton has to pay his own way because the transportation appropriation is exhausted. In Maine there is a little surplus, and at the Mountain Branch they are paying the transportation out of the construction fund, I think.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

General McMAHON. It happens at the close of each fiscal year that we have to turn in some of the appropriation for some of the Branches and ask for a deficiency in other cases. If the appropriation was made as now, but authority given us where there is a surplus in one Branch and a deficiency in another, we might transfer the appropriation from one Branch to the other.

Major HARRIS. The appropriation should be made the same as the appropriation for clothing.

Mr. GARDNER. That would destroy the individuality of the appropriation and interlace all of these estimates instead of having individual estimates to care for.

General McMAHON. It would be a matter of economy if we had the appropriation for transportation the same as we have the appropriation for clothing, "Clothing for all the Branches, \$50,000."

Colonel STEELE. Otherwise their friends have to pay for the transportation?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; because they have no money.

Mr. GARDNER. As a matter of fact, do you use \$2,000 for transportation at the Marion Branch?

Major HARRIS. We will use it all, without doubt.

Colonel STEELE. The transportation of the insane to Washington is paid for out of that item.

Mr. GARDNER. Suppose a soldier makes application to go to the Home at Marion, and he lives 100 miles away?

Colonel STEELE. I admit them within 800 miles.

Mr. GARDNER. Who pays the expenses in connection with that journey?

General McMAHON. We pay it out of this appropriation on the first admission. If afterwards he is discharged or leaves the Home or is on furlough, then he has to pay his own transportation.

Mr. GARDNER. Is that a rule of the board or the law?

General McMAHON. That is under authority of law.

Mr. GARDNER. That seems like putting a premium on going to the Home?

General McMAHON. The trouble is that most of the men who apply to go to the Homes have not a dollar and have to skirmish around to see if they can raise money.

Mr. GARDNER. In the item "For repairs" there is an increase of \$350?

Major HARRIS. That is a very close estimate for "repairs," and is all believed to be necessary.

Mr. GARDNER. You could get along with the \$41,650?

Major HARRIS. Possibly we could.

Colonel STEELE. I do not think that item should be reduced below what it was last year.

Major HARRIS. I think that is a very close estimate.

General McMAHON. Owing to the oil and gas you need more money to keep the buildings in good condition, on account of the discoloration which takes place, and which makes the buildings look shabby in a very little while.

Mr. GARDNER. How about the dairy barn?

Colonel STEELE. We have none. The first bid for milk this year was 24 cents a gallon.

Major HARRIS. Nineteen cents. The only way we could keep the price down was by buying condensed cream.

Colonel STEELE. We are now paying 18 cents a gallon.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you a farm?

Colonel STEELE. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you any cows?

Colonel STEELE. No; but we will get them.

Mr. GARDNER. How will you get them?

Colonel STEELE. If we get the barn this year we will ask for the cows next year.

Major HARRIS. As to the next three small items the law at present forbids the use of the appropriation under "repairs" for the construction of any new buildings, so these little items must have special appropriations for that reason to comply with the law. They are all necessary.

Mr. GARDNER. Did you not ask for them last year?

Major HARRIS. No, sir. They require the oil house as a matter of safety and the powder house for the same purpose. The fumigating house is to provide a place for fumigating the clothing and to destroy the moths. It is a very necessary thing. We issue the clothing from one member to another, and we do not like to give the clothing to a member until it has been thoroughly fumigated.

Mr. GARDNER. That would be a matter of economy?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For refrigerating and cold-storage plant, \$25,000."

Major HARRIS. We are buying ice at a cost of \$3.50 a ton. We expended last year \$2,800 for ice.

Mr. BENTON. How many persons will it take to run this plant?

Mr. HARRIS. Not more than two or three.

Mr. BROWNLOW. We run our ice plant with two men.

Major HARRIS. We can provide ice if we have a proper plant at a cost not exceeding a dollar a ton.

Mr. BENTON. The next item is "For conservatory, \$6,000."

Colonel STEELE. We have a conservatory that we have built in one way or another at the cost of \$2,000. The estimate was rejected last year because we did not ask for enough. If you will give us \$6,000 we will be satisfied at Marion, and it will be considerably below what has been provided at any of the other Branches.

DANVILLE BRANCH, DANVILLE, ILL.

Mr. GARDNER. Under the item "For household" at the Danville Branch you ask an increase from \$70,000 to \$75,000. What is the necessity for that increase?

Major HARRIS. We will need it all. We have had to ask for a deficiency at Danville. The amount expended under this heading last year was \$83,000.

Mr. BENTON. \$85,500.

Major HARRIS. We have asked for a deficiency this year of \$5,000. It has not been made yet. I think the whole amount will be needed.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "For refrigerating and cold-storage plant, \$25,000."

Major HARRIS. The same arguments which were made in regard to the Marion Branch apply to this estimate. We pay at Danville \$4 a ton for ice, and expended last year \$4,400. With the expenditure of this \$25,000 we can make the ice at a dollar a ton, and as a matter of economy it is a very desirable thing. They will also be able to receive their meat supplies in large quantities without danger of spoiling, and can make purchases to better advantage.

MOUNTAIN BRANCH, JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

Mr. GARDNER. The first item under the Mountain Branch is "For current expenses," including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, \$40,000?

Major HARRIS. Last year it was a lump sum appropriation.

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is the same amount appropriated last year.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is "Subsistence?"

Major HARRIS. It was all appropriated for last year under "Maintenance."

Mr. GARDNER. That was in the lump sum appropriation?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; now it has been divided.

Mr. BENTON. How did you arrive at the \$9,000 for the cost of the dairy barn?

Mr. BROWNLOW. By having a plan made and getting estimates.

Mr. GARDNER. And they come within the estimate?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. What advantage, if any, will this be to the Home from an economical standpoint?

Mr. BROWNLOW. In the first place, it is necessary because we have no dairy farms in that section of the country. I tried for eighteen months to get someone to go into the dairy-farm business and failed. Milk can not be purchased in that section of the country for less than from 18 to 20 cents per gallon. We find by experimenting that we can produce it at 9 cents in the summer and at about 11 cents in the winter, and taking into account the amount of milk used in the Home we would save in two years' time the amount invested in the barn.

Mr. GARDNER. You say you have been experimenting?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir; we have 20 cows.

Mr. BENTON. Is it intended to furnish anything but milk—any butter?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Where do you get your butter?

General McMAHON. We buy oleomargarine. The men like it better than butter. We furnish both, butter and oleomargarine, but the men prefer the latter.

Mr. GARDNER. Is it colored?

General McMAHON. No, sir; it costs a little more if colored, because then there is a 10-cent tax on it.

Mr. GARDNER. And they prefer the oleomargarine?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Major HARRIS. In Wisconsin, where there is a prejudice against oleomargarine, we furnish butter.

Mr. BROWNLOW. There are only four new items in the Mountain Branch proposition—first, the dairy farm, \$9,000; second, the steel coal shed, \$3,000; third, oil house, \$500; and the fourth is the band stand, \$2,000. That covers all the new items asked for at the Mountain Branch.

Mr. GARDNER. What have you for a coal shed?

Mr. BROWNLOW. We have nothing.

Mr. GARDNER. And nothing for an oil house?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you a band stand?

Mr. BROWNLOW. No, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Is not that a pretty expensive band stand?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is the cheapest band stand that we could provide.

Mr. BENTON. Is it to be made of wood?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. It looks to me like a pretty expensive band stand.

Colonel STEELE. No, sir; it is not.

General McMAHON. We have one band stand that cost \$12,000.

Mr. GARDNER. At a Home?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The design for this band stand was selected from the cheapest one at the Central Branch. I have the plans from the contractor, and \$2,000 is the lowest amount for which it can be built.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is for "farm."

Mr. BROWNLOW. That estimate is the same as the appropriation last year.

Mr. BENTON. What do you pay out of that sum?

Major HARRIS. Pay of farmer, chief gardener, harness makers, farm hands, gardeners, horseshoers, stablemen, teamsters, dairymen, herders, and laborers, and for all tools, appliances, and materials required for farm, garden, and dairy work; for grain, hay, straw,

dressings, seed, carriages, wagons, carts, and other conveyances; for all animals purchased for stock or for work (including animals in the park); for all materials, tools, and labor; for flower garden, lawn, and park; for rent of leased lands, and for repairs not done by the Home.

General McMAHON. Then under this heading we do a great deal of road repairing, and at some of the Homes that is quite an expense.

Mr. BENTON. The items which Mr. Brownlow spoke of amount to \$14,500, but the grand aggregate amounts to \$339,000 instead of \$298,000. Where does the balance of the money come in?

General McMAHON. There is \$16,000 for the farm.

Major HARRIS. Current expenses, subsistence, household, transportation, repairs—all those things come in under the general title of maintenance. It has been customary to make appropriations wholly in that way for new Branches, but now the appropriation is divided up among the several heads.

General McMAHON. That is done under the Treasury Department's ruling to facilitate the auditing of accounts, and as in the case of the Battle Mountain Sanitarium we make one sum cover all the expenses, except the construction, until the Home is occupied and in operation.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM.

Mr. GARDNER. The next item is the Battle Mountain Sanitarium. That is in process of construction?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; that is a lump-sum appropriation.

Mr. GARDNER. The first item is "for officers' quarters \$25,000." What have you to say in regard to that item?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, Captain Palmer, when he was on here, expressed a great deal of interest in that item, and I have a letter from him, which I received this morning, in which he says:

Make it clear to those people, please, that with 150 employees and 460 sick people it is absolutely necessary that we should have quartermaster, treasurer, and chaplain quarters. There is not a single Home of the nine but what is supplied with these buildings for their officers. We want married men, and they must have a home for themselves and their wives. Again, the greenhouse is as necessary as the operating room for a hospital. The sick people must have flowers; they are better than medicine.

As to the condition of the construction at the Hot Springs, photographs were taken on the 29th of November of the progress of the work. These photographs [indicating] I have exhibited to some members of the committee, but not to all of them. The contractors are somewhat ahead of the requirements of their contract. Their time for the completion of the work is the 1st of next January, and they are about two or three months ahead. The general plan provides for six hospitals for the service administration, and it provides for the power plant, and I am pleased to say that notwithstanding the considerable advance in materials this plant is being constructed and will be constructed within the appropriation made. I think that is a record very unusual in works of this character and in the face of the high wages in our country. The stone going into this building is obtained within 4 or 5 miles. It is brought there by railway transportation and placed in position by steam derricks, and every possible saving is made in construction. So I am pleased to say that this plant is being built within the appropriation.

The board has asked for three cottages, one for the treasurer, one for the chaplain, and one for the quartermaster. The position of

Captain Palmer, who really has the responsibility as a member of the Board for the management of this particular branch of the Home work, says he wants married men in those buildings and wants men who will be permanent, and they ought not to be housed in the general building where the patients are housed. I think he is right in his position. I should hate to see any part of this request denied. I think, especially in view of the record the Board is making, that their reasonable request should be granted. Now, of course, it will take some time to complete the new buildings. The plan is to build them of stone of the same general architecture so they need not be changed or remodeled. I do not need to refer to the item for the greenhouse. This location is a long way from large municipalities where flowers can be bought reasonably. There is certainly nothing about a sick room that is more beneficial than flowers.

Mr. GARDNER. Is there any greenhouse at the Hot Springs to-day?

Mr. MARTIN. No, sir; we get our flowers from Omaha and Lincoln, 500 or 600 miles. The plan here is to have a constantly moving population. The most serious cases from the other Homes will go there in order to secure the treatment of the medicinal waters and this dry and helpful climate, and when relieved they will be sent home or set at large and others will take their places.

Mr. GARDNER. The bill just says "for officers' quarters;" there is no designation?

Mr. MARTIN. The plan is to build three individual cottages.

General MACMAHON. The appropriation for the governor's house is already provided for.

Mr. MARTIN. It will be built out of the construction fund.

Mr. GARDNER. General MacMahon, what was the last item?

General MACMAHON. The last was salaries of officers and employees of the Board of Managers.

Major HARRIS. No; the clothing for all the branches.

General MACMAHON. That is the usual appropriation.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Now, for salaries of officers and employees of the Board of Managers, and for outdoor relief and incidental expenses. Or perhaps you want to take up the officers' quarters at this point?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes; Mr. Hull has something to say, I believe.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN A. T. HULL, REPRESENTATIVE FROM IOWA, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. HULL. I have not very much to say, gentlemen. I was recently up at Hot Springs, S. Dak. On the general principle which should govern National Homes I regard it as exceedingly bad administration to put officers in with the inmates. In other words, I think Mr. Martin and Captain Palmer stated the case exactly when they said the officers should be married men, as a rule, and should have their own homes to live in. I think that at all the other Homes you have had that system of providing quarters, and this is a hospital particularly, where it would be more unfortunate to compel the officers and their families to live with the inmates than it would be at any Home which is not exclusively a hospital. It seems to me that

in completing this establishment and in harmonizing it with your other Homes you ought by all means to give separate officers' quarters.

As to the amount to be given, you gentlemen of the committee and those who are familiar with the conditions existing there would know much more than I would. I saw the quartermaster when I was up there during the holidays. He has his family with him. He is an old soldier himself, and was waiting patiently for a place to live in. With the salaries you provide they can not very well rent a house in town, and can not render as good service as if you erected a building for them somewhere within the inclosure of the establishment.

They are making good progress with the buildings at that sanitarium, and I should say it would be a delightful place for a hospital when completed. Yet, to be frank with brother Martin, I confess I think it is a great way out of the world, although to one living there it may seem to be near the center. That is one beautiful consideration in living anywhere; one is apt to think it is the only place.

CONSERVATORY.

Now let me mention that matter of the conservatory. We all know that the depression which comes from ill health and from bad physical condition are wonderfully cheered by our surroundings. These old boys up there are all invalids. That establishment is distinctly a hospital. It is not a home in the ordinary meaning of the word. There is no such thing as getting flowers there. It seems to me that is a very important thing to do. Flowers should be furnished; and as a member of Congress and as an old soldier myself, I would be very decidedly in favor of giving them a conservatory there, even if you do not give them anything else.

Mr. GARDNER. Even if you do not give them anything else?

OFFICERS' QUARTERS (CONTINUED).

Mr. HULL. Yes. I would do that even if you did nothing else. As a matter of administration I should think it would be inadvisable to ask the quartermaster and other chief officers there to live inside the hospital with those inmates. To be frank with you, I do not think the nurses, either, or the surgeons, ought to be kept in the hospital. I think they should be kept outside the hospital. These old fellows are not, all of them, safe, and they would be just as well off if you had the nurses quartered outside.

Mr. GARDNER. Does this cover or include not only the officers' quarters, but the nurses' and surgeons' quarters, and so on?

Mr. MARTIN. The plan, as I understand it, is to have the nurses' quarters established by themselves in what is called the "service building."

Mr. HULL. I regard this as closing up what the Government will ever do in the matter of establishing Soldiers' Homes. In order words, it seems that in a few years the Home business will run down instead of running up.

The controlling influence with the Military Committee in establishing this sanitarium was that, as the old soldiers grow older, there is an increased number of men entitled to medical treatment such as this

sanitarium will provide, as distinguished from the treatment or accommodations proper in an ordinary Home. It is believed that this establishment will give them better treatment than they would get in the regular Homes. In other words, they are all getting to be old men, and the hospital facilities of the different Homes are largely crowded now everywhere. It will not be many years until the Home feature will be the minor feature and the hospital feature the primary one.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that you gentlemen of the committee will realize the fact that in a hospital like this—to be one of the greatest in the world, I hope—the quartermaster can not very well have quarters directly in the Home itself. Then you have got to have a chaplain, and I suppose a treasurer, and I do not believe it is good administration to have their quarters in the building. And if you do not provide their quarters in the building it is almost a necessity for the Government to establish a separate building or buildings for them. I think in every other Branch Home separate buildings are provided. Is not that true, Mr. President?

General MACMAHON. Yes; we have them in all the Homes.

Mr. HULL. Of course, it is not a large sum of money. I know that Congress is laboring in every line to cut down expenses and cut off and cut out new offices, and to do nothing which can be got along without. In every place we could lop off we did it in our committee. But they have started to build this hospital. They have appropriated a large sum of money for it. The buildings will be ready for occupancy this year. They will have to have a corps of officers, and you can not administer the Home without them. In justice to them, you ought to provide decent quarters for those officers. It is a small village up there, and I think it is difficult to get good houses there. I think most people own their own houses there. In Washington, for example, a man might rent quarters here at a reasonable rate that would be a comfortable place to live in, but—

Mr. BENTON. I wish you would tell me where you could get comfortable quarters reasonably in Washington.

Mr. HULL. Of course, the question of reasonableness is one of comparison. I may say as regards my family and myself that we have been very comfortably situated here for the last five years. Of course, we have to pay more than in Des Moines; but comparing it with other rents in Washington, I think we are doing well. In Hot Springs, however, I do not believe you can get comfortable quarters in the village at a reasonable rate.

Colonel STEELE. I do not think it is contemplated at all that officers at any of these establishments should live outside.

Mr. HULL. I do not think they ought to. They are so situated that I do not believe they could.

General MACMAHON. I think the sentiment of the Board has been in favor of furnishing the principal officers of the Home with separate residences.

Mr. HULL. I fully believe that they ought to be men with families. Most of them are old men. Most of these officers are past middle life, and if you take them up there, where they are in a sense cut off from their old associations and cut off from direct communication with the outside world, if they have their families with them they will be better satisfied with their work.

As to the amount necessary to be expended for such quarters, you gentlemen will know better than I do. But I think you ought to provide the officers with comfortable homes in the grounds—nothing luxurious, but good, comfortable homes—and I think my friend from Michigan [Mr. GARDNER] will agree with me that there is nothing that adds cheerfulness to a hospital and cheerfulness to the inmates of a hospital so much as lots of sunshine, and light, and flowers, and good surroundings generally. This is a very important point to consider.

Mr. MARTIN. Just a word, Mr. Chairman. As the captain has said, this practically rounds out this construction. A cottage for the superintendent is being built out of the main appropriation, and so should quarters be built for the other chief officers. It should be remembered that the salaries of these officers are very low, and that they have undoubtedly been graded in accordance with the policy of the Government to house the officers at such places.

Mr. GARDNER. How do you mean—low?

Mr. MARTIN. The chaplain is set down at \$900 a year; and a quartermaster, with the talent that a good merchant should have, is to get \$1,500 as the outside salary; so that it would be practically impossible for competent people in those places to hire proper quarters or accommodations for themselves. The cost of these buildings is estimated at \$8,000 each. That means that the workmanship of those quarters should correspond with the workmanship of the Home itself, and it means permanent instead of temporary construction. That is all. I thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. GARDNER. You have no officer corresponding to an adjutant in those homes?

STATEMENTS OF GEN. MARTIN T. M'MAHON AND MAJ. MOSES HARRIS—Continued.

General MACMAHON. We have at two—at the Central, and also at Milwaukee.

Major HARRIS. We have adjutants at all the Branches, but most of them are not classed as such there. They are civilians, taken from the membership of the Homes.

General MACMAHON. There are two officially designated adjutants; no, I should say three—at Milwaukee, at the Central, and at the Mountain Branch.

Mr. GARDNER. You say there will be an adjutant at the Mountain Branch?

General MACMAHON. There is one there now.

Mr. GARDNER. Is there anything further on this point?

General MACMAHON. I think that is all that relates to the Battle Mountain Sanitarium.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE BOARD.

The next item is for salaries of officers and employees of the Board of Managers, and for outdoor relief and incidental expenses. There is an increase here, in the first place, from \$12,000 to \$14,000 for clerical service for the offices of the president and general-treasurer. We

have to run the whole business of the office of the Board with eight clerks, and we would like to have another, and we would like also to add a little to the salaries of one or two of those already employed.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Mr. GARDNER. I see you estimate for a medical director, at \$3,500?

General MACMAHON. Yes; I have asked for that for several years in succession.

Major HARRIS. General, shall I read this letter of yours?

General MACMAHON. Yes.

Major HARRIS. This is an extract from a letter written by the general to the Secretary of War in transmitting his estimates for the current year [reading]:

The increasing age and infirmities of the members, and consequent importance of the hospital service has impressed upon the Board of Managers the necessity for providing a responsible head for the medical department of the Home. There are at present at the several Branches of the Home 10 hospitals, in which 2,300 patients are cared for. These, however, do not include all members who require medical care. Many are quartered in barracks designated as "convalescent" and receive constant attention from the medical officers. In fact, there are very few of the 28,000 members cared for at the several Branches who do not require some medical attention. Ten surgeons and 34 assistant surgeons are employed. The magnitude of the responsibility devolving upon the Board of Managers in the supervision of this army of decrepit veterans makes it imperative that it shall have the professional advice and assistance of a competent medical director. By this means only can harmonious and efficient direction be given to the efforts of the medical officers of all of the Branches of the Home. Thousands of dollars are expended annually in the purchase of medicines, appliances, and hospital fixtures, and it has become evident that in the interests of economy there should be an officer at headquarters with the necessary professional knowledge for the proper supervision of estimates for such supplies. It is earnestly requested that the amount asked for as a salary for this officer be appropriated.

General MACMAHON. That once passed the House, but was stricken out in the Senate. That was several years ago.

Major HARRIS. It was not included in the estimates last year and the year before.

General MACMAHON. Yes; and I have thought it would be economy to secure the services of such an officer, especially in the matter of the purchase of hospital supplies and appliances. Further than that, when these requisitions come from the various Homes for hospital supplies and appliances, and for all the various new inventions now in use—the up-to-date articles that are required in a hospital—I have no expert talent at the headquarters there to pass upon the prices or anything else, and I find it necessary to call one or another of the medical officers of the Homes who is experienced in such matters. Then again, when it comes to an inspection of the hospitals, we have, it is true, our own inspecting officers, but a medical man who would go around from year to year and visit the hospitals would secure uniformity of management and also be competent to report upon the conduct of the hospitals and the efficiency of their officers. Now, surely, with this large establishment and with the hospital feature of it growing every year, we ought to have somebody, such as they have in the Army and in the Navy, who would look after the general features of the medical staff. Each Home, of course, has its surgeon and two or three assistants.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you finished your statement with regard to the increase of clerical help?

General MACMAHON. I only wanted to say that we needed very much another clerk, and I would also like to add a little to the salaries of the clerks who have been in the office in New York a long time—in New York, where it is very expensive to live. That is \$2,000 we have asked for, and we also have to take an additional room there.

Major HARRIS. That is provided for here otherwise.

General MACMAHON. Yes. Our files are constantly increasing, and the desk room in the offices, you know, Colonel, is very crowded, and there is a vacant room adjoining that we could get.

Colonel STEELE. I have appreciated, since I have been governor of the Marion Home, how much clerical work has to be transacted at the national headquarters in New York. Everything we do at the Marion Branch has to be gone over at headquarters, and I find that it is very important that it should be. As careful as we try to be, it is important that it should be done over again in New York, and, if done at all, it should be done right.

General MACMAHON. There is not a bureau in any Department in Washington that transacts as much business as that office in New York with so little clerical help.

Now, take, for example, Major Harris. His work alone is enormous. He is the principal officer, of course, but his work alone keeps him so constantly at his desk that it is difficult for him to supervise the work of the clerks; and each one of them has his own work to do, and they work from morning till night, and they work very faithfully and diligently. I doubt if there is any bureau in the city, with seven clerks, where so much work is done, and such necessary work.

Mr. GARDNER. Is there anything further?

General MACMAHON. That is all, I think, Mr. Chairman, with the exception of the appropriation for clerical services for managers—\$4,500 instead of \$3,900, an increase of \$600.

Major HARRIS. It was left out last year because we were short one manager. But the vacant place has been filled since.

General MACMAHON. Yes; another manager has been elected, and that extra amount is needed.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES.

There is nothing further except that we ask again for State and Territorial Homes a large increase over what we were allowed. For some reason we always have to come in on a deficiency bill.

Major HARRIS. And the expenditure will be larger for the coming year on account of this new law.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you think you require the estimate?

Major HARRIS. I think there is no doubt of it.

General MACMAHON. Generally, the committee has cut us off and said, "We will put it in the deficiency bill."

Major HARRIS. It is an inconvenience to the Home—

General MACMAHON. And also to you gentlemen in Congress, because as soon as we write to the State Homes that the State aid appropriation is exhausted, they immediately write to the President and to the Members of Congress or Senators to find out the reason why the

money is not appropriated. The only reason is that the appropriation is exhausted, and then it is given in the general deficiency bill. What was it last year, Major Harris?

Major HARRIS. One hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars. This new law will undoubtedly increase it.

General MACMAHON. Yes. It will be increased by this new law in regard to the payment of pensions and the canteen arrangement.

Mr. GARDNER. That will be taken up with the members of the committee.

JANUARY 30, 1905.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY.

STATEMENT OF MR. FREDERICK E. RITTMAN, AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The item for back pay and bounty, Mr. Auditor, is on page 296 of the bill. You have had an appropriation of \$250,000. Can that be decreased?

Mr. RITTMAN. It can. We have expended up to date \$94,000 out of that. We have got five more months to work on, and at that same rate it will be \$185,000—possibly \$200,000 at the outside.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars would cover it, certainly?

Mr. RITTMAN. That would be drawing it pretty closely, because the year before we paid out \$223,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think it should be made?

Mr. RITTMAN. I think about \$200,000.

ARREARS OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES, SPANISH WAR, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for payment of amounts for arrears of back pay and allowances on account of services of officers and men of the Army during the war with Spain, etc. Can that be reduced?

Mr. RITTMAN. We have expended out of that \$150,000 up to the present time \$16,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have only five months to run yet?

Mr. RITTMAN. Yes. And we would not pay out any more in the next five months than we have for the last six months. You can cut that down \$25,000, and possibly \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Could we cut it \$50,000.

Mr. RITTMAN. Last year we paid out only \$70,000.

JANUARY 30, 1905.

TESTS OF BUILDING AND STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. A. HOLMES, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. In a document before the committee you ask for an appropriation of \$7,500, to be used in connection with the testing of stone and building materials?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir; structural materials, and especially cement and its relations to these other structural materials—stone, sand, steel, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Stone, cement, etc.?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir; involving the relation of the one to the other.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please explain to the committee the necessity for the investigation of these building materials?

Mr. HOLMES. The growth of the cement industry in this country during the past four years, which applies largely to Portland cement alone, has been from \$12,000,000 in 1900 to \$31,000,000 in 1903. In other words, the manufacture and use of cement has increased about threefold in four years. It has grown particularly in its relation to other structural materials, and the tendency in building to-day is the substitution of cement mixtures for almost all other building materials, or the use of cement in connection with other building materials. Of this, reenforced concrete, made of cement, sand, crushed stone, and steel and artificial stone are the best illustration.

In connection with this growth there have developed certain marked uncertainties. The recent terrible fires throughout the country have shown, in certain cases, that cement buildings have gone to pieces, particularly when the cement block construction was the method in which the cement was used, due, perhaps, to the absorbed moisture, or from causes not very well known. In the form of reenforced concrete, however, cement has stood exposure to fire far better than anything else, even the solid granite itself. That is simply one of the uncertainties connected with the use of cement in spite of this enormously rapid growth. At a convention of cement users which I attended in Indianapolis recently, at which some 700 people were present from different parts of the United States, there was decided uncertainty even at the present time with regard to the future possibilities of the use of cement in blocks and other forms of artificial stone, as to whether or not it was going to be permanent under the conditions under which many public works and buildings are constructed, and which, of course, we desired to be permanent.

In connection with the work of the exposition at St. Louis the manufacturers of cement combined to make an experiment of an educational character. They brought together the best and most complete equipment in the United States that was available for testing cement, or for illustrating the uses of cement for different purposes—such as the construction of dams, reservoirs, buildings, sidewalks, etc.—and it became more and more apparent, as a result of

the preliminary tests which were thus made by private subscription, that we were at any rate on the eve of discovering the solution of a number of very important problems, and the Director of the Geological Survey asked the manufacturers of the cement-testing equipment to allow the Survey to use that equipment for making a number of tests during the present year in endeavoring to solve some of these important and pressing problems in connection with the uses of those materials. They have consented to this arrangement and have turned over to the Survey a building and equipment which cost them nearly \$20,000, the same to be used by the Survey during the present year in such way as the Director of the Geological Survey may deem best. There will need to be added to that equipment for certain tests equipment which should not cost over \$1,000 or \$2,000. There will be then in that building equipment which will serve for any sort of test which, at present, we anticipate it may be necessary to make.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an appropriation of \$7,500. That would cover what length of time?

Mr. HOLMES. That will cover the time from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do during the time from March 1, 1905, to July 1, 1905?

Mr. HOLMES. There has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior by the Director of the Geological Survey another communication, copy of which I have here, asking that in the deficiency appropriation bill there be placed an appropriation of \$5,000 for the tests from January 1 to July 1, 1905. The present status is that this estimate is in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury along with other items which, I understand, he is waiting to have called for by the Committee on Appropriations. It certainly would be desirable to get this additional appropriation as quickly as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. That will come before the committee in charge of the general deficiency bill.

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the amount will cover the tests you refer to from January 1 to July 1, 1905?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Is this likely to be an annual appropriation?

Mr. HOLMES. I see no reason why it should be. It is certainly the hope of all of us that these unsolved problems may be solved within the year. The architects and engineers want them settled as soon as possible. They all realize that the solution of these questions is a matter of great financial importance to the country, and we will endeavor to discover their solutions as rapidly as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your intention to complete this coal-testing work and this testing of cement building-material work by July 1, 1906?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir. Our plans have been made with that in view. We are assured of our present location for that time only; but we have many new and difficult problems to solve—problems which underlie the industrial life of the country—and we can only do our best.

Mr. GARDNER. The cement factories aggregate a great many millions of dollars, and the men who put their money in them are interested in having the cement a success. Why should they not make the

tests, instead of coming to the Government and asking the Government to do it for them? They are coming to Congress to have the tests made, and then they will put the price on the cement after the Government has demonstrated that it is a good thing.

Mr. HOLMES. I put that same question to a member of the association, and I found that he was actually opposed to having such investigations go on, and then when the matter was brought up before the cement users they took exactly the opposite position with regard to it, namely, that the people who wanted to know about the materials were not the manufacturers but the users all over the United States who had to live in the houses that might be destroyed by fire or in other ways.

Mr. GARDNER. If you begin that there will be no end to it—if you are going to make the Government the arbiter of what is going to be for the benefit of the people. It seems that work ought to be done by the parties whose fortunes are in it, and sooner or later these men must meet the necessary conditions by their own tests, must they not, or their business falls?

Mr. HOLMES. But a great many people realize that important public works may go to pieces in the meantime. You see the Government itself is entering upon an actual investment in the use of cement that involves millions of dollars in connection with the Panama Canal and the great irrigation works of the West; and there is one other point which seems to me pertinent in answer to that question, and that is in regard to the foreign markets. In South America and other foreign countries they buy cement with the stamp of the German and other European governments. If they get any cement from the United States it is simply marked from Mr. Jones or Mr. Smith. In fact, at present American cements have no foreign markets. The same is true of coal. Some of our larger coal operators have told me that they experienced the greatest difficulty with their coal which goes to South America, and there has to compete with the coal which has the certificate of the German Government or the British Government. The same is true in regard to the cement.

Then take one other point. The cement industry twenty years ago was almost peculiarly a foreign industry, and it has been built up in this country since. The great western cement factories like those in Missouri and in Kansas, and even those in Michigan, have had a great deal of trouble in getting their cement used as compared with the standard products which are manufactured in the more eastern States. I am told by people who have tried to sell cement in the West that the engineers and architects alike prefer the eastern and longer established cements; and the western cement men have a great deal of difficulty in getting their cement on the market because it is comparatively new and untried, and if they paid for the tests it would be said that the tests had been made in their own interest. Not only in a financial, but in a commercial sense, is this problem of structural materials important to the Government and to the people of the entire country, and that is why we are urging that special work.

As to the coal tests, Mr. Chairman, I have some information as to our latest results which the Director did not have when he appeared before the committee and which I have just brought with me. It might be of interest to you. This is a statement of 13 tests made of coal from different States, and they demonstrate, in a way which is

admitted to be correct by the steam-boiler men as well as the gas-producer men, that with our gas producer and gas engine plant we have obtained power from 1 pound of coal which with the steam boiler and engine it required $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of coal to yield. We have not been able to grow two blades of grass where one grew before, but we have done with 1 pound of coal what heretofore it required $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of coal to do. And when you consider that the coal in the United States cost the people of this country in 1903 \$1,500,000,000, I am sure you will agree with me that the Survey is doing a great work in creating new and greater values in the country. This applies also to other branches of the Survey work. And these coal tests now call for additional geologic work in describing the coal beds which we are testing. The country needs both kinds of information.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the lignites?

Mr. HOLMES. The results of the lignite tests are as full of promise as are those of the bituminous coal; but we have made more tests with the bituminous coals than with the lignites. We will investigate the lignites more carefully later, when we have changed our equipment to better adapt it to that work.

The statement submitted by Mr. Holmes follows.

Relative power efficiency of coals used in gas-producer and gas engine or in steam boiler and steam engine.

Coal.	Used in gas engine.	Used in steam engine.
	Pound.	Pounds.
Alabama No. 2	1	2.42
Colorado No. 1	1	2.83
Illinois No. 3	1	2.42
Illinois No. 4	1	2.72
Indiana No. 1	1	2.13
Indian Territory	1	2.20
Kentucky No. 3	1	2.20
Missouri No. 2	1	2.88
West Virginia No. 1	1	2.48
West Virginia No. 4	1	2.80
West Virginia No. 9	1	2.17
West Virginia No. 12	1	2.35
Wyoming No. 2	1	2.85
Average		2.50

JANUARY 31, 1905.

ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

STATEMENTS OF BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. O'REILLY, SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, AND MAJ. WILLIAM C. BORDEN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY, IN CHARGE OF ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. General O'Reilly, are you familiar with Document No. 221? On page 5 of that document you have an estimate of \$400,000 for the army general hospital. Have you such a hospital in the District now?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir; we have one that is in operation, one that has been in operation since about 1898, shortly after the close of the Spanish war.

We have found it a very useful thing. In fact it has been indispensable, Mr. Hemenway, and the condition of things now is that the building, which was originally the post hospital of Washington Barracks, and a rather inexpensive building, is in very bad repair and is inadequate for the uses required of it. Furthermore, the site where that hospital now stands is needed for other purposes in connection with the engineer barracks. The construction of those barracks has now progressed until they are all around our present place, and they have been trying to get us out of there for quite a while so that they can continue the construction of the important buildings. Consequently we have to vacate.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to vacate?

General O'REILLY. Yes; we have to vacate where we are.

The CHAIRMAN. Who controls that site there; the Secretary of War?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What order, if any, has he made in regard to your continuing the operation of the hospital on that site?

General O'REILLY. He has made no order. It has been continued there because there is no other place for us to go, although, as I tell you, the site is needed for the construction of these barracks, which are now in process of construction there. They have built right up to the line.

Major Borden will presently show you some photographs illustrating the condition of things there—the new buildings they are putting up there, and how necessary it is that some place should be found for the general hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any place, any Government building that the Government now has in the District, that you can use for that hospital?

General O'REILLY. None whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. How many patients are treated there?

General O'REILLY. Since it was established we have treated there on the average between 900 and 1,000 patients a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How does it differ, if it differs at all, from other hospitals?

General O'REILLY. It differs in this way, Mr. Hemenway: That the progress of medical science is such that it is not possible for any one physician to be absolutely conversant with all the different specialties in the practice of medicine. No one man can be in himself a good physician and surgeon, and a good oculist, and a good aurist, and be at the same time proficient in any other specialty pertaining to the medical or surgical profession.

Now, we find that around at the posts there are certain cases which can not be advantageously treated at the posts. There are special cases which require special treatment, and require that the medical officer in charge of the case should have special knowledge. Those cases we bring to the general hospital, where they are observed and treated.

We have another very important use that we make of it, and that is in sending cases there for observation. An officer will come home, say from the Philippines, and he will be sick. He is not fit for duty, and he might go on sick leave. If he goes on sick leave, he goes from one place to another. He is not under the observation of the medical authorities, and his treatment is carried on in a desultory

way. So long as we could do it, we made it a practice to send a case like that to the general hospital, where he can be kept under observation and under skilled treatment. We find out then whether he is permanently disabled, or if his condition is one that can be relieved he will be restored to duty.

The CHAIRMAN. In making this estimate how do you arrive at it? How do you reach the conclusion that \$400,000 would do it? What do you propose to do?

General O'REILLY. We propose to buy ground and erect a hospital. I might say this, Mr. Hemenway: I think we would probably not be able to use the whole amount of \$400,000 now. If you gentlemen saw fit to give us \$200,000 for the purchase of a site and authority to make a contract for construction, and the whole cost not to exceed \$400,000, then half of it might very well go over until the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions, gentlemen?

Mr. GARDNER. What are likely to be the fixed expenses of this institution after you get your \$400,000 invested?

General O'REILLY. I can not tell you exactly what that would cost. It is all run by army medical officers and by hospital corps men, who are there. There are no expenses outside the ordinary ones that are provided for by the military establishment.

Mr. GARDNER. They would have to be detailed, of course?

The CHAIRMAN. Would the expenses be increased over the expense of maintaining the present hospital that you have to abandon?

General O'REILLY. No, sir; the same force that runs this hospital would run the new one. There would be no additional expense.

Mr. GARDNER. I would like to ask him: Do you [addressing General O'Reilly] need the services of specialists? Have you not those now among your army surgeons?

General O'REILLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Can you not have those services without this new hospital?

General O'REILLY. You need the services of officers under observation, and prior to the officers coming under the examining board, and so on. We have them now, but it is a question whether a patient will come to them, or whether they will have to go to the patient. If we had a general hospital, the patients would be brought to the specialists. If we did not have a general hospital, when a case was reported, we would have to send the officer who was a specialist in that particular line to the place where the patient was.

Mr. GARDNER. This place is to be for the Army alone?

General O'REILLY. For the Army alone; part of the military establishment.

Mr. GARDNER. And its purpose is to bring officers and men here for treatment?

General O'REILLY. Those requiring special treatment.

Mr. GARDNER. From every part of the world?

General O'REILLY. They might come from every part of the world; but we have a general hospital also in San Francisco now that receives cases from the Philippines. These men that are received here are cases from the Atlantic coast, and generally, I should say, from east of the Mississippi River.

Mr. GARDNER. What do you do now?

General O'REILLY. We send them here.

Mr. GARDNER. What have you been doing all these years?

General O'REILLY. We have sent them to this hospital.

Mr. GARDNER. When was it established?

General O'REILLY. It was directly after the Spanish war.

Mr. GARDNER. What did you do before that?

General O'REILLY. I do not know exactly what we did do before that. I can not answer that intelligently, because I was not occupying any administrative position at that time, and I do not know exactly what the practice of the Department was.

Mr. GARDNER. We had nothing of this kind previous to 1898?

General O'REILLY. Except back from 1861 to 1865 or 1866. At that time there were general hospitals here in the city of Washington.

Mr. GARDNER. Oh, yes; and everywhere else, almost, for that matter.

Major BORDEN. We have had a hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for certain cases.

General O'REILLY. Yes; we have a hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for the treatment of rheumatic cases. That was established somewhere in the eighties.

Mr. GARDNER. And you have one at San Francisco. Are there any others?

General O'REILLY. We have a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis at old Fort Bayard, in New Mexico.

Mr. GARDNER. That is three. Have you any others?

General O'REILLY. No, sir; not in the United States. There is one in the Philippines, in the city of Manila. It is called the Reserve Hospital.

Mr. GARDNER. Is not that running to hospitals—five hospitals for an Army of 58,000 men?

General O'REILLY. We do not find it is excessive at all. These hospitals are kept full.

The CHAIRMAN. General, you might state again—Mr. Gardner was not in here when you mentioned it before—your answer when I asked you the average number of cases treated in this hospital in Washington.

General O'REILLY. There have been on an average about 900 cases treated here each year since the hospital was established.

Mr. GARDNER. What proportion were officers?

General O'REILLY. Major Borden has been in charge of the hospital since it was established, and he has the knowledge accurately. That is the reason I refer to him.

Major BORDEN. I should say approximately 10 per cent were officers.

Mr. GARDNER. You treat all sorts of cases, chronic and others?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir; chronic within the limitation that we only keep them until we determine that they are no longer capable of doing service, and then they are discharged. It is not a hospital for chronic cases.

Mr. GARDNER. You do not propose to keep men or officers there all the time?

Major BORDEN. No, sir. In the case of officers, they will be kept there only until they are restored to health or until it is determined that they are incapacitated for the service. I should say generally they would be there for a few weeks.

General O'REILLY. May I make the statement that of these five hospitals of which you have just spoken, two of them are special hospitals? The one at Hot Springs is for the treatment of rheumatic cases, or cases depending upon or growing out of rheumatism. The person who was principally interested in the establishment of that hospital was Gen. John A. Logan. It was done at his initiative. The hospital at Fort Bayard is altogether for tuberculosis cases, for pulmonary consumption. Those two, I say, are for special cases, leaving only three general hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions I will ask some questions of Major Borden, who has been in charge of the Army General Hospital in Washington. Major, you have been in charge of this hospital since it was established, have you not?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to explain now to the committee how it differs from other hospitals, and what uses you put it to; what you would do in case of war, and, in a general way, to explain to us the good resulting from the continuation of this hospital, if in your opinion there are good results to come from it.

Major BORDEN. As General O'Reilly has just stated, we treat special cases there; cases particularly difficult and difficult of diagnosis. Such cases are sent there for observation. In addition to that, officers are sent there who would otherwise be on sick leave, and would be wandering about the country without being directly under the eye of the military authorities. It has been found that very excellent results have followed a careful observation and treatment of these men, rather than letting them go around the country getting any professional advice they may happen to think desirable for themselves.

In regard to officers who may have to be retired, where expert opinion is necessary and very careful clinical observation is to be made of these cases to determine accurately whether the officer should be retired, at this hospital we have all the modern appliances for such observations, and men able to examine them; and, therefore, this gives an accurate report to the military authorities in these cases.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the result there? Have more or less officers been retired as the result of your examinations?

Major BORDEN. As the result of our examinations in a number of cases officers have been returned to duty, and in other cases authoritative statement has been made that the officers were incapacitated for service, and have been retired in consequence.

The CHAIRMAN. If an officer desires to be retired from the Army, how does he go at it? Does he bring certificates of local physicians, etc., as to his condition?

Major BORDEN. He might do so, and sometimes does, in case he really wishes to be retired. But the general procedure for an officer who has been for a long time on sick report is for him to be ordered before an army retiring board. This board generally consists of three or more officers, who convene and get all the evidence in the case. You can readily see that it is pretty difficult, on short notice, to determine whether a man is really incapacitated for service. But this hospital serves the purpose of keeping a man under observation there for days or weeks, or perhaps a month or two, to get his actual physical condition.

Another use to which we put the hospital is that a company of instruction, a hospital corps of 150 men, is there receiving training. This is really a training school for nurses.

Mr. GARDNER. How many men, did you say?

Major BORDEN. One hundred and fifty men. The Hospital Corps of the Army is enlisted from men in all vocations in life. It is rare to get one who knows anything whatever about hospital methods or nursing. These new recruits are sent here; and here we give them a regular course of training, first theoretical and then practical, in the hospital, in the wards of the hospital. Since the hospital was established we have trained 2,800 men. That many men have passed through this course, a little over 400 a year. The course lasts something over three months.

Then another service that the hospital performs is in connection with the Army Medical School. We have an Army Medical School in the city, in which recently appointed officers of the Medical Department and members of the National Guard, who are sent here under authority of the militia act, are given instruction in the duties of medical officers of the Army. These instructions cover quite a wide field, including military surgery and the application of our special methods of surgical work to the Army and to the particular diseases we have in the Army; and we give clinics to these men in the Army General Hospital.

Then, also, the practical methods of military hospital administration are given and demonstrated at the hospital. The men who come down to the hospital and there see its workings are given the details, and, after studying, pass examinations upon them. A company of instruction, a nurses' corps, is also utilized for the school and hospital corps drill, teaching the men the first aid to the wounded, and transportation of the wounded, and other things that pertain particularly to helping the wounded in the field. The clinical advantages from the amount of material that we have had have been considerable.

In regard to one suggestion that you made, Mr. Chairman, as to what the hospital has done—

The CHAIRMAN. You train the nurses, as I understand?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you trained?

Major BORDEN. Twenty-eight hundred in six years.

The CHAIRMAN. This medical school which you talk about, in which you train new men who start in—train them as to their duty—are they army physicians?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of them have you?

Major BORDEN. A part of them are army physicians and a part are members of the National Guard, who are sent here under the recent militia bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they all go through the hospital here?

Major BORDEN. All those who are sent to the school do.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of them have gone through the hospital?

Major BORDEN. The number varies in different years. This year we have 21 in all in attendance on the Army Medical School.

Mr. GARDNER. National guard officers?

Major BORDEN. Several of them are national guard officers, and the remainder are officers of the regular corps. Last year we had about 30—had we not, General O'Reilly?

General O'REILLY. Yes.

Major BORDEN. And the year before, 40.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the 30 how many were national guard and how many army men?

Major BORDEN. It was only this year that that law went into operation.

The CHAIRMAN. Prior to this year all the officers were officers of the Army?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, go right ahead. In the way of training, do you train anybody else except nurses and surgeons?

Major BORDEN. That is all. In regard to the work actually done here I, as the officer in charge of the institution, made a careful tabulation of the actual saving to the Government by the surgical work in the last six years. I took all the cases from my report of the sick and wounded in which the enlisted men or the officers figured, and that shows a total among enlisted men of 430 cases who would have been discharged, and 43 officers who would have been retired and would have received retired pay. In the cases of enlisted men who are discharged, they receive pensions, and in cases of officers, they would be retired. I also made a tabulation of the money saved to the Government, and it shows that for officers \$79,253.40 a year was saved, and for enlisted men \$53,812 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand your estimate is that that would have been paid in retired pay or in pensions per year?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. That is, provided that they had not been treated somewhere else as well as they were treated there?

Major BORDEN. Exactly.

Mr. GARDNER. You assume there would have been no other hospital in which they could have been treated if your hospital had not been in existence?

Major BORDEN. It is true undoubtedly that quite a number would have been treated and saved at other places; but if they had been treated at other places it would have required medical attendance in another hospital, and in reality somewhere near the same saving in result would have been made, either here or somewhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, if this hospital were discontinued this work you do would have to be done somewhere else?

Major BORDEN. In order to effect this same result you would have to have similar facilities somewhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go right along, Major.

Major BORDEN. I think that covers the administration of the hospital. It is required in the interests of economy, for I do think we have done good work for the Government, and it is shown by these figures. It will be a base hospital in time of war. That is a subject I have not touched on as yet. In every war we have had up to the present time it was found necessary to establish in the District of Columbia a general hospital—one or more—and the establishment of a general hospital is quite a task, in order to get all the administrative

details in running order and get all the paraphernalia and buildings together. It necessarily takes considerable time and quite an expenditure of money. Now, if we have a nucleus in the District of Columbia where the administration is already in running order it takes a very little time and a minimum amount of expense to establish temporary wards to take care of the sick. It provides for the future in a very definite and, I think, very necessary manner. All the methods of administration are under way. The operating rooms are there, all the paraphernalia that is necessary for the treatment of the cases is there, and all you have to do is to build wards, or, if you are in a great hurry, put up tents, and you have a hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had this new building and moved out of the old building, for the permanent expenses, the maintaining of the building and the hospital, will there be any increase over the expense of maintaining the present hospital?

Major BORDEN. There will be a very slight increase. Of course the building which we would build for this purpose would be larger than the present one and would cost something more to heat. It would not cost any more to keep it in repair.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the pay roll of employees?

Major BORDEN. It would not add anything to it. The sick of the Army have to be cared for, and it does not matter whether they are cared for in this hospital or in another hospital. It is just as the gentleman said a few moments ago in regard to the operations at this hospital. If we do not do the work, it would have to be done somewhere, in order to save the Government this money.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you claim to be prepared in your hospital to perform more difficult operations than can be performed in the other hospitals throughout the country?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir; decidedly. Now, it might seem somewhat improper for me to speak of this, because I have done most of the operative work in this hospital myself, having good assistants; but we can do better work because we have a better trained staff than it is possible to have at the ordinary post. At the general army post there is only one surgeon, or possibly two. The number of hospital corps men is few, and the number of capital operations and difficult operations is few also, and they do not have much practice, but if you take a hospital such as we have here, where we are constantly performing these operations, having men specially trained for those cases, we can do better work.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have greater experience?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir. It is just as it is in the country districts. It is now generally accepted that the difficult cases are sent to the city hospitals, if it is possible, or the specialists go out into the country to perform the operations.

The CHAIRMAN. How long can you continue on your present site?

Major BORDEN. That is a difficult question to answer, for this reason—that the approved plan for the reconstruction of the Washington Barracks demands that the site we now occupy be taken for barrack buildings. They have built right up to within 15 feet of our wall, and it all rests with the Secretary of War. The limit of time might be reached in this way: That from the condition of our buildings the period of our future occupancy must be very short. For instance, we are occupying—if I may show you this picture—these temporary

shacks in the line of the new quarters. They were built in 1898. They are almost uninhabitable, and we have just been hanging on because we had no other place to go. Every other post in the country is crowded with troops and there is no other place for us to move. We have been here in shacks, which cost \$1,500 or \$2,000, really tumbling down on our hands. So far as the hospital building itself is concerned it was built twelve years ago. The original cost was \$19,000. It is two stories brick and two-thirds story wood, and it has been very expensive to maintain, so much so that the general strongly objected to heavy expenditures for repairs. The water system and the plumbing are in such bad repair that they really need replacing.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Government moves out of these buildings they will be torn down?

Major BORDEN. I think it would really be an economical thing to do. I think it is false economy to stay where we are. The cost of maintaining these buildings is far in excess of what they are worth.

Mr. GARDNER. You say you are subject to the will of the Secretary of War?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Is this not a part of the institution?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Connected with the War College?

Major BORDEN. No, sir. The Army Medical School is a service school.

Mr. GARDNER. How do you get the nurses—how are they detailed?

Major BORDEN. They are enlisted at different recruiting stations throughout the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. GARDNER. Enlisted as nurses?

Major BORDEN. They are enlisted as members of the Hospital Corps. All our nurses are men.

Mr. GARDNER. You have trained 2,800 nurses in a short time. You would have the whole Army full of nurses in a short time at that rate?

Major BORDEN. They enlist for three years. The result is that they are constantly coming in and going out. All the nurses we train, with very few exceptions—probably not more than five or six—go direct to the Philippine Islands.

Mr. GARDNER. You speak of diseases peculiar to the Army. Can you specify some of those diseases?

Major BORDEN. Just now we do have one disease rather peculiar to ourselves, and that is tropical dysentery, and we have treated a good many cases among the officers from the Philippines; but the surgical line is rather peculiar, such as the radical operation for the cure of hernia and varicocele.

Mr. GARDNER. Those cases are found in civil practice as well?

Major BORDEN. Certainly.

Mr. GARDNER. I was in the Army three years and I have tried to think of some disease peculiar to the Army.

Major BORDEN. You take the young men about the age of our officers and enlisted men, they are susceptible to peculiar forms of disease, I think, and require some special form of surgical treatment.

The CHAIRMAN. You say an appropriation of \$200,000 would purchase a site and enable you to procure plans and put you in shape, provided you have authority to contract for \$400,000?

Major BORDEN. Yes, sir.

If the committee please, I would like to leave this brief as a supplement to what I have said.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, just hand it to the stenographer.

JANUARY 30, 1905.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

STATEMENT OF HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR, SENATOR FROM VERMONT.

Senator PROCTOR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, there has been an estimate sent in by the Secretary of War, I believe, for the purchase of a piece of land for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. There are two pieces of land, in fact. That is the piece of land, and that a triangle [producing blueprint]. Here are the fort grounds [indicating]. They are not large enough with the increase of the post. There is a full regiment of cavalry there now—12 troops—and 2 batteries of artillery. The original ground here [indicating], some six hundred and odd acres, was given to the Government by individuals. A piece of ground was afterwards purchased down below, on the river, to give them access to the river. But 600 acres, as I say, was given by individuals. It runs out to this main highway and electric line [indicating]. They need more ground, and that estimate was made upon these lands, where I think there are a dozen small houses.

I was there a short time ago and looked it over with the quartermaster and the commanding officer, and they named the prices they had got on the different pieces, and I thought they were very reasonable. Several of them were owned by married and noncommissioned officers who were there and did not expect to stay always, and would move, and they were willing to sell at a very fair price.

The State of Vermont owns that piece [indicating], which they bought for the State drill ground. The two pieces together would make a very necessary addition to the post.

That piece is called 50 acres; but I looked at the survey, and the survey gives it as 43 acres, which I believe to be correct. At the session of the legislature last October they passed a bill giving the governor of the State, the auditor of accounts, and the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general—one man holds the two offices—the authority to sell it in their discretion, but naming no price.

I talked about the price with the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general, General Gilmore, who bought the land originally. He has been in the office a great many years. He was looking out for the interest of the State especially, and he said he thought they ought to have \$12,000. I said I thought that was high. He said that was about the cost of it. I think I am right in saying about \$12,000. It was either \$10,000 or \$12,000. They put up some build-

ings there [indicating], temporary buildings, storehouses, and the like of that. They could be left there, and they would be of some use if moved back off the line.

I think \$10,000 or \$12,000 would be too much for the land, but I would suggest this: I wrote to the governor a little time ago telling him I thought the price was high, and that I thought the State should make a very low price because the Government would always let the State troops muster on the ground. The State would not be the loser if it disposed of it, and I said I would like very much if that estimate be made \$19,000, and say \$6,000 for the State ground, which is certainly a very reasonable and low price. It is perfectly level ground. Every foot of it is available.

Mr. BENTON. Why would they want so much for that ground—so much more for that little piece than for the larger piece?

Senator PROCTOR. There are buildings on it—12 little houses—little houses and cottage houses that may have cost \$1,200 or \$1,500 apiece. I looked it over right along there [indicating], and I think that price is very reasonable. The quartermaster says he has taken pains in negotiating with the owners, and it was only because they were likely to move away some time that they were willing to sell. Most of the owners thought they would sell it that low.

Mr. GARDNER. How many acres are there, Senator, in this second plat that has the houses on?

Senator PROCTOR. I do not think I have the number of acres on that, but I guess the plat tells. I would say that there are from 20 to 25 acres on it.

Mr. BENTON. I would say 20 acres. One piece is 654 feet by 615; another is 659 by 295; another 114 by 659, and one is 143 by 659.

Mr. GARDNER. You have no estimate for the 40 acres?

Senator PROCTOR. No, sir; I doubt very much if they will accept \$6,000. It is less than the Quartermaster-General thinks they will take, but that is certainly as low as it can be put.

If you will put it in the bill, I will have a chance to say to them that this is all I can get, and that the State ought to sell it. I can say that very honestly, because I do not think it is to the advantage of the State to keep it. The policy of the War Department is to let the State troops muster on the Government reservation. They do not muster there all the time. There is quite a sentiment in the State in favor of passing the muster around in different parts of the State. The governor was a private in my regiment, and a very nice man and a very sensible man.

Mr. GARDNER. Will he take orders from you yet?

Senator PROCTOR. Oh, not that; I do not mean that. But he will appreciate the military situation, that it is really no loss to the State, and no object to the State to try to get anything but a low price. I hope they will take it. They will have plenty of time to consider it, and I should tell them that that is all that I could recommend under the circumstances, because I would deem it a fair arrangement to them, considering the fact that they do not really need it. While the arrangement is directly a losing one, yet at the same time the fact that they can use it makes up for that.

There is a letter from the captain and quartermaster there, but I think there is nothing in it that would help you any. I can leave

this plan with you, if you would like. The papers in regard to this, I suppose, are before you. Are they not, Mr. Courts?

Mr. COURTS. The estimate is here—\$19,000.

Senator PROCTOR. The particulars are in the War Department, if you want anything further.

Mr. GARDNER. It might be well to leave that plat.

Senator PROCTOR. Yes; I will leave this with you [depositing blueprint].

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y., IMPROVEMENT OF.

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD M. BASSETT, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. BASSETT. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this bill (H. R. 16909) asks for \$250,000 for certain necessary land between Fort Hamilton post at the southern end of Brooklyn and Dyker Park adjoining that post. Fort Hamilton is the most important defense of the greater city of New York. The defensive works there are not being criticised by myself. The housing of the men at the post, however, is just where it was sixty years ago. Some of the buildings have to be propped up with beams. There have been no sanitary improvements. Some of them are in a practically tumbled-down condition, and if they were buildings under the control of private owners the municipal government would have them torn down or unoccupied under their sanitary laws. No such building as the barracks, for instance, is occupied within the city of New York—that is, in that condition and by that number of people, the sanitary laws and the building laws having wiped them out. That is the situation of the housing of the men. The amount of space owned by the Government is not sufficient for the drill grounds and the artillery drill grounds. This has been a subject of great interest to the War Department itself. The commandant, Colonel Greenough, has taken the utmost interest in it, and I think from time to time has sent you one or two items.

Now I am coming a little nearer the point. This situation can not be readjusted to make a harmonious entity without some addition to the present land, and there is no use to begin to put up new buildings on the present land, because it would only result, after a time, in another jumble, without any harmony. Colonel Greenough and some of the army officers are in favor of the purchase of a large tract of ground about the post. Their idea is to take in the entire space which is in the lower land on this plat. You will see that it would quadruple the area of the post. In my opinion that is far too much. The city of New York would not like to have its park taken, and the private owners around there are not willing to have so much of their suburban territory taken, and there is every reason why that large area, it seems to me, should not be taken, except for certain defensive purposes. My bill takes in the wedge of land, Mr. Chairman, that comes between the post and Dyker Beach Park. General Chaffee has already approved of the purchase of that land very emphatically, indeed, and has signed an approval to that effect. Now, the reason I think that this is an urgent matter is this: You will notice on the map that there is a large public area near Dyker Beach Park next adjoining the im-

portant Government post. Dyker Park is now entirely unimproved. The city government, however, is on the verge of preparing plans that will be definite for the improvement of that area, which you see is even larger than the post itself, and there is no reason in the world why the Government and the city should not cooperate in the improvement of that large public area. One hand could wash the other. The public park when it is improved can be arranged with its mounts, its level places, and so on, so that in case of war, and in case of extra room being needed by the Government, the Army could spread out. The city is perfectly willing, and of course it would have to be willing, to have this area used by the Government in time of war.

Why not now have those plans conform to the needs of the locality for defensive purposes? It can be done. On the other hand, the post can be improved in harmony with the improvement of Dyker Park, which is next adjoining. Then the Government will have the use of an area twice the size of its own without buying the whole of that park. If the improvement goes on separately from the Government's supervision the grades will not correspond, the roadways will not correspond, and it will be very expensive and most difficult in the future to render them harmonious, whereas if that wedge of land which now lies between the two on the northern side could be purchased by the Government, it would not only fulfill the desire of the officers, who want more room, but it will make it possible to develop those two public areas harmoniously.

The CHAIRMAN. What would it cost?

Mr. BASSETT. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The assessed value is \$150,000. It is owned by numberless small owners. I myself am not acquainted with a single owner, and I have taken up this matter without any urgency on the part of anybody interested in the ownership of the land. It is simply the proposition that the Government must have more land before it can rearrange its buildings and it must do so as soon as possible. It is very desirable that those two public areas should be developed harmoniously. There are no large buildings upon this wedge of land. The most expensive building would not be worth over \$1,500, and there are perhaps a dozen worth from \$300 to \$600; they are mere shacks. It is very desirable that the Government should buy that wedge of land, and the plan is approved by Secretary Taft, General Chaffee, and the Quartermaster-General. They are very anxious to get it. I have talked the matter over with Mayor McClellan, Mr. Grout, and Mr. Williams, the president of the borough, and they are all willing and anxious to cooperate with the Government in the arranging of their plan, but as long as that wedge intervenes, that is one opposition, and as long as the Government will not improve the housing of the troops at Fort Hamilton, that makes another obstacle.

JANUARY 30, 1905.

BUILDING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.**STATEMENT OF CAPT. J. S. SEWELL, OF THE ENGINEERING CORPS, U. S. ARMY.**

The CHAIRMAN. Captain, we will take up the construction of the building for the Department of Agriculture. We have before us Document No. 42, asking an appropriation of \$700,000.

Captain SEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain to us the condition of that work now and what you expect to do during the next fiscal year?

Captain SEWELL. We have the contract let for the general construction of that building, and the contractor has made a very energetic start. The excavation is proceeding with very considerable energy.

I estimate that by the close of the fiscal year 1906 the foundation, the stone work, the brick work, the fireproofing, the roof, part of the plumbing, the door and window frames, a portion of the floors, and the stairways ought to be pretty well finished, and that the mechanical equipment ought to be started. There will be a number of small items which it is hardly worth while to enumerate here. But figuring it all out, I think that by the end of the year 1906 the contractor will have earned, and we will have expended, with the contingent expenses and other items of that sort, in the neighborhood of \$900,000. We have had \$250,000, and we have asked for \$700,000 more; so that we think \$950,000 ought to run us until June 30, 1906, with a very small margin to spare.

POST LIGHTS IN HAWAII.**STATEMENT OF HON. JONAH K. KALANIANA'OLE, DELEGATE FROM HAWAII, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.**

Mr. KALANIANA'OLE. I would like to say a word as to the appropriation made in regard to post lights. I think Hawaii was left out of the estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. We have never appropriated for post lights in Hawaii?

Mr. KALANIANA'OLE. No, sir; I suppose the Department in going over the matter forgot about Hawaii.

The CHAIRMAN. We would be glad to hear anything you have to say on the question.

Mr. McCLELLAN. As you are perhaps aware, the lights were never taken over until last year, and so, necessarily, they were never appropriated for. They have never been carried by the United States Government from the lack of our own knowledge of those matters, and we carried the expense for four years after annexation instead of turning them over to the Federal Government as they should have been. Last year we found it an absolute necessity, and the matter was

brought to the attention of the Department, and the lights were transferred, but owing to the fact that they had not been transferred before no appropriations were made. We are now advised that the Department in a hearing here specifically asked that Hawaii should be included in the appropriation. It seems to have been a mere matter of oversight, and the fact that the Federal Government has taken over the care of the lights it would seem that some appropriation for such emergency should be available. You can see very rapidly from a glance at the map of the islands that there are many points where more lights are needed. As we understand, if two or three hundred dollars are appropriated for that purpose it will be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. If we limit the amount to \$500, will that be satisfactory?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes, sir; I think it will be satisfactory.

JANUARY 30, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENTS OF COL. CECIL CLAY, GENERAL AGENT; MR. O. J. FIELD, CHIEF CLERK; MR. CHARLES W. RUSSELL, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL, AND MR. J. J. GLOVER, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS, ACCOMPANIED BY MESSRS. E. M. KENNARD, BOOKKEEPER, AND R. V. LA DOW, ACCOUNTANT.

PENITENTIARIES, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., AND ATLANTA, GA.: CONTINUING CONSTRUCTION.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, we will first take up the item for the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.

Colonel CLAY. The estimate that we put in for Fort Leavenworth penitentiary is practically the same as it was last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the money appropriated last year have you still on hand?

Colonel CLAY. Do you mean for running the penitentiary?

The CHAIRMAN. No; I mean of the \$240,000.

Colonel CLAY. We have expended out of that, actually expended, \$139,540, and we have in sight, for use during the present year, what will consume the balance of the appropriation—all but \$24,000, which is reserved for the running expenses, the payment of architect and the foreman of construction and those people during the five months from now until the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. If we gave you \$200,000 for the fiscal year 1906, what will you do with it?

Colonel CLAY. We are now building, Mr. Chairman, the main cell wings at each of the penitentiaries at Fort Leavenworth and Atlanta. The buildings have been constructed, so far, only with the two subsidiary cell wings. At Leavenworth this contains 210 cells. By doubling up we can put more men in it, but that is not advisable. We are starting up the work on the main cell wing at each of these

penitentiaries, so that when completed they will contain from 1,500 to 1,600 men each. That is in the two penitentiaries.

We have been working, since the beginning of November up to the present day, civilian carpenters, blacksmiths, and stone masons, employing one man as foreman of construction in each of those branches, an average of $10\frac{1}{2}$ men daily; and we have employed 556 convicts on that building work, without regard to the shoemaking and clothing shops and all the various other industries carried on in the prison for its support. You can see from that how we are employing those men.

I can send you up a statement prepared by the architect at my suggestion, showing that we have already made with the work of the prisoners at that penitentiary 44,000,000 brick—made and laid them—which would cost \$17 a thousand by contract. The contractor said \$18 a thousand. I know we could not possibly have got it done under \$17 per thousand by contract. That has cost the Government \$6 a thousand. Taking into account all the money expended for the support of those prisoners, and the foreman of construction and the running of the penitentiary, it has not cost us more than \$6 per thousand, so that there is a margin of \$448,000 saved over what we would have got it done for by contract.

In the same way between 300,000 and 400,000 cubic feet of rock stonework has been done. We have inclosed $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the present yard and buildings with a 13-foot high wall.

At Atlanta we are inclosing a large space with a wall. In addition to that we have done all the excavating and work of that sort.

Those men at Leavenworth have put in all the plumbing work, and all the iron and steel fittings. The material has been bought and furnished by the Government, but the work has been done almost without exception by the prisoners, so that the architects, Messrs. Eames & Young, of St. Louis, were surprised at the showing. They said they had no idea that we could have gotten the prisoners to do that. Mr. Eames said that in ordinary outside contract work, when piping was put in for a water system, they filled all the pipes at the top of the building and let them stand forty-eight hours. In the work at the Leavenworth Penitentiary the water had not fallen an inch and a half in any of the pipes, showing that there were no leaks anywhere. Mr. Eames said if he were building a trust company building in St. Louis he would have expected a fall of several feet, and the contractors would have hustled around in the morning to find out where the leaks were.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$240,000 you ask for would be for the purchase of material?

Colonel CLAY. Yes; the purchase of material to keep the prisoners employed. Working as many men as that, we can do a good deal of work. At Atlanta we have asked for nothing but \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That will go for material?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; that will go in the same way. What you appropriated last year will carry us through. Now we are at the point of building the main cell wing. That obliges the men to be outside the prison inclosure.

At Atlanta it is the same way. We were very much put to last year. We had as many as 65 prisoners working outside of the penitentiary, with only one guard over them. There ought to be put in

an appropriation of \$10,000, to be divided between the two penitentiaries in the appropriation for guards, say \$6,400 for Fort Leavenworth and \$3,600 at Atlanta, because not only were we shorthanded at Atlanta, but in addition we have to work another force of men in the front of the penitentiary, in another place.

The same men can not guard in front and in the rear of the penitentiary at the same time. And then we have 50 or 60 men in the stone shed at work. It would be economy to do that. These men have already saved at Fort Leavenworth more money than has been appropriated for the whole penitentiary, actually by figures. If you would allow \$6,400 for the employment of guards at Fort Leavenworth and \$3,600 at Atlanta it would be a good thing.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no estimate sent here for guards.

Colonel CLAY. No, sir; that is because the subject has developed since the first of the year. In writing out to the warden and consulting with the architect as to what would be necessary to do the work, the need of those guards was developed.

The CHAIRMAN. You can have an estimate sent down.

FORT LEAVENWORTH PENITENTIARY, KANSAS, SUPPORT OF.

Now, let us take up the item for support of the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, on page 316.

Colonel CLAY. That is the item where I have said we have asked for no more than we asked for last year. That is the item where the provision for the guards would come in.

The CHAIRMAN. Under that the second paragraph is for clothing, transportation, and traveling expenses, \$24,000.

Colonel CLAY. Yes. They have now 1,088 prisoners at that penitentiary, so that we will be working more men out of doors than we did last year. As soon as good weather begins in the spring we will work a good many more.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you increase the clothing and transportation item on page 317?

Colonel CLAY. No; we have estimated for that, just as we did last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you reduce that sum?

Colonel CLAY. I doubt it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you expended of last year's appropriation for clothing, transportation, and traveling expenses?

Colonel CLAY. Our books only show the total amount expended out of the appropriation for the support of the penitentiary. The total amount expended was \$177,400 for this year. On this particular item for this year we have already expended \$89,500. That is a little more than one-half; so that I do not see how we can reduce that, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. For miscellaneous expenditures you seem to have the same thing. Can you make any reduction there?

Colonel CLAY. We have made precisely the same estimate all the way through.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have the same number of prisoners, or an increased number?

Colonel CLAY. An increased number of prisoners? Oh, yes; we have an increased number. We have an increase of 88 over the figures for last year.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY AT McNEIL ISLAND, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the McNeil Island item. We appropriated \$30,000 last year for certain work there. Have you expended that?

Colonel CLAY. We have not expended that. I was out there at McNeil Island Penitentiary last fall, looking over the ground. What the Attorney-General has recommended there is that he did not consider it the proper site for the third regular penitentiary provided for by the act of 1891, of which Atlanta and Leavenworth were two, because on account of geographical considerations and for other reasons it was not the proper site. The time is not yet ripe to build that. There are not enough prisoners west of the Rocky Mountains to warrant it. But this little appropriation might properly be expended there in order to make that establishment large enough to take care of the prisoners; that in the years intervening before we put up the large third penitentiary its capacity can be increased by extending its cell wing. The Department has made an investigation as to how to do it and has had plans prepared for doing it. It should be put into proper shape to take care of those people. It is not in proper shape now.

The CHAIRMAN. You are making preparations to expend the money?

Colonel CLAY. Yes; we have expended about \$7,500 of it now; that is, for the purpose of getting this brick plant out there, so that we can make our own brick and do that ourselves.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
Washington, January 31, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY.

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: I send you the accompanying statements, which may, perhaps, be of interest to you in connection with what was said before the subcommittee yesterday as to the appropriations for the new penitentiaries at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and Atlanta, Ga.

I send you also a copy of a letter written to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Attorney-General to-day amending the estimate for guards at the two penitentiaries. The matter was covered by what I said before the subcommittee at the hearing.

I would like to say also, in relation to the estimate for the expenses of the Reform School, District of Columbia, that the total amount expended for the school during the last fiscal year was \$53,349.60, while the estimate presented yesterday, together with the amount provided by your committee in the District of Columbia bill for the payment of the support of the District boys at the school, makes a total of \$50,000—over \$3,000 less than the amount expended last year.

The average number of boys in the school for the five years beginning with 1900 was as follows: 1900, 197; 1901, 220; 1902, 234; 1903, 257; 1904, 275, and for the six months ending December 31, 1904, 306. I think that, in view of this steady increase in the population of the school, your committee will recognize that the Department has endeavored to have in view proper economy in expenditures by estimating for an amount several thousand dollars less than was expended last year, while the average population is shown to be much larger.

Respectfully,

CECIL CLAY, *General Agent.*

Statement showing average number of civilians and convicts employed upon the construction of the new United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the period beginning November 5, 1904, and ending January 21, 1905.

	Civil- ians.	Con- victs.
Foremen		
Carpenters	1	18
Brick masons	1	25
Stone masons	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stonecutters	1	69
Iron workers	1	12
Brick plant	1	35
Plasterers	1	17
Painters		4
Roofers		1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sheet-metal workers		4
Concrete workers		8
Marble workers		
Electrician		1
Plumbers	1	4
Steam fitter	1	
Excavators		172
Laborers		148
Quarry workers		28
Lithosite workers		2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bricklayers	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Total average	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	556

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, *January 31, 1905.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the following amounts be submitted to Congress for inclusion in the sundry civil bill in lieu of items contained in the original estimates, namely:

In the estimate for the United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., subheading "Salaries, including pay of officials and employees, as follows: Guards, \$45,000," in place of \$39,600, as in the original estimate.

Under United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., subheading "Salaries, including pay of officials and employees, as follows: Guards, \$25,000," instead of \$21,600, as in the original estimate.

Respectfully,

Attorney-General.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *December 8, 1904.*

[Memoranda of value of certain parts of construction of the United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., at its market values.]

Brick work: 44,000,000 brick have been manufactured and used in construction, at market value, laid in the wall at \$17 per thousand.....	\$748,000
Rough stone work: Estimated that 310,000 cubic feet of stone has been quarried and laid in the wall at 25 cents per cubic foot.....	77,500
Grading and excavation: 200,000 cubic yards at 30 cents, market value	60,000
	885,500

This represents an actual value created from the materials on the reservation by the labor of the convicts—an amount greater than the total appropriations for this penitentiary for construction up to this date. Considering these items at their market values, all the items following could be considered as being installed free of cost to the Government.

Steel cells and locking devices for two large cell blocks. All steel beams, girders, columns, lintels, trusses, and other steel work.

All plumbing pipes and fixtures—each cell having its own water-closet and wash basin.

Thousands of window and door gratings.

Large quantities of cut stone trimmings.

Acres of cement flooring and walks.
 Equipment of several auxiliary buildings.
 Complete system of heating and ventilation, with boilers, smokestack, supply and exhaust ducts, and fans.
 Complete electric generating plant, with engines, dynamos, wiring fixtures, etc.
 Baking ovens.
 Large refrigerating and ice-making plant.
 Great quantities of roofing slate, copper work, plastering, painting, railroad tracks and equipment, derricks, tools, implements, wagons and mules, thousands of carloads of cement and of sand.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Defending suits in claims against the United States." You have \$55,000 there. Can that be reduced?

Mr. FIELD. That is the same as heretofore. I talked with Mr. Pradt about that this morning. He has charge of that work, and he says that can not be reduced during the coming year. He has one large patent case, and they are employing one more attorney than before, and they will need even more assistants.

PROSECUTION OF CRIMES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the prosecution of crimes. Can that be reduced?

Colonel CLAY. That could not be reduced. We are afraid, if we do, we will not have enough. We have had to put on an additional examiner for the naturalization frauds investigation.

DEFENSE IN INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Defense in Indian depredation claims." Can that be reduced?

Mr. FIELD. No, sir; not more than that. The expense last year was \$45,000. We thought we would try to get along for the coming year with \$40,000.

PUNISHING VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERCOURSE ACTS AND FRAUDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is, "Punishing violations of the intercourse acts and frauds," \$4,000. Can you get along with that?

Colonel CLAY. That will be just about enough.

TRAVELING AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for traveling and miscellaneous expenses. Do you require the same amount—\$8,500?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir. We have had the same heretofore, and that is absolutely needed.

COUNSEL FOR MISSION INDIANS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for counsel for mission Indians. That is a fixed salary?

Mr. FIELD. Yes; that is a fixed salary, and that is recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that paid to one man?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir.

CARE OF RENTED BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for care of buildings rented by the Department of Justice.

Mr. FIELD. That is as heretofore, and it is entirely used up, as a rule.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska.

Mr. GLOVER. That is the same as last year, and apparently necessary.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for traveling expenses in Alaska.

Mr. GLOVER. That is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that expended?

Mr. GLOVER. The judges and other officers travel up there.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what you pay their traveling expenses out of?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

INSULAR AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Insular and territorial affairs, \$25,000."

Mr. FIELD. That is submitted the same as heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that expended?

Mr. FIELD. Mr. Russell, the special assistant to the Attorney-General, has charge of that, and he can explain.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thought until yesterday, Mr. Chairman, that that was on the legislative estimate, but I found that it is not. I was consulted about it, and recommended that it be placed on the legislative bill, in the same form, however, as that in which it is here. I was told yesterday that probably the committee desired the salaries and expenses, and so on, detailed in the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what we wanted; yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. But the law seems to be ambiguous, if that is what is wanted.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you expend the money?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have made a statement in writing showing the way in which the bureau was created, and what the work is, and the employees and their salaries, and so on. I have it here. I can read it to you. It is very short.

The CHAIRMAN. Hand it to the stenographer. That covers the way the expenditure is made?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, sir. Here is is.

| Memorandum. |

In the Attorney-General's report, dated November 30, 1901, he recommends the creation of the Insular and Territorial Bureau and gives his reasons.

The work had been going on as best it might prior to that time, but was increased beyond the power of one man to deal with. It is unnecessary to quote what Mr. Knox said, as the report can be more conveniently examined. (See pp. 36 and 37.)

I submit a memorandum showing the nature of the subjects dealt with by the Bureau. This memorandum was recently submitted to and approved by Mr. Moody.

All Territorial and insular business, except—

Federal criminal business, Mr. Purdy.

Dingley tariff business, Mr. Robb.

Supreme Court business, Mr. Hoyt.

Appointments.

Federal official accounts and expenses and other like matters proper for the accounting division.

There is Federal business in and concerning the Territories (Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Alaska, and Hawaii) that is identical with that in the States, also in Porto Rico, though not a Territory. All other business is peculiar to each Territory, and the assistants in the Insular Bureau are constantly studying and preparing to deal with it—collecting books and information. All this, it would seem, should be referred to the Bureau; also all Philippine business, no Federal laws applying in the Philippines; so as to Panama, Cuba, Guam, Tutuila, Midway Islands, etc. Mr. Knox assigned ocean cable affairs to the Bureau, and it has had to do largely with international and foreign matters.

It is the Attorney-General's wish as well as mine that the appropriation for the next year be made in the same manner as the last one. He would much prefer that if any change is deemed absolutely necessary, it be made after he shall have been longer in office and shall have had more chance to familiarize himself with the details of the Department.

So far as I am concerned, the funds have been used with a view to business. I have not recommended the appointment in the Bureau of friends, or of any one for political reasons. The employees have been faithful and always anxious to do their best. One reason I prefer to have Congress trust the Attorney-General with the lump fund is that the scheme has been to appoint young men at small salaries, train them and hold out to them inducements of possible promotions. If the salaries shall be fixed by Congress the hope of promotion will be very much diminished.

Some of the funds are needed for traveling and other expenses. Not much so far has been expended, because we have relied largely upon the force of special examiners of the Department to make investigation of Territorial officers. But I am convinced by experience that those examiners, most of whom are not lawyers, can not half so well investigate judicial and other like officials in the Territories as can the employees of the Bureau.

The Bureau has accumulated almost without the expenditure of a cent a large and valuable number of books and documents relating to the insular possessions of the United States, the Territories, Porto Rico, Cuba, etc.

It is necessary to purchase some books and part of the funds are needed for that purpose.

The force is not at present sufficient to make the Bureau as useful as it ought to be.

The personnel of the Bureau at present is as follows:

	Original appointment.	Present appointment.	Salary.
<i>Special Assistant Attorney-General.</i>			
Charles W. Russell	Aug. 5, 1886	Feb. 25, 1902	\$5,000
<i>Assistant attorneys.</i>			
G. E. Husted	Sept. 29, 1889	July 1, 1903	2,500
John S. Mosby	May 23, 1904	May 23, 1904	2,400
L. C. Fuller	Feb. 25, 1902	Aug. 1, 1903	2,800
H. A. Vieth	do	July 1, 1903	2,000
<i>Law clerks.</i>			
A. H. Semmes	Feb. 25, 1902	July 1, 1903	1,600
P. M. Cox	Mar. 13, 1897	Aug. 1, 1904	1,600
<i>Clerks.</i>			
E. D. O'Connor, Mrs.	Feb. 25, 1902	Dec. 26, 1903	1,400
E. Reed, Mrs.	Dec. 28, 1903	June 28, 1904	1,200
Helen Lincoln, Miss.	Jan. 23, 1904	Jan. 23, 1904	1,000

DEFENSE OF SUITS BEFORE SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for salaries and expenses in defense of claims before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, \$112,000.

Mr. FIELD. That is the same as heretofore, and will be needed for the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you expend that money? Do you employ attorneys?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir; by the employment of assistant attorneys, and in collecting evidence in Cuba and also in Spain in connection with these claims.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any time fixed for that Commission to expire?

Mr. FIELD. The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission was created in the first instance for the term of two years, to be extended by the President every six months at a time; and since the expiration of the two-year term it has been extended six months at a time.

The CHAIRMAN. The President has authority to do that?

Mr. FIELD. Yes; to extend it six months at a time.

The CHAIRMAN. When is it likely to complete its work?

Mr. RUSSELL. Not for quite a long time.

Mr. FIELD. Mr. Chandler told me last summer that it would complete its work in about three or four years. That is the nearest estimate I have heard given.

The CHAIRMAN. How many cases have they decided?

Mr. FIELD. I could not say. I would have to get that from the Spanish Claims Commission.

ENFORCEMENT OF ANTITRUST LAWS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the enforcement of antitrust laws, appropriating the balance of what has already been given, to continue available during the fiscal year 1906.

Mr. BENTON. You had \$500,000, and expended only \$25,000 of it.

Mr. FIELD. The Attorney-General recommends that the unexpended balance be made available for the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. What unexpended balance have you?

Mr. FIELD. They have expended \$42,000. The balance is about \$458,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have force now to conduct these cases against the trusts without this fund?

Mr. FIELD. One regular employee is paid from this fund, and special counsel from time to time.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the Attorney-General and the force of the office are engaged at different times on these cases, and you do not now go to this fund all the time for funds for the prosecutions?

Mr. FIELD. No, sir; only in the preparation of an antitrust case.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$42,000 you have expended from this fund does not represent all the efforts made to suppress the trusts?

Mr. FIELD. No, sir. For instance, the salary of the Assistant Attorney-General having charge of this branch of the work is now paid from the regular bill—under the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. And the district attorneys do work on that business.

Mr. GLOVER. And the Assistant Attorneys-General also work on it.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

MARSHALS AND DEPUTIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we will go to United States courts. There you have asked for \$1,400,000 in place of \$1,350,000 for United States marshals and their deputies?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. GLOVER. We have been conservative in all these estimates for United States courts, and we will need all that, if not more..

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cause of the increase from \$1,350,000 to \$1,400,000? You have \$50,000 increase there.

Mr. GLOVER. Indian Territory, for example, is a large item. We have eight judges there now at work instead of four. Here is a statement that I have made up that will explain it more fully.

The CHAIRMAN. Give it to the stenographer.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; here it is.

The CHAIRMAN. It is due to the increased number of the courts?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; and to the character of business transacted. We have a lot of naturalization fraud cases, and these big timber cases out in the far West, in Oregon, Montana, and California; and they consume a large amount of money.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of this appropriation you pay witness fees?

Mr. GLOVER. Out of the whole general appropriation. Of course, this appropriation is divided up into witness fees, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. You pay the general fees paid by the courts, the salaries of United States marshals, and their deputies, and so on?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir. Of course, the more cases, the more there is for a marshal to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any additional new courts besides the four in the Indian Territory?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir. I do not remember any other courts that have been created in the last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What do these four new courts cost in the Indian Territory?

Mr. GLOVER. I could not say that. I have not those statistics at hand. The courts in the Indian Territory are more expensive than anywhere else in the United States. More money is expended for the courts there than in any half dozen States put together.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that?

Mr. GLOVER. Because they have jurisdiction of all misdemeanors, and over civil cases as well, and then they have the probate matters; and aside from that, it is in a district where there are more crimes than anywhere else.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND REGULAR ASSISTANTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is for salaries of United States district attorneys and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants. There has been no change in that?

Mr. GLOVER. That is the same.

Mr. KENNARD. That will be insufficient.

Mr. GLOVER. That will be insufficient, because of the increased expenses in the Indian Territory and the increased work in Alaska.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for fees for United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, \$23,800.

Mr. GLOVER. There is a little additional estimate on that. It is not in here. This is as it is now under the law. The Attorney-General has asked \$1,200 additional, part of it for a clerk in the district attorney's office, who has heretofore, for a part of the year, been paid from the appropriation for traveling and miscellaneous expenses. That was represented very vigorously by the district attorney, who said that that expense was absolutely necessary, and he still says it is absolutely necessary. That is \$900, and the Attorney-General has to increase the salary of the assistant district attorney in the sum of \$300. Those two items together make \$1,200. I suppose you have a special document on that subject.

The CHAIRMAN. He has been paid this, in violation of the law, out of that other fund, has he not?

Mr. GLOVER. Well, the Attorney-General thought he had a right to do it out of the special appropriation for traveling and miscellaneous expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The fellow was not traveling, was he?

Mr. GLOVER. He was not traveling; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the attention of the Attorney-General called to this estimate?

Mr. GLOVER. Oh, yes; this estimate was made by the direction of the Attorney-General.

REGULAR ASSISTANTS TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is for payment of regular assistants to the United States district attorneys, who are appointed by the Attorney-General, at a fixed annual compensation, \$225,000. You had \$210,000 for the current year, and now you ask for \$225,000.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; regular assistants. As I explained to you, the creation of the four new courts in the Indian Territory makes necessary four additional assistants because of the additional judges down there, on account of the increase in business transactions in court. We will be short in that appropriation, rather than long.

The CHAIRMAN. There are four courts in the Indian Territory. Do you have to have an assistant attorney for each of those courts?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; we have to have at least one.

The CHAIRMAN. That is paid out of this fund?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How are they appointed?

Mr. GLOVER. They are authorized by the Attorney-General.

The CHAIRMAN. He appoints them?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All these employees paid out of this fund are the appointees of the Attorney-General?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they civil-service places?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; they are not civil-service places. The judge has to recommend, and the Attorney-General makes the appointments.

Mr. BENTON. They are appointed on the recommendation of the attorney.

Mr. GLOVER. I think there is no case where there are more than is necessary.

Mr. BENTON. How many United States attorneys are there in the Indian Territory?

Mr. GLOVER. There are four United States attorneys.

Mr. BENTON. Four districts?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; and each has from three to four assistants.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS IN SPECIAL CASES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for payment of assistants to the Attorney-General and to United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney-General to aid in special cases. Then there is a proviso there in italics:

This appropriation shall also be available for the payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney-General in special cases, and such counsel shall not be required to take oath of office in accordance with section 366, Revised Statutes of the United States.

What does he want to do?

Mr. GLOVER. Very frequently counsel have to be employed in foreign countries to represent cases in accordance with the laws prescribed in foreign countries. Especially is this true in connection with our Navy. The law requires the assistants to take the oath of office. Those attorneys can not take that oath.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not caring especially about the oath, but the employment in foreign countries.

Mr. GLOVER. We have to do it. We go into one of those courts and our attorneys can not appear.

The CHAIRMAN. How have you done it heretofore?

Mr. GLOVER. It was done in an irregular way when it was done.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it always paid out of this fund?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; we have had to pay it either out of the fund derived from litigation, or have had to pay it out of miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts—a very great stretch, as you will see. The only proper way and the necessary way is what is suggested here.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would be doing only what you have done heretofore in another way?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes. You know the history of these Green-Gaynor cases?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but we will pass that. You would only do under this authority what you have already been doing?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; not only what we have been doing heretofore in an irregular way, but doing what is necessary to be done, and what has been done.

FEES OF CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next paragraph is for fees of clerks, \$275,000. I see you ask for an increase of \$35,000.

Mr. GLOVER. The explanation is set out.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it?

Mr. GLOVER. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which gives the clerks per diem. Under the decision of that

court, and the decision of the Comptroller, the clerks are entitled to per diem every day when there is nothing done in court. Although the judge may not be within 100 miles of the court, practically the Comptroller has held that if a paper is filed in the court—

The CHAIRMAN. That is a bad decision, is it not?

Mr. GLOVER. That is not for me to say publicly, here, at least.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we not try to cure that last year?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; you did, but the Senate struck it out.

Mr. GARDNER. That is the item that appears at the bottom of page 309?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir. That is simply a copy of the item that was in your bill of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. We might leave it on to show that we intend to do right. It is said here it would be a saving of \$40,000 if that were adopted.

FEEES OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for fees of United States commissioners and justices of the peace.

Mr. GLOVER. That amount will be necessary, I think. You know this appropriation has been very much less than it used to be, on account of the new fee bill. You see this was cut down \$5,000 from the estimate for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it is the same as last year.

Mr. GLOVER. The appropriation for the current year is the same as our estimate for the coming year, but our estimate for the coming year is \$5,000 less than our estimate for the current year.

FEEES FOR ISSUING SEARCH WARRANTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is a proviso:

That from and after the approval of this act United States commissioners shall be entitled to charge for drawing complaints for certain warrant, with oath and jurat to same, 50 cents; and for issuing warrant, 75 cents.

Why should we do that?

Mr. GLOVER. Simply because the Comptroller has held that under the fee bill, as drawn up by the Department of Justice, the commissioners can get no fee for that service. It is a necessary service. It is what he gets for drawing up a complaint for the arrest of any person.

The CHAIRMAN. We never legislate to increase fees. We might to reduce them.

Mr. GLOVER. I know you do not, but still—

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' FEEES FOR TRANSCRIPTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item—

Mr. GLOVER. The next item is a proviso that has a tendency to cut down expenses. I presume you will leave it in for that reason. It requires that a man under conviction may apply for discharge to the United States commissioner nearest the place of his confinement, instead of a long way off.

The CHAIRMAN. You say this would have a tendency to cut down expenses?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir. This last one would have.

FEES OF JURORS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, fees of jurors, \$1,050,000.

Mr. GLOVER. The large increase there, from \$950,000, is not only because of the increase of business, but because the per diem is \$3 instead of \$2.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that change made?

Mr. GLOVER. It was really made about a year ago——

Mr. KENNARD. More than a year ago——

Mr. GLOVER. But still it is working. Last year we found the Department was very much embarrassed because the appropriation was not adequate. Some of the courts adjourned because they thought it was doubtful, at least, whether they would get enough money to pay the witnesses. That was notably so in Nebraska, and then there was about \$8,000 left unpaid. It is believed that this amount will be needed, and more.

FEES OF WITNESSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next after that is for fees of witnesses, \$900,000. Could we not reduce that?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; I do not think it could be reduced with safety. Although we have increased in business, we have not increased the estimate.

RENT OF ROOMS FOR UNITED STATES COURTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for rent of rooms for the United States courts and judicial officers, \$80,000.

Mr. GLOVER. For rent of rooms we have made a close estimate, and this amount will be needed, if not more. You see, we cut it down \$30,000—from \$110,000 to \$80,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is due to the new building constructed?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; the new building at Chicago. The rooms at Chicago cost us some \$30,000 a year.

BAILIFFS AND CRIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this provision of law here at the bottom of page 213 seems to apply to office deputy marshals and bailiffs and criers. Please explain that.

Mr. GLOVER. There are two provisions there. The necessity for the first provision is this: In some districts in order to get the character of men to be bailiffs who ought to be bailiffs we have had to appoint more office deputy marshals, with the understanding that they would act as bailiffs as well as deputy marshals. Those who are to act as bailiffs do not get any additional compensation, and can not because of the law; but it is somewhat doubtful whether a deputy who acts as crier may not get, in addition to his regular salary, \$2 a day as crier. Now, to prevent that this provision is put in. It is not

fair. In fact, there is one suit already instituted against the Government for services rendered as crier, when the man was a deputy marshal all the time, and was paid as deputy marshal for all of his time. This is to prevent that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the second provision?

Mr. GLOVER. Well, now, section 715 of the Revised Statutes provides that when a man acts as bailiff of both the circuit and district courts held by the same judge he shall have only one per diem; but, as you know, the two courts are perhaps generally held by one judge, and there is nothing apparently to prohibit the judge from having six bailiffs in that court, because it is two courts sitting in the same room. There would really be needed only the three. This is to prohibit the appointment of more than three under such circumstances. That is a saving.

ALLOWANCES TO JUDGES SERVING OUTSIDE THEIR DISTRICTS.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item for pay of bailiffs and criers, on page 312, there is this provision:

; of reasonable expenses for travel and attendance of district judges directed to hold court outside of their district, not to exceed \$10 per day each, to be paid on written certificates of the judges, and such payments shall be allowed the marshal in the settlement of his accounts with the United States, etc.

Now, under that provision, how are those accounts settled?

Mr. GLOVER. The accounts are settled just as they are rendered. The law requires the accounting officer so to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Say a judge, in certifying his expenses for traveling and attendance, and so forth, should just certify that he has expended \$10 a day. He does not have to itemize?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; he does not have to itemize. This legislation, as I understand it, was put in there for the purpose of excusing him from itemizing. Judges were formerly required to itemize their accounts and furnish vouchers. That was so up to 1896 or 1897, I believe. I think the change was provided in the appropriation for one of those years. They complained about that. They said they were annoyed, and so on, and then this provision was put in.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is it the custom for them just to certify to \$10 a day, or do some certify to less?

Mr. GLOVER. Some of them certify to less; just how many of them I do not know and would not like to state. In fact, I could not state the proposition, but I know some of them do not.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you think there are more of them who do than of those who do not?

Mr. GLOVER. Well, that would be my impression now.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish me a statement showing the number, without giving the names, who certified to \$10 a day, and the number of those who certified to less?

Mr. GLOVER. I can do it, but I will have to go to the Treasury Department to get the accounts; the Auditor can do it with a good deal less trouble than I can.

The CHAIRMAN. The Auditor for the State and other Departments?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; the Auditor for the State and other Departments, Mr. Timme.

The CHAIRMAN. He would do it on the request of the Attorney-General, I suppose?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; I do not think he would do it on the request of the Attorney-General. He would say: "You can have the accounts if you want to, and make up the statement yourself." But if Congress would call upon him, he would do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have that statement made and sent up to the committee? We will be obliged to you.

Mr. GLOVER. I will submit the request to the Attorney-General, and if he says yes, of course it will be done.

Mr. PIERCE. It is a question whether the Attorney-General will say so?

Mr. GLOVER. If you call on him officially to do it, of course he will do it.

Mr. BENTON. Make it apply to circuit judges and judges of the circuit court of appeals also.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; the same information as to circuit and appeal judges.

Mr. PIERCE. Did the chairman understand the gentleman's answer?

Mr. GLOVER. I said, substantially, I was under the Attorney-General's orders.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to increase this item for bailiffs and criers from \$165,000 to \$180,000?

Mr. GLOVER. That amount will be necessary unless this proviso that was proposed to be tacked on to the appropriation for fees of clerks is allowed. It will be necessary otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not understand that item.

Mr. GLOVER. If the courts would not keep open that way, or nominally open, for the benefit of the clerks, we would not have bailiffs and criers there so much.

PAY OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the district attorney for the southern district of New York get—I mean the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York?

Mr. GLOVER. I think you can ascertain that much better from the Attorney-General's report than I can give it to you orally.

The CHAIRMAN. Did he make a statement in his report about it?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; he made a statement in his report, which statement I prepared. It is in his annual report.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember about what he received as compensation—say, last year?

Mr. GLOVER. I would not like to say offhand. He did not get so much last year as he did the year before. He will get next year probably less than he has gotten at any time during the last ten or fifteen years.

Mr. BENTON. Does he not get a stated salary, and then fees?

Mr. GLOVER. He gets a stated salary of \$6,000, and then he gets—

The CHAIRMAN. You can get it right from the report there.

Mr. KENNARD. The report of the Attorney-General for the fiscal year 1904 says (reading):

In addition to the compensation allowed each district attorney for services under section 824, he was allowed to retain all compensation allowed him under sections 825, 827, and 4646. By the provisions of the act of May 28, 1896, all district attorneys, except the district attorneys for the southern district of New

York and the District of Columbia, receive salaries fixed by that act. This, in the case of the district attorney for the District of Columbia, has not resulted in the payment of larger compensation to him than the duties of his office warrant. The effect of this exception upon the compensation of the district attorney for the southern district of New York calls for grave consideration. He is paid an annual salary of \$6,000 by the disbursing officer of this Department, and in addition to such salary he is entitled to the fees provided by section 825, and the compensation allowed under sections 827 and 4646, Revised Statutes of the United States.

Heretofore the compensation under section 827 has been very large. Apparently the compensation for services rendered under that section hereafter will not be great as section 3011 was repealed by an act approved June 10, 1890. All of the compensation allowable under section 827 is allowable in cases commenced under the provision of said section 3011. The amount of fees realized under section 825 is not large, and the compensation under section 4646 is only for services in prize cases arising out of seizures in time of war. The compensation received for the fiscal years 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904, under section 827, was \$219,895. As I have stated, suits under section 3011, in which compensation under section 827 is allowable, are no longer brought, as that section was repealed by the act approved June 10, 1890, (chap. 407, sec. 29). When pending cases under said section 3011 are disposed of, section 827 will no longer operate as a source of revenue to the district attorney for the southern district of New York.

Mr. GLOVER. That is on page 13 of the Attorney-General's report. Perhaps I would be justified in saying that this large compensation that he has been getting for years was under the act that was repealed in 1890. Under the old law prior to that time the collector collected the customs revenue, and if the importer thought he had collected too much he would bring suit against the collector, and the district attorney would defend him. Under section 827 the Secretary of the Treasury might allow the district attorney such compensation as he thought proper, the same having been approved by the judge and the court. There is where the large compensation came in.

Mr. BENTON. You say that has been continued after the law was repealed?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; cases that arose before that time have still been on the docket up there in New York and are disposed of from year to year and from quarter to quarter. As I understand; they are mostly disposed of now.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you submit to us some provision that will limit the amount of money he can receive under any set of circumstances—limit it to a reasonable sum? What is the largest sum paid to any district attorney? Is it \$6,000?

Mr. GLOVER. I think \$6,000 is the largest. I do not think there is any larger than that.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this district attorney have to do in addition to what any other district attorney does?

Mr. GLOVER. There is a great deal to be done in connection with customs revenue. Under the existing law as to revenue, matters are first passed upon by the collector, and then there is an appeal to the board of appraisers, and from the board of appraisers to the circuit court. Under that law the district attorney attended to this business as the United States attorney, and gets no compensation under section 827 of the Revised Statutes. But formerly he got compensation, and now he gets compensation on all cases that arose before 1890. He now gets compensation, for that matter, under section 827—such compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury allows him.

The CHAIRMAN. Now he has a number of assistants. Do you know how many?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; the register of the Department will show.

Mr. KENNARD. It is in that report.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you find it there, how many assistants he has?

Mr. KENNARD. He has seven assistants and five clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. What are those assistants paid?

Mr. KENNARD. Do you want me to specify the different salaries?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. KENNARD. Two, at \$3,600 each; 4, at \$2,500 each, and 1, at \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What do the clerks get? How many are there, and what do they get?

Mr. KENNARD. There are 5 clerks; 1, at \$2,500; 1, at \$2,300; 2, at \$1,250, and 1 at \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you prepare a provision and send it down here, limiting the salary which the district attorney can secure to \$6,000, the salary fixed by law? That is the salary fixed by law, is it not?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir. [See p. 302.]

The CHAIRMAN. Put it in such form that in no shape or manner can he receive any fees; just the salary and no fees.

Mr. GLOVER. There is section 825. The propriety of repealing that may be somewhat doubtful. It provides that 2 per cent on judgments collected shall be paid. Sometimes that is an inducement for the exercise of diligence; but I leave that to you to pass upon.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only district attorney left that gets fees of any kind?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; he and the district attorney for this District, the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. Then let that provision which you will prepare apply to all district attorneys who are receiving fees. We undertook to fix the salaries of all of them. Please prepare a provision limiting all of them to the salary they receive now, respectively, without fees. What does this district attorney in the District of Columbia get?

Mr. GLOVER. He gets \$6,000 and nothing else.

STENOGRAPHERS TO JUDGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the members of the supreme court of the District of Columbia allowed stenographers?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; they have been for nearly a year now, perhaps.

The CHAIRMAN. From what appropriation?

Mr. GLOVER. Out of miscellaneous expenses of United States courts.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that practice been discontinued now?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; it has not been discontinued. It was proposed to have it legalized. It was estimated for in the legislative bill, but I think they knocked it out here. They also estimate for clerks to judges of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. That is one of the things I wanted to speak to you about. The judges wrote to the Attorney-General a number of letters, urging the importance of having stenographers to help them write their opinions. The Department thought then, and perhaps does now, that they could not be allowed out of miscellaneous expenses of United States courts,

for the reason that Congress had up to that time—and up to this time, for that matter—made all the expenses of that court payable out of the appropriation—that is, half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and half from the United States Treasury—and there was no item of that appropriation out of which they could be allowed stenographers or typewriters; so that we thought it best to estimate for those salaries while estimating for that court. But that was stricken out, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. There are five judges on the supreme court of the District of Columbia?

Mr. GLOVER. No; there are six judges on the supreme court of the District of Columbia and three on the court of appeals. We asked \$900 for each of those clerks—a very moderate salary, as you will see.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many decisions do each of those judges render in a day?

Mr. GLOVER. I could not tell you that; but the Department of Justice has thought it expedient to give the judges of the United States courts clerks to help them to do their work, and thus save a great deal of their time. They are busy, anyhow, and that is drudgery. A great deal of it is drudgery.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not one good stenographer perform the service required for three or four judges? As I understand what you want, it is that when a judge gets ready to make a decision he wants a stenographer to report it?

Mr. GLOVER. No; rather in preparing the decision.

The CHAIRMAN. He wants a law clerk to hunt up the authorities for him, does he?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He wants a law clerk to hunt up authorities for him instead of having a stenographer to take down the decision after it is prepared? Why do they not call him by the right name? They want a law clerk who is a stenographer?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; I presume that is what they would like to have.

Colonel CLAY. The difficulty would be, Mr. Chairman, if you gave him that title he would want more salary.

The CHAIRMAN. If he fills that bill he would not be of much help at \$900 a year, unless they are cheating in that business.

Colonel CLAY. The Attorney-General spoke to me about that. One of the judges in the District, Judge Morris, had written to him about it, and the Attorney-General wrote a letter the other day to the judge, stating that the Department had estimated for stenographers for the judges of the court of appeals in the legislative bill, but that the House and Senate had failed to pass it, and that he would suggest to this committee to take up on the sundry civil bill, which was the only apparent way in which that could be done, saying that heretofore all of the stenographers of the United States courts all over the country, as well as the stenographers for the supreme court of the District of Columbia, had been paid out of the miscellaneous expenses of United States courts, and that the payment of these stenographers to judges of United States courts being one of the miscellaneous expenses, the judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, whose salaries were also paid by the United States, also got their stenographers allowed them out of that appropriation for miscellaneous expenses of United States courts.

But we could not allow them in that way for the court of appeals, as Captain Glover has said, because the expenses of the court of appeals are paid out of a dual appropriation, half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and half out of the United States Treasury. So the Attorney-General wrote to Judge Morris that he would bring the matter to the attention of the committee when the sundry civil bill came up, and the only feasible way to do that would be by adding to the verbiage of that item on page 314 the words "and the employment of stenographers for the justices of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia," without increasing the appropriation, so that that provision would read:

Payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General for the United States courts and their officers, including the furnishing and collecting of evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, and moving of records, and the employment of stenographers for the justices of the court of appeals, District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. You now pay the clerks for the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia out of the item for miscellaneous expenses of United States courts?

Colonel CLAY. Yes; we pay the clerks to the six justices out of the miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts—the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia—because the miscellaneous expenses of that court are paid out of that appropriation; and when they ask for a stenographer the Attorney-General says the appointment of stenographers comes out of that, as it is all over the country. But when the court of appeals of the District of Columbia came along he said he could not do that, because the expenses of that court come out of an appropriation of which the District pays half.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only three clerks to the court of appeals?

Colonel CLAY. Yes. That is a somewhat anomalous condition, that the supreme court of the District of Columbia should have these, and the court of appeals, a higher body, should not have them.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not all the expenses of the supreme court of the District of Columbia be paid half and half by the District and by the United States, just as the salaries of its members are paid half and half?

Colonel CLAY. If Congress said so, it could be done.

Mr. GLOVER. I do not know. I do not know but that it would be equitable.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this just a custom—paying the balance of the expenses out of the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses—or is it authorized by law?

Mr. GLOVER. It was done, right or wrong, you know; and then the court of appeals is a recent thing, you know, and in providing for that court of appeals you provided how the expenses should be paid—half out of the District revenue. It was not so done with regard to the judges of the supreme court.

Colonel CLAY. The salaries were provided, but the miscellaneous expenses were left to come in under this general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would draw up a provision and send it down here, providing that the expenses of the District courts—all of them, marshals' fees, and everything else—shall be paid half and half. It is a purely District matter.

Colonel CLAY. Of the supreme court of the District as well as the court of appeals?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GLOVER. That is so now as to the court of appeals, except this one item.

The CHAIRMAN. Please draw up a provision making the expenses of the District supreme court payable half and half. As I understand it, there are six of these judges performing duties similar to those performed by a circuit judge in Ohio, or Indiana, or any other State?

Mr. GLOVER. They do a great deal more than that. These judges have jurisdiction of all kinds of cases. They take the place of State courts as well as United States courts.

The CHAIRMAN. You can appeal from their decisions to the court of appeals, and from there to the United States court, if you want to?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; with some limitation. A great many cases are not appealed from the supreme court to the court of appeals.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course there are exceptions. I do not see any more reason why they should have a stenographer than any other circuit judge.

Mr. GLOVER. Circuit judges do have them.

The CHAIRMAN. United States circuit judges are a different proposition from the judges on the bench of the District of Columbia. A circuit judge, for instance, may deal with the whole State of Indiana—one district judge dealing with a State containing 2,500,000 people, whereas here you have six district judges dealing with cases in the District of Columbia, which has not more than 350,000 population.

Mr. GLOVER. These courts here have jurisdiction of a number of cases which the State courts do not have jurisdiction of—patent cases and things of that sort.

The CHAIRMAN. In that statement which you will prepare, please show us the number of clerks or stenographers they have, and the salaries they are now receiving—these district judges—and then make your recommendation as to whether or not that practice ought to be continued of furnishing clerks or stenographers to them; and if so, whether or not they should be paid out of the miscellaneous expenses of courts. Give us a statement of what they are now receiving.

Mr. BENTON. Let the statement apply also to the court of appeals.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; the court of appeals.

Mr. KENNARD. Do I understand you to say we are to prepare a provision providing that half of the expenses of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, including marshals' fees and everything else, shall be paid half out of the District and half out of the Treasury?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; half and half: and then a statement as to the clerks they now have, and what they are paid, and then your recommendation as to whether or not they should be provided with clerks, and what the salary should be.

Mr. GLOVER. It will take some time to make up these statements carefully.

The CHAIRMAN. If you can get that down by to-morrow afternoon we will be glad.

Mr. GLOVER. I do not think I can do it by that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the following day.

Mr. GLOVER. I will do it as quickly as I can. I will have to look up a good deal of data. [See p. 302.]

SALARIES OF CLERKS, COMMISSIONERS, AND CONSTABLES, AND EXPENSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND JUDGES, INDIAN TERRITORY.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to the item at the bottom of page 314, "For salaries of clerks, commissioners, and constables, and expenses of commissioners and judges in the Indian Territory; also salaries of the deputy clerks in the Indian Territory appointed under the act of March 1, 1895, and acts amendatory thereto, at the rate of \$1,200 per annum," \$101,400.

Mr. GLOVER. That appropriation is very much increased because—

The CHAIRMAN. That item, where the figures on page 315 show an increase of \$26,000, needs explanation. Please explain the necessity for that.

Mr. GLOVER. The Congress in its wisdom made the salaries of deputy clerks payable from this appropriation, instead of from the earnings of the several officers. The Comptroller has held that the salaries were paid out of the earnings of the respective clerks. In the act passed last year—perhaps the Indian appropriation act—a provision was made that hereafter the salaries should be paid out of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is the reason for this increase?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir. The salaries were paid heretofore out of their earnings.

The CHAIRMAN. What becomes of the earnings now?

Mr. GLOVER. I do not know that. Congress has provided for their distribution. The clerk gets a large amount himself, and then his deputies become recorders all around over the district, and each of those deputies gets this \$1,200 provided in this particular appropriation, and, besides that, gets \$1,800 more from fees earned as recorder, making his possible compensation \$3,000.

Mr. BENTON. Then these salaries are added to the fees? The fees are not turned into the Treasury?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; the fees for recording, possibly a little of them, go to the credit of the school fund of the Indian Territory.

Mr. BENTON. Have we passed any law authorizing the payment of those fees to the school fund of the Indian Territory?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; there is no such fund that we know anything about. There is no provision of law showing how it shall be distributed.

The CHAIRMAN. The same law that fixes these salaries provides for the distribution of the fees?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What can a clerk make?

Mr. GLOVER. The clerk gets \$4,000 for himself. Then he gets an allowance of \$2,500 for himself for his recording headquarters, out of which sum he has to pay the necessary clerical assistance to do that work. But he has already some clerical assistants, paid out of the general earnings of his office, and we have no way really of telling whether they do the recording for the clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. He can make \$6,500 if he does his own work?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; it has been an anomalous condition of affairs down there. We have recommended from time to time what we thought ought to be done, but the recommendations have been over-

ruled, and it has been changed back and forth from year to year, so that we could not know what was the condition of affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether this was an independent act or bill, or whether it appeared as a provision on an appropriation bill?

Mr. KENNARD. It appeared on the Indian appropriation act for 1904.

Mr. GLOVER. The legislation for that Territory has largely been on the Indian appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Your recommendations in regard to these courts have been made to that committee?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; because we have been called upon mostly to make them. Bills have been sent down to us for suggestions, and suggestions have been made in the line that the clerks there should be put on the same basis as elsewhere, and required to pay their expenses out of their earnings all the way through. But the recommendations have been disregarded.

SUPPLIES FOR UNITED STATES COURTS AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for supplies for the United States courts and judicial officers, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, \$30,000. That is necessary?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; I think it is necessary.

FEES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. "Fees of district attorney for the southern district of New York, under section 825, Revised Statutes," \$100. What is that?

Mr. GLOVER. That pays his 2 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Two per cent on judgments collected?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for support of United States prisoners, including necessary clothing and medical aid and transportation.

Colonel CLAY. You will notice a change up there, Mr. Chairman, which does not increase the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. "Ten thousand dollars for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks." You want that raised to \$10,000 from \$3,000?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; for this reason: We have a jail in the District of Columbia, a jail at Guthrie, Okla., and a jail at Fort Smith, Ark., and a jail at Juneau, Alaska. We have also four jails on our hands in the Indian Territory, built a year ago, and this is simply to expend what may be necessary in the completion of those jails.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you reduce the item for the support of prisoners?

Colonel CLAY. No, sir; that is the same as we always had it. We could not do that. We have more prisoners now than we had before.

GUARDS AT PENITENTIARIES, MEDICAL TREATMENT OF.

As to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, I spoke about that matter of the extra guards a little while ago. There is an error, Mr. Chairman, in the printing of this bill. There has been put in, on page 318, in italics, a clause, "and for expense of care and medical treatment of guards who may be injured by prisoners while said guards are endeavoring to prevent escapes or suppressing mutiny."

That is already in the Fort Leavenworth appropriation and has been in for several years, and it should not be in italics there at Fort Leavenworth, but it should be in at Atlanta. Atlanta has no such provision, and it is a very necessary one.

The CHAIRMAN. You want it left in for Atlanta?

Colonel CLAY. It is an excellent thing to have in. If a mutiny should take place, the guards know when they go to suppress it, or to suppress disorder of any kind, that if they get shot or hurt there is a chance of their being taken care of.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other item that you have not called attention to?

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Colonel CLAY. Oh, yes; we have an item for the support of the reform school, Washington, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. On what page is that?

Colonel CLAY. That is not in the bill. That was in a letter addressed by the Attorney-General to the Secretary of the Treasury, and referred to the committee. I supposed that action was necessary, Mr. Chairman, because the District of Columbia Committee, as you will remember, appropriated only for the sum necessary to enable the Commissioners of the District to pay the reform school for the support of its District boys. So now it becomes necessary to make that appropriation for the support of the reform school. I call attention to the fact that we ask for \$14,000 less under the head of "Support of inmates" than we did under the last year's appropriation, because the District has been given money to pay for its boys. The amount that we have estimated for here for the support of the reform school and the amount appropriated under the District of Columbia bill is about \$3,000 less altogether than the expenses of the school were last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an estimate there?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; here it is, printed in House Document No. 269.

The amount for the coming year, I say, will be \$3,000 less than last year. Still we think we can get through.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to say?

UNITED STATES JAIL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Colonel CLAY. The Attorney-General on the 28th wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

JANUARY 28, 1905.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I have the honor to request that the following estimate of an appropriation be submitted to Congress for inclusion in the sundry civil bill:

For the improvement and extension of the United States jail, District of Columbia: To enable the Attorney-General to have preliminary plans prepared

for the improvement and extension of the United States jail, District of Columbia, to be expended under his direction, two thousand dollars.

Said plans shall not be upon a basis of construction of buildings or improvements involving a total cost exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and no plans shall be adopted unless authorized by legislation hereafter to be enacted, and said plans or any compensation connected therewith shall only be preliminary and shall not in any way run with the construction of the building, and no obligation for such preliminary plans shall be incurred to cost in excess of two thousand dollars herein appropriated.

Respectfully,

Attorney-General.

There has been, as you know, a great deal said, and truly said, about the condition of the jail here in Washington. It is an old institution and not up to modern ideas. The warden, who is a very good one, has done what he could with it. The judges have complained, and parties have sent different persons down there, and I have gone down myself within the last few months, and altogether I am convinced that something ought to be done. But the Attorney-General said, "We will not ask Congress at this session for an appropriation, an extensive appropriation, but we will ask for a small appropriation to have tentative plans prepared." Of course, the \$200,000 which he mentioned is only to indicate to the architect in a general way what kind of plans he should prepare.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further, gentlemen?

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. GLOVER. Our miscellaneous expense appropriation is considerably increased.

Mr. GARDNER. On what page is that?

Mr. GLOVER. On page 314. Now, we have a great deal of work, and have to expend a great deal of money in gathering testimony. For instance, there is one item where we have cases pending against certain railroads for cutting timber on Government lands in Colorado. We have had one party out there this past summer at an expense of a thousand dollars or more a month. When the spring opens it is expected there will be at least three or four more parties doing the same kind of work out in that same country, and each of them will cost about as much as this one. Then all out through the Western States the same kind of work is being done. A good deal of money is expended in connection with the naturalization fraud cases. We have to get testimony in these cases, and so on. It is on account of the necessary increased expenses of the United States courts that have to be paid out of that appropriation or they are not paid at all.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 2, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In accordance with your request made to a representative of this Department when he was before the committee on the 30th ultimo, a draft of a proviso relative to the office of the district attorney for the southern district of New York and a draft of a proviso relative to the payment of the expenses of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the court of appeals of the District of Columbia are inclosed for the consideration of the committee.

You will notice that the first-mentioned proviso will authorize the Attorney-General to fix the salary of an assistant attorney at any sum not exceeding \$3,500 per annum, whereas the act of May 28, 1896, fixes the maximum at \$2,500. Owing to the conditions in New York City this difference is deemed proper.

Each of the six judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia has a clerk whose salary is fixed at the sum of \$900 per annum, payable from the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts." None of the three judges of the court of appeals has a clerk. It is insisted by the judges of both of said courts that each of them should have a clerk to assist him in the discharge of his official duties. From the information furnished this Department it is believed that each of such judges should have a clerk, and if the salaries of such clerks are to be fixed by the appropriation act a salary of \$1,000 per year each is recommended.

If it is deemed inexpedient to make specific appropriation for the clerks to the judges and considered desirable to pay them from the proposed appropriation, "Miscellaneous expenses of courts in the District of Columbia," it will be necessary to increase said proposed appropriation to \$34,000.

A memorandum showing the necessary changes in general appropriations and submitting estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia is also herewith inclosed.

Respectfully,

H. M. HOYT,
Acting Attorney-General.

Provided, That from and after July first, nineteen hundred and five, sections six, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and eighteen of the act of May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes, shall be applicable to the office of the district attorney for the southern district of New York and his assistants; and section eight of said act shall also be applicable to the office of the said district attorney and his assistants, except in so far as it limits the maximum salary of an assistant district attorney to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and said district attorney shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars per annum, and each of his assistants shall be paid such salary as the Attorney-General may from time to time determine as to each, which shall in no case exceed three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Provided, That from and after July first, nineteen hundred and five, all of the expenses of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and of the court of appeals, District of Columbia, the office of the United States marshal for said District, and the office of the district attorney for said district, including the salaries of the judges of the supreme court, the salaries of the judges and clerk and assistant clerk of the court of appeals, the salaries of the district attorney and his assistants, all fees of witnesses, fees of jurors, pay of bailiffs and criers, and all the miscellaneous expenses of said courts, and all other lawful expenses of said courts and their officers shall be paid one half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the revenues of the United States: *Provided further*, That one half of the fees collected and deposited by the marshal after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, for services rendered by him and his deputies shall be deposited to the credit of the District of Columbia and the other half to the credit of the United States, and the excess of the earnings of the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the fees of the clerk of the said court of appeals shall be deposited in like manner: *Provided further*, That if a balance shall be found due the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia under section one hundred and eighty-two of the Code of the District of Columbia, such balance shall be payable one-half from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half from the revenues of the United States.

NECESSARY CHANGES IN APPROPRIATIONS.

If the proposed provisions concerning the payment of the expenses of the supreme court and the court of appeals in the District of Columbia are adopted, it will be necessary to modify the caption of the appropriations for the United States courts by omitting the words "of the supreme court and court of appeals of the District of Columbia," to modify the text of the appropriation entitled "Fees of district attorney for the District of Columbia, United States courts" by the addition of the words "one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia," and to provide the following appro-

priations, the several amounts of which may be deducted from the corresponding general appropriations for United States courts:

Salaries, fees, and expenses of marshal, District of Columbia, 1906.

For payment of salaries, fees, and expenses of the United States marshal for the District of Columbia and his deputies, to include payment for services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise, forty-eight thousand dollars, one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Fees of jurors, District of Columbia, 1906.

For fees of jurors, District of Columbia, forty thousand dollars, one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of said District.

Fees of witnesses, District of Columbia, 1906.

For fees of witnesses, District of Columbia, eight thousand dollars, one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of said District.

Pay of criers, etc., District of Columbia, 1906.

For salaries of criers and for meals and lodgings for jurors in United States cases and bailiffs in attendance upon the same when ordered by the court, nine thousand dollars, one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia. (The corresponding general appropriation is entitled "Pay of bailiffs, etc., United States courts.")

Supplies for United States courts, District of Columbia, 1906.

For supplies for the supreme court and court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and judicial officers in said district, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, three thousand dollars, one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of said District.

Miscellaneous expenses of courts in the District of Columbia, 1906.

For the payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney-General for the supreme court and court of appeals of the District of Columbia, and their officers, including the furnishing and collecting of evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, twenty-five thousand dollars, one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia.

Salary of district attorney for District of Columbia, 1906.

For the salary of the United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, two hundred dollars, one-half of which shall be paid from the revenues of said District. (The corresponding general appropriation is entitled "Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, United States courts.")

JANUARY 31, 1905.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF MR. ANDREW HUSSEY ALLEN, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY, STATE DEPARTMENT, AND PROF. A. C. M'LAUGHLIN, HISTORICAL EXPERT, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

COPYING OF DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. In this document, House Document No. 44, the request is made for \$5,000. You want to commence now the copying of the diplomatic correspondence, and you ask for an appropriation

of \$5,000, to be immediately available. What have we done heretofore in publishing the diplomatic correspondence?

Mr. ALLEN. The diplomatic correspondence has been published partially from time to time. Some of it was published many years ago in the Sparks edition of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution. That was followed by an edition by Sparks of the correspondence from 1789 to 1793, and then the folio Foreign Relations were published from 1789 to 1833. These latter consist chiefly of Congressional documents, reprinted and bound together in six folio volumes. From that time down to the present the only publication has been from 1861 to 1869 and from 1870 down to 1903. That is the current publication called the "Foreign Relations," issued in an annual volume. Those volumes have been published by Congress since 1861.

The CHAIRMAN. Up until 1903?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are continuing to print that document each year, are they?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir. Each year that document is printed as a part of the President's message. It is a document sent in with the President's message at the beginning of each session of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of printing the diplomatic correspondence, what do you mean? What portion of the correspondence do you mean to print?

Mr. ALLEN. We would print all that the Department feels like making public that is of any consequence to the history of the foreign relations of the Government. There is very little editing done during the year except on those lines.

The CHAIRMAN. You print just what would seem to be of most interest to the public?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes; and to the history of the foreign relations of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to keep out such portions as are confidential or improper to be divulged at the present time?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes; those portions that are necessarily confidential.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we not already have those portions you have mentioned from 1861? Does not that supply all that is needed?

Mr. ALLEN. It leaves a hiatus from 1833 to 1861, and really it leaves a hiatus from 1789 to 1861, for the Foreign Relations following the six volumes of Diplomatic Correspondence from 1789 to 1893 are anything but satisfactory. They are out of print, in addition to that. There is a great volume of foreign correspondence from 1789 to 1861 that can only be used in the originals.

The CHAIRMAN. What occasion is there to use it?

Mr. ALLEN. People who are writing history are constantly using it and making applications to the Department to use it. Then, in almost any diplomatic question that arises the people in the State Department have to go to the originals. People outside of the Department have comparatively little access, even under the most favorable circumstances, to those originals. The Department can not accommodate them. It could not continue to give access to its manuscript archives to such an extent for very long. The applications increase. The interest in that sort of history is growing very rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it cost, Mr. Allen, to print it?

Mr. ALLEN. The estimate made is based upon an examination by a committee of the Carnegie Institution, and the estimate for the whole of it, from 1789 to 1840, was \$20,000.

Professor McLAUGHLIN. That is for the copying?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes; that is for the copying alone. The printing has not been estimated on at all.

The CHAIRMAN. That is from 1840?

Mr. ALLEN. If we would go from 1840 to 1861, which is really the first collected volume of Foreign Correspondence printed since the Sparks edition, covering the period from 1783 to 1789, it would probably cost \$10,000 more, making \$30,000 altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, to copy it?

Mr. ALLEN. To copy the whole of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it would have to be edited and printed?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not think that very much editing is contemplated. The copying would be done in such a way as to obviate much editing. The Department would have it done in such a way that very little editing would be necessary. Anyway, there is no expense of editing contemplated.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes would it make?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not remember that estimate.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. If everything is printed—and it is very hard to tell how much can be omitted on the ground of its being unimportant—it would take 26 volumes about the size of the old folio edition of the State Papers to cover the period down to 1840, and perhaps 10 more volumes to come down to 1860; that is, provided everything were printed. It is impossible to tell now how large a proportion should be omitted because unimportant. We simply give the extreme. This estimate, I may say, was based upon an examination by myself and assistants by turning over the material page by page and estimating the number of words. We put in several months' work in estimating the amount of material. While it is only an estimate, it is not a guess. It is based upon a very careful examination of the material.

The CHAIRMAN. You think there would be about 36 volumes altogether?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. That is our careful estimate, although it is more of a guess after 1840 than before. Up to 1840 a very careful estimate was made, based upon an examination of the material page by page.

Mr. ALLEN. The amount of printing to be done from 1840 on is not as easily determinable, because there may be a larger amount of material which the Department would not want to print during that period than during the earlier period.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you not substantially destroy the value of such publications by printing so much unimportant matter?

Mr. ALLEN. That which makes history is important. I do not think there is very much important correspondence in the State Department that can not be printed now down to that date. I think there is very little.

The CHAIRMAN. The most of it could be printed?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes; very little down to 1840 is of such a nature that it could not be printed. The Department's idea is to give access to it.

manuscript archives within thirty years. They allow the people to print almost anything. There is a certain amount of censorship exercised, and yet at the same time very little is ever withheld.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?

Mr. GARDNER. How long a time do you think it would require to get this ready for the printer?

Mr. ALLEN. If we would go from 1789 to 1840, probably at least five years would be required.

Mr. GARDNER. That would mean an annual appropriation of about \$5,000 a year?

Mr. ALLEN. We want to begin with an annual appropriation of \$5,000 and see how far we can get with it. We have made an estimate of \$20,000 for all of it from 1789 to 1840, and that would mean an appropriation of \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year to do it, say, in five years.

Mr. GARDNER. What advantage would it be to the Government to have this correspondence printed? I can see how it would be of advantage to students of history, but what advantage would it be to the Government?

Mr. ALLEN. It would be an advantage to the Department of State to use a printed book instead of going to the manuscript correspondence. It would be classified and indexed, and it would be useful also to the other Departments of the Government that have to do with such things, such as the Navy Department and the Department of Justice and, I suppose, Congress. It would be valuable to have the information in such form as that. There is a great deal of confusion created by the edition of the Foreign Relations. People take the edition and go through it, and think that it contains all there is, and frequently they have to do it all over again, and they fall into all sorts of omissions and errors. Partially printed correspondence is always a cause of confusion.

Mr. GARDNER. You speak of the work of copying. Supposing it were done at all, why could not the work of editing be done at the same time the copying is done, so that it would be ready for the printer when these copyists get through?

Mr. ALLEN. That is the idea the Department has. It wants to do the editing at the same time the copying is done in order to avoid the expense of an editor, and avoid the necessity of the work being done over again.

Mr. GARDNER. Then \$20,000 would cover the whole correspondence—the unpublished correspondence from 1789 to 1840—and make it ready for the printer?

Mr. ALLEN. That is the idea, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. And \$10,000 more would cover the copying from 1840 to 1861?

Mr. ALLEN. That is the idea.

Mr. GARDNER. Making \$30,000 before the printing is done? The estimated cost would be that before the manuscript is ready for the printer?

Mr. ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you know what the custom of other governments is in regard to such correspondence—I mean as to printing it?

Mr. ALLEN. Well, I can not say that I know of any continuous publication of diplomatic correspondence by other governments that we have access to. The foreign government publications that we get

are printed as we get out our Congressional papers—papers submitted to Congress. In England such papers are submitted to Parliament, and in France to the Assembly, and so on in other countries. At the same time there are publications that present papers in historical sequence, and in addition every year a series of historical investigations, like, for instance, the British and Foreign State Papers in Great Britain. They get all this official material, and while they are a few years behind, they come near to printing nearly all there is of any interest to the historian or to the public. Our custom has been, since 1861, to print an annual volume. What we want to do is to go back and do the same thing for the years before that.

Mr. GARDNER. There must be a good deal of matter left out where you print a volume of current correspondence—that is, you would hardly be justified in giving some of it to the world?

Mr. ALLEN. There is a certain amount left out always in the current volumes. There would be very little left out for the first fifty years, from 1789 to 1840.

Mr. GARDNER. Have you estimated as to the cost of the book after it is ready for printing—how large an edition to issue, and so on? You have \$30,000, say, for preparing. How much would it be for printing?

Mr. ALLEN. No definite estimate has been made on the size of the edition or as to the cost of printing. That was deferred, to be taken up by somebody more skillful in making an estimate of that kind.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you know about how many pages there would be to a volume?

Mr. ALLEN. I suppose we would have in the neighborhood of 800 pages to a volume. Would you not, Professor?

Professor McLAUGHLIN. The old folio edition has about 1,000,000 words to a volume, and there are 6 volumes. My estimate was on the basis of 26 volumes of that size, if we printed everything. But of course a good deal of unimportant material will not be printed, so that that estimate will come down. That was the limit down to 1840. If we left out a quarter it would be perhaps 16 volumes.

Mr. GARDNER. The work of editing would devolve largely upon you, as to discriminating between things that should go in and things that should not?

Professor McLAUGHLIN. The understanding is that quite without pay or compensation my advice would be taken as to the work that should be done, and perhaps getting one or two persons, at least, of scholarly attainments to oversee the direct copying. The understanding is that my advice will be taken entirely informally and without any compensation. In a way, I may say, that is my business, my profession. Is that a correct statement, Mr. Allen?

Mr. ALLEN. That is correct.

Mr. GARDNER. It is only fair to say that heretofore publications of this kind have proved to be very expensive. Take the Naval Records of the Rebellion, for instance. I am told they cost about \$10,500 a volume. Of course I can see no possible reason why this should cost that much, yet that thing has been dillydallying along here for years.

Mr. ALLEN. The State Department published a complete edition of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, by Wharton. That cost \$10,000. There were 6 volumes. I do not

see why any extraordinary cost should be apprehended in this work. The Department certainly does not want to incur any extraordinary expense in doing it. The Department feels that it ought to be done at about the same rate that other things of the same kind are done in our present Foreign Relations.

Professor McLAUGHLIN. The material is all there, whereas the man who has charge of the Naval Records had to collect a good deal of the material and arrange it. It was a good deal of trouble. In the State Department the material is all there, and arranged chronologically. A great portion of it, a fourth or possibly a third of it, is already printed in the state papers and other publications, and that would reduce the expense. It is possible for us to estimate the amount of material and the amount that the copying ought to cost. I am not ready to say how much it will cost, but if the work is done as copyists should do the work, the estimate is near what is right. It can not be four or five times this amount, or anything like that.

Mr. GARDNER. You have not been long in the Government service, Professor?

Professor McLAUGHLIN. No, sir; I have not. Perhaps I should not be so certain about it. But I only want to point out the fact that there is a certain basis of assurance in this matter, and there could not very well be any such basis in the other case.

Mr. ALLEN. The Secretary of State thinks that if we ask for a certain amount of money to begin the work everybody will be in a position to know whether it will develop.

Mr. GARDNER. You would be willing to be put on trial for a year?

Mr. ALLEN. I think so, sir. There is sufficient security in the estimate on the part of the people who are interested in it, I think, to make them feel that way.

Mr. GARDNER. Do you know whether the Secretary is insistent upon this?

Mr. ALLEN. He would be very glad to see it done, judging from what he said to me. He realizes the necessity for it.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that the preparation of a volume of the Naval Records of the Rebellion cost \$14,340, and it costs only \$10,500 to print it.

Are there any further questions, gentlemen? If not, we are obliged to you.

PEKING, CHINA, FURNISHING LEGATION BUILDINGS AT.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. H. TIBBETTS, OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item pending before the committee in Document No. 230, amounting to \$31,000, to furnish the legation buildings at Peking, China. Are you prepared to give us in detail what you propose to do with that money?

Mr. TIBBETTS. You mean the items?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TIBBETTS. No, sir; except to buy the furniture, desks, curtains, etc. I suppose that is a matter which will be left to the minister.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at this estimate of \$31,000?

Mr. TIBBETTS. In this letter to Mr. Conger, on page 2 of the document, there is some information.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you know?

Mr. TIBBETTS. Yes, sir. Mr. Morrison, the chief of the bureau, who sent me here, called my attention to what he understood was an error of somebody in giving the wrong reference in the publication.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not make any difference.

Mr. TIBBETTS. You have the application for \$10,000 to complete the buildings?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; we understand that, but we want to know how you expect to spend the \$31,000 in furnishing this building?

Mr. TIBBETTS. You know just as much about it as the State Department knows, unless they have some information which I have not seen.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the minister at Peking?

Mr. TIBBETTS. Mr. Conger.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought Mr. Conger had come back to this country?

Mr. TIBBETTS. He is just at this time on leave in the Philippines, but, so far as I know, he expects to go back to China.

The CHAIRMAN. The building will not be completed until this appropriation is made and the money expended, I suppose?

Mr. TIBBETTS. I think Mr. Nealy, the architect, expects to get the work done sometime late in the summer; I have had charge of the correspondence, and the accounts go through my hands.

The CHAIRMAN. In their estimate they simply give you the lump sum contained in the letter sent to us?

Mr. TIBBETTS. Yes, sir; that is all I have seen.

Mr. BENTON. Does the Government of the United States own the land upon which the building is located?

Mr. TIBBETTS. The Chinese Government donated a large tract of land inside the city of Peking for all the foreign legations, and we got a very desirable site.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we own the furniture in the legation building?

Mr. TIBBETTS. Yes, sir; we own the most of the office furniture. At places where the United States does not own the buildings the ministers rent the houses and furnish them as they desire. It is not the practice of the Government to furnish the residences either of ministers or consuls.

Mr. GARDNER. This is an exception?

Mr. TIBBETTS. For the reason that the Government is putting up the building for the minister.

Mr. GARDNER. How expensive is the building?

Mr. TIBBETTS. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and then you appropriate an additional \$10,000.

Mr. GARDNER. And they want \$30,000 for furniture?

Mr. TIBBETTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. That would make \$180,000?

Mr. TIBBETTS. Yes, sir; for the building and furniture. There are five buildings outside the gate house. You can very readily understand what furniture the minister would have—carpets, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there are five buildings?

Mr. TIBBETTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a general fund out of which you furnish legation buildings?

Mr. TIBBETTS. I do not know of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The emergency fund?

Mr. TIBBETTS. We only furnish office furniture from the appropriation for foreign ministers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any instance where we have furnished the buildings as requested here?

Mr. TIBBETTS. Only in Japan, Korea, and Bangkok, and we own the building at Tangier.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you furnish them—by special appropriation?

Mr. TIBBETTS. I can not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you ascertain that fact?

Mr. TIBBETTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send us a statement as to whether or not we furnished the buildings in Japan and Korea.

Mr. TIBBETTS. I will be glad to do so.

Mr. GARDNER. Does our Government own the building at Bangkok?

Mr. TIBBETTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARDNER. And did we furnish it?

Mr. TIBBETTS. I understand we did. If the minister wishes any particular furniture on his own account he undoubtedly buys it, but generally the furniture at Bangkok, Siam, and in Korea was furnished by the United States.

Mr. GARDNER. Why has there been an exception made to the rule in the Orient?

Mr. TIBBETTS. I can not tell you, except that it has been found very much more beneficial for the Government to have its own legation buildings in those places.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 1, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the representative of this Department who appeared before your committee yesterday, you are informed that all furniture purchased for the legations of the United States in China, Japan, Korea, and Siam has been paid for out of the regular annual appropriation for contingent expenses, foreign missions.

This furniture has been purchased from year to year in small quantities, and no special appropriation has been requested, for the reason that there has been sufficient funds in the regular appropriation each year to meet the expenditure.

Your obedient servant,

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,
Third Assistant Secretary.

JANUARY 31, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. OTTO H. TITTMANN, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN ALASKA AND CANADA.

The CHAIRMAN. We will take up the matter of surveys. First is the boundary line survey between Alaska and Canada. It is not in the bill. The estimate went to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and

that committee has been discharged from its consideration, and the House has sent it to this committee. I see you ask, Doctor, for an appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of State to mark the boundary and make the surveys incidental thereto between the Territory of Alaska and the Dominion of Canada in conformity with the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal. How much of an appropriation have you had for that purpose up to date?

Mr. TITTMAN. One hundred thousand dollars. That was the first appropriation, made last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What portion of that money has been expended?

Mr. TITTMANN. At the end of next June, I think, we will have between \$30,000 and \$40,000 unexpended and available. That will go into the Treasury, because the last appropriation was not continuing.

The CHAIRMAN. You have expended, then, about \$60,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. Between \$60,00 and \$70,000. I could not tell exactly. This is an international matter, and I am governed a little by the plans of the British commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they pay one-half of the cost?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; we try to put in an even number of parties, and then do the work as evenly as possible. Of course, they put in their parties and officers independently, and we pay the cost of the monuments half and half. That is about the only thing that we can divide half and half.

The CHAIRMAN. If we were to reappropriate the unexpended portion of that appropriation and add \$50,000, would that carry you through next year?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think that would be a little too narrow a margin. If you would make it \$65,000, I think it would be better.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean we should reappropriate the unexpended balance and appropriate \$65,000 additional?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think so.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The CHAIRMAN. The other survey item is for the more effective demarcation and mapping of the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada along the forty-ninth parallel, established by the commission of 1856 to 1869. How much have you had for that work up to date?

Mr. TITTMANN. Two hundred thousand dollars. When we began that, Mr. Chairman, we submitted an estimate for that work of \$300,000. We sent that in at that time, and asked for \$100,00 to start the work with. Now we have a reconnaissance over the line, and we have availed of the experience of the previous commission. The old commission of 1846 expended about \$600,000 on this survey. They, of course, had many more difficulties than we now have to encounter, but we thought that owing to the fact that the most difficult part of the boundary had remained unmarked it would cost fully \$300,000. I went over that as carefully as I could with the engineers, and we thought that with the \$50,000 we could finish that work.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you unexpended of that appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. I suppose we must have \$100,000. I can not tell exactly, because I do not remember.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be occasion to use more than the unexpended balance during the next fiscal year?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. We expect to wind up this business. That is another case where, in order to divide the work, we ought to have some latitude in the appropriation. That is a continuing appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You will require \$50,000 to complete the work?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

JANUARY 31, 1905.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. F. W. PALMER, PUBLIC PRINTER, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. HENRY T. BRIAN, CHIEF CLERK, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, AND MR. OSCAR J. RICKETTS, FOREMAN OF PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 325 of the bill before you, gentlemen, you will find the provision for public printing and binding. You had last year \$6,005,645.82, and you ask for the coming fiscal year \$6,555,117.12, or an increase of \$550,000.

Mr. BRIAN. I have a letter here in which that estimate is revised [presenting letter to chairman].

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: Referring to the estimates of appropriations for the public printing and binding for the fiscal year 1906, found in the Book of Estimates, pages 295 et seq., I have the honor to advise you that at the time the estimates were prepared it seemed necessary, by reason of the increase in the work of the Office, to submit estimates aggregating a sum considerably in excess of the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

After careful consideration, I am now of the opinion that the estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year 1906 may be reduced to the several amounts as appropriated for the fiscal year 1905.

Respectfully,

F. W. PALMER,
Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN (resuming). Can you make a further reduction in your estimate?

Mr. BRIAN. No, sir; not with the amount of work that we have to do.

The CHAIRMAN. This applies to all of the items?

Mr. BRIAN. Yes, sir; all of the items.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, gentlemen, I think you have solved the whole problem right there. Mr. Gardner, while you were out the Public Printer advised us that he can get along with the appropriation he had last year on all these items, and he reduces his estimate to that basis.

Mr. GARDNER. Good!

Mr. BENTON. Does that include page 327, for printing and binding for Congress?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Gentlemen, we are obliged to you, unless there is something you want to submit to the committee.

Mr. GARDNER. I think the Public Printer ought to have a bouquet.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been some suggestion as to the purchase of a piece of property down there—a stable or something of the kind. It passed the Senate a time or two, and it is being discussed now. What about it, and what is it?

Mr. PALMER. We are not asking for it now.

ELLIS ISLAND HOSPITAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, January 31, 1905.

HON. J. A. HEMENWAY,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In accordance with the request of your committee, I have the honor to furnish the following additional data in regard to the estimate for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of a contagious-disease hospital upon the new island to be located upon submerged land adjacent to Ellis Island, New York Harbor, viz:

About \$25,000 will be required for additional power and electric plant necessary to supply the proposed hospital with heat, water, and light.

The balance (\$225,000) of the estimate will be needed to erect the hospital upon the pavilion plan required in the cases of all such institutions devoted to the treatment of highly contagious disorders. This amount does not include furniture and hospital equipments, legislation for the purchase of which is already an accomplished fact.

The proposed structure is calculated to have a capacity of 200 patients, of which number 150 would be receiving active treatment, the remaining 50 being detained "under observation."

As an indication of what is required, it may be stated that on January 28, 1905, 91 immigrant patients afflicted with contagious diseases were in the New York health department hospitals receiving treatment. In the year 1904 627 persons were sent to these hospitals, and the rate per day for each patient is \$2, irrespective of age. This does not include ambulance and burial charges. As many as 45 persons per day have been transferred to these hospitals twice during this month, in some individual cases six weeks' treatment being required.

The foregoing will indicate in a concise way the conditions with which we are confronted, added to which is the constantly increasing unwillingness of the municipal health authorities to assume a burden which does not properly belong to them.

It is urgently recommended that your committee act favorably upon the estimate for \$250,000 to provide the facilities which the present situation demands.

Respectfully,

F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

PORTAGE LAKE SHIP CANAL PIERHEAD LIGHT.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, January 31, 1905.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to your oral request, made to its engineer secretary on January 26, 1905, in your committee room, the Board has the honor to submit the following relative to the estimated cost of moving Portage Lake Ship Canal pierhead light and fog signal, Michigan:

Estimated cost.

300 cubic yards dredging, at \$1.....	\$300
95 piles, 40 feet long, in place, \$12.....	1, 140
30,000 feet B. M. lumber, at \$25.....	750
3,500 cubic yards concrete, in place, at \$9.....	31, 500
Iron tower.....	12, 000
Fog-signal house.....	3, 000
Railing, metal work, and boat davits.....	500
Fourth-order lens apparatus.....	850
Moving fog-signal machinery.....	500
Contingencies.....	4, 560
Total.....	55, 100

Respectfully,

D. W. LOCKWOOD,
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer Secretary.

FOG SIGNALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, January 28, 1905.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to your oral request made to its engineer secretary on January 26, 1905, in your committee room, the Board has the honor to submit the following relative to the current appropriation for expenses of fog signals:

For the year ending June 30, 1904, the appropriation was.....	\$205, 000. 00
Amount expended and in the hands of district officers, approximately.....	197, 048. 45
Available balance for emergencies, etc.....	7, 951. 55
Total amount expended for building new fog signals was.....	24, 334. 22
Total amount expended for remodeling, repairing, and operating the fog signals was.....	172, 714. 23
Total.....	197, 048. 45

Respectfully,

D. W. LOCKWOOD,
Lieut. Col., Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer Secretary.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR SIR: The Government board in charge of the Government exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and which has in charge the same exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, through Mr. Wallace H. Hills, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, its chairman, informs me that of the appropriation made for the Government exhibit at St. Louis that board will be able to turn back into the Treasury about \$40,000. As you will see from the letter of Mr. Hills, herewith inclosed, the estimate given to this committee of the proposed cost of the Government exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition was \$200,000. It is true, as Mr. Hills states, that subsequently Congress enlarged the Government exhibit by making provision for a comprehensive forestry and irrigation exhibit, and also for a Philippine exhibit, the two to cost not to exceed \$35,000, and to be paid out of the \$200,000 appropriated for the Government exhibit. The remainder, \$165,000, is, in the opinion of the Government board, inadequate to make a creditable exhibit representing the other branches of the service at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and this opinion is shared by the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. Therefore, as chairman of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, I send you, with the approval of this committee, a proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill, making available for use by the Government board having in charge the Government exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition so much of the balance, not to exceed \$35,000, as may remain to the credit of the appropriation heretofore made for the Government exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

I trust that this amendment may be included in the sundry civil bill.

Yours, very truly,

J. A. TAWNEY.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BOARD, LEWIS
AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY,
*Chairman Committee on
Industrial Arts and Expositions,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: I inclose herewith the text of an amendment which I would recommend be included in the sundry civil bill, making available, for the use of the Government exhibit, Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, so much of the balance, not to exceed \$35,000, as may remain to the credit of the appropriation provided by Congress for the Government exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

The estimate furnished by the Government board to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions of the amount required for a Government exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, namely, \$200,000, was very conservative, but the Government board did not contemplate at that time that Congress would include in the appropriation bill provision for distinctive exhibits of forestry and irrigation, which will cost \$20,000, or that provision would have to be made by the board for a Philippine exhibit at a cost of \$15,000, making an aggregate of \$35,000, which leaves but \$165,000 available for the use of the several Executive Departments and other governmental establishments.

By reason of the remote location of Portland, the expenses incident to freight and transportation will amount to a considerable sum, and, for that reason and owing to the allotment of money already made to the forestry, irrigation, and Philippine exhibits, the balance remaining, namely, \$165,000, will, in the opinion of the Government board, be inadequate to make a creditable exhibit representing the other branches of the service.

Respectfully,

W. H. HILLS,
Chairman United States Government Board.

AMENDMENT TO THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

For the Government exhibit, Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon: In addition to the appropriation heretofore made by the act of April 13, 1904 (33 Stat., p. 177), for a Government exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, Oregon, in the year nineteen hundred and five, authority is hereby granted to the United States Government Board, Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, to use, for freight, transportation, installation, and other necessary expenses incident to the said exhibit, so much of the unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the Government exhibits under the management of the United States Government Board at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at Saint Louis, Missouri, as may be necessary, not to exceed the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars.

JANUARY 26, 1905.

FRANK A. LEACH, SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

STATEMENT OF HON. J. R. KNOWLAND.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I believe the committee has received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the Leach matter?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir. It will be placed in the record.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 18, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: At a settlement of the accounts of the San Francisco mint and count of money in its vaults, made at the close of the fiscal year 1901, the cashier's work-

ing vault, which, according to the books, should have contained \$25,474,722.40, was found to be \$30,000 short, and the sum total of money, bullion, and all credits for which the superintendent of the mint was responsible, aggregating \$110,767,000.67, was short by the same amount. Investigation proved that six sacks of double eagles, containing \$5,000 each, had been stolen from the cashier's vault, and the chief clerk of the mint, Walter N. Dimmick, was arrested, tried, and convicted of the crime and is now serving a term in the penitentiary at San Quentin, Cal.

The chief clerk had given a bond for the sum of \$5,000, and collection for the full amount was made thereon, reducing the amount of that shortage to \$25,000, and this amount has been made good by the payment on the part of Frank A. Leach, superintendent of the mint, of \$25,000 into the Treasury of the United States.

The sum of money in the mint at the time of the theft was far beyond the amount which the mere process of coinage would require to be there at one time. The vaults of the subtreasury at San Francisco have been for some years insufficient to take care of the coin which comes to the Treasury at that point and receive the coinage of the mint as it is ready for delivery. The result of this condition has been that it has been necessary to use the vaults of the mint for storage purposes and to hold a large amount of gold coin against which certificates are outstanding. And so full were the mint vaults that it was necessary to keep the sum named above, to wit, \$25,474,722.40 in the cashier's working vault, crowding it beyond the possibility of a complete daily count. These conditions undoubtedly contributed to the concealment of the theft for a time, and perhaps afforded a temptation for it.

It does not appear that the loss was in any manner due to the fault or negligence of the superintendent of the mint, and in view of the conditions described above, and of the numerous precedents existing for such action, I recommend that an appropriation of \$25,000 be made from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to reimburse the said Frank A. Leach for the said loss.

Respectfully.

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*

Mr. KNOWLAND. The point is simply this: Mr. Leach had repeatedly called the attention of the Department to the fact that the vaults were being crowded with money. I believe that five or ten million dollars was the amount that the vaults were supposed to hold and there were over \$50,000,000 in the vaults at the time the defalcation took place, and they were already attempting, in fact steps had already been taken, to relieve the congestion, as Mr. Leach told them he could not be responsible for the amount of money.

Senator PERKINS. Because he had no place to put it?

Mr. KNOWLAND. And the Department, realizing that, had taken steps toward relieving the congested condition.

I have also a letter from one of the Government prosecutors, Mr. Dunne.

Senator PERKINS. I wish you would read that letter to the chairman.

Mr. KNOWLAND (reading):

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4, 1905.

HON. JOSEPH R. KNOWLAND, M. C.,
Oakland, Cal.

MY DEAR MR. KNOWLAND: As you are doubtless aware, Superintendent Leach, of the United States mint, has been obliged to settle with the surety company for the Dimmick loss arising out of the theft of \$30,000 from the United States mint, of which Dimmick has been convicted. Mr. Leach will, of course, apply to Congress to be relieved against the payment which he has been compelled to make.

In the prosecution of Dimmick I acted, and am still acting, as the special representative of the Attorney-General of the United States, and I am, therefore, I trust, not taking any undue liberty in saying to you that in my judgment it

would be a simple act of justice for the National Government to accord, through its Congress, to Mr. Leach the relief which he seeks. You are doubtless aware that the conviction of Dimmick was earnestly sought by the Government, not simply to the end that this particular crime should be punished, but in the broader view that the operations of the United States Treasury Department should be so carefully guarded and any violation of duty should be so certainly punished as that delinquencies on the part of Government officers should be reduced to the minimum.

The conviction of Dimmick was difficult, extremely so, because of the craft with which the crime was committed, the embarrassments in the way of obtaining direct evidence, and the complexity of detail surrounding the transaction and involved in its proper presentation and explanation. It was to such a case that Mr. Leach brought his knowledge of mint affairs and his familiarity with details, and it was at his elbow, day by day, that I was educated into the facts of this case, taken through its mass of detail and technical matter, and so familiarized with the circumstances and the inferences as to be able to present the case with some thoroughness to court and jury. I have never seen more intelligent interest and more unremitting industry in the preparation and conduct of an important case than was afforded by Mr. Leach in the Dimmick case. There is no better or more faithful public servant in this whole country. He has richly earned the approbation of the Government. So conceived and so executed was the crime that there is no room for the least hint of remissness on the part of the superintendent; and without such a superintendent as Mr. Leach the conviction of Dimmick would have been impossible. I ask you as a just man to do what in you lies to aid in the passage of a relief bill through Congress for Mr. Leach, and if there is any other public officer to whom it may be of any assistance to Mr. Leach that I should address myself I shall speak in justice with the same frankness with which I have written to you. I take the liberty of sending you a copy of the brief in the circuit court of appeals, which will indicate in some partial way to you the character and difficulties of the case.

Wishing you a successful career in your new and larger field of duty, I am, with great respect,

Sincerely, yours,

P. F. DUNNE.

During the six years of Mr. Leach's connection with the San Francisco Mint they handled about \$200,000,000 annually, and the wastage allowed would have been \$900,000. The actual wastage was only \$16,000, which is a remarkable showing and a greater showing than made by any other mint, and his whole administration of the affairs of the mint at San Francisco shows that he has reduced the expenses to the lowest possible figure, and way below any of his predecessors in the San Francisco Mint. He has been obliged to mortgage his home and give up everything that he saved during all these years for the purpose of making good this defalcation.

Senator PERKINS. Have you the resolutions passed by the State legislature?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes, sir. Here is the telegram which the California delegation received:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., *January 25, 1905.*

Congressman JAMES R. KNOWLAND,
Washington, D. C.

Whereas Frank A. Leach, superintendent of the United States mint at San Francisco, Cal., has, solely by reason of the commission of a crime by a subordinate employee of said mint, been compelled to pay the sum of \$25,000 from his private means, and

Whereas it is contemplated that a measure will be introduced in the Congress of the United States providing for the reimbursement of said Frank A. Leach in the sum he has been compelled to pay as aforesaid: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the assembly and senate of the State of California hereby jointly express approval of any such relief measure introduced in Congress for

the aforementioned purpose, and most respectfully recommend the passage of such a measure: Be it

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the assembly is hereby directed to telegraph the substance of these resolutions to each Senator and Representative of the State of California at Washington.

I hereby certify that the above is the substance of a joint resolution adopted by the California senate and assembly by a unanimous vote.

CLIO LLOYD, *Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

You can readily see what the sentiment in California is toward Mr. Leach, the Democrats and Republicans joining in these resolutions.

Senator PERKINS. Have you the precedents?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes, sir; and I will file them with the committee.

The precedents submitted by Mr. Knowland follow:

Statutes at Large, volume 15, page 463: Joint resolution February 4, 1869, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to credit and allow George W. Lane, superintendent United States branch mint, Denver, Colo. T., in the settlement of accounts the sum of \$4,419.90, public moneys stolen from the mint without fault or negligence on the part of said superintendent, and which has not been recovered.

Statutes at Large, volume 17, page 531, act of March 3, 1873, making appropriations to supply deficiencies: For amount required to make good to the treasurer of the mint, Philadelphia, a loss in the redemption of 44,747,605 pieces of base coin, amounting to \$794,557.08, for the fiscal years 1871 and 1872, \$4,481.78.

Statutes at Large, volume 20, page 603: Act for relief of Albert U. Wyman, late Treasurer of the United States, approved March 1, 1879, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Albert U. Wyman, late Treasurer United States, \$2,351.70 to reimburse said Wyman for two bonds of the United States known as sixes of 1881, of the denomination of \$1,000 each, and coupons thereon, purchased by him, to replace two bonds of like issue and amount, the property of the First National Bank, Newport, R. I., lost or abstracted from the national bank division while said Wyman was Treasurer of the United States.

Statutes at Large, volume 25, page 911: Act making appropriation to supply deficiencies, fiscal year 1889, approved March 2, 1889. That the Secretary of the Treasury and proper accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized and directed to credit in the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York and general accounts of the Treasurer of the United States as unavailable funds, and representing losses incurred in said office without default or negligence on the part of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, page 912, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to George W. Bishop, Assistant Treasurer, \$1,243, said money representing loss incurred in office of said Assistant Treasurer without default or negligence on his part, and made good to the Government by him out of his private means.

Statutes at Large, volume 26, page 1333: Act of January 8, 1891, appropriated \$9,930 to reimburse Charles N. Felton, formerly Assistant Treasurer United States at San Francisco, for losses incurred by him in payment of forged United States disbursing officers' checks, the same having been paid without default or negligence on his part.

Statutes at Large, volume 26, page 867: Act making appropriation to supply deficiencies in appropriation fiscal year 1891, approved March 3, 1891, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury and proper accounting officers to credit in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States the sum of \$10,000 carried in the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco in the general account of the Treasurer of the United States as unavailable funds and representing loss incurred in the office without default or negligence on the part of the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco.

Statutes at Large, volume 28, page 1022: Act for the relief of the legal representative of James C. Booth, approved December 27, 1894. Authorized and required the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the legal representative of James C. Booth, deceased, late melter and refiner, mint, Philadelphia, \$1,941.87, the cost value of 1,987.12 ounces standard silver deposited by him with the

superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, to make good a deficiency of that amount of bullion and contained in three bars missing, and supposed to have been stolen.

Statutes at Large, volume 30, page 1510: Act February 2, 1899, relieving and discharging Oliver C. Bosbyshell, late superintendent United States mint at Philadelphia, from all liabilities of Henry S. Cochran, late weigh clerk in the mint at Philadelphia, for the embezzlement or larceny of certain gold bullion bars, the property of the United States, and from all liability to account for any and all embezzled or stolen gold bullion bars by said Henry S. Cochran, same having been without default or negligence on the part of said Oliver C. Bosbyshell. The total value of gold bars embezzled by Cochran was \$113,423.85. Of this amount \$100,613.03 was recovered in bullion and received from property seized and sold for the benefit of the Government, leaving a balance of \$12,810.82 due on account of the amount embezzled, which amount Bosbyshell was relieved of by the act above cited.

Statute at Large, volume 30, page 1218: Bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, approved March 3, 1899, appropriates the sum of \$163 to reimburse Herman Kretz, late superintendent United States mint, Philadelphia, for amount paid by him into the Treasury to make good shortage discovered by count of standard silver dollars on storage in the vaults of the mint, such shortage being in no wise due to any fault or negligence of said Kretz.

Statutes at Large, volume 30, page 108: Act making appropriation for deficiencies fiscal year 1897, approved July 19, 1897. Reimbursement of D. N. Morgan to reimburse D. N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States, for five sheets of silver certificates lost in his office without negligence on his part, \$200.

Statutes at Large, volume 30, page 658: Act making appropriation for deficiencies fiscal year 1897, approved July 7, 1898. To reimburse D. N. Morgan, late Treasurer of the United States, amount paid by him into the Treasury to make good a shortage discovered during the count of standard silver dollars in the transfer of the office of Treasurer of the United States to his successor, said shortage being in no wise the result of negligence or fault on his part, \$856.

Joint resolution February 4, 1869, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to credit and allow George W. Lane, superintendent United States branch mint at Denver, Colo. T., in the settlement of accounts the sum of \$4,419.90, public moneys stolen from the mint without fault or negligence on the part of said superintendent, and which has not been recovered.

Act February 2, 1899, relieving and discharging Oliver C. Bosbyshell, late superintendent United States mint at Philadelphia, from all liability of Henry S. Cochran, late weigh clerk in the mint at Philadelphia, for the embezzlement or larceny of certain gold bullion bars, the property of the United States, and from all liability to account for any and all embezzled or stolen gold bullion bars by said Henry S. Cochran, same having been without default or negligence on the part of said Oliver C. Bosbyshell. The total value of gold bars embezzled by Cochran was \$113,423.85. Of this amount \$100,613.03 was recovered in bullion and received from property seized and sold for the benefit of the Government, leaving a balance of \$12,810.82 due on account of the amount embezzled, which amount Bosbyshell was relieved of by the act above cited.

Senator PERKINS. If you would like to hear from the Director of the Mint, Mr. Roberts, we would be pleased to have you send for him. He has been out to San Francisco twice a year and he is thoroughly conversant with the administration and affairs of the mint, and I am sure that his commendation of the administration of Mr. Leach is such that it is second to no superintendent of that mint or any other mint in the United States. He is the soul of honor and has the confidence of the people. He had a homestead where he lived, and he and his wife joined together and made a deed to it to the Government.

Mr. KNOWLAND. There is one other fact that I would like to bring before the committee. The cost of coinage, per piece, has been reduced during the administration of Mr. Leach from 4 cents and 6 mills to 1 cent and one-half mill.

I might also add that the vaults were crowded at that time on account of the discovery in the gold fields in the Klondike and other

parts of Alaska. It was just at the time when the gold was coming down.

Senator PERKINS. We would like, if you please, to have you send for Mr. Roberts?

The CHAIRMAN. We will call him.

Senator PERKINS. He is thoroughly conversant with the matter and, as you know, is a high-minded gentleman. I simply want to bear testimony to the high character of Mr. Leach. I have known him twenty-five or thirty years. He is the peer of any man in our State from the point of character, integrity, and having the respect and confidence of everyone who knows him or has had business relations with him, and, as has been stated by my colleague, the defalcation occurred through no fault of his. It was a combination of circumstances which Mr. Roberts will explain to you more fully in detail. I would like to have the statement come from him officially. I hope that you gentlemen will give the matter such consideration as the case merits, and I know if you do that your decision will be favorable.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Here is a statement relative to the management of the San Francisco mint which I will file with the committee:

Statement relative to the management of the United States mint, San Francisco, Cal.

On Saturday, June 29, 1901, when the count of the cashier's vault at the United States mint, San Francisco, was finished by the settlement officers, it was discovered that the cash in that vault was short by \$30,000. It was afterwards established in the United States district court at San Francisco that the chief clerk, W. N. Dimmick, had stolen the money. Under the interpretation of the laws it is possible to hold the superintendent liable and require him to make good this loss. There are, however, some cogent reasons why the superintendent should not be held responsible for the loss of this money.

In the first place, the superintendent was not accountable for the circumstances which made the theft possible. If the vault had not been crowded with more coin than it was calculated to contain, not a dollar could have been abstracted without immediate detection. The superintendent had called attention to the conditions being forced upon him and appealed for relief, pointing out the dangers following the policy of storing large sums of gold coin at the mint without adequate vault room for its accommodation.

However, there was no help for it. The discovery of the great gold fields in the Klondike and other parts of Alaska unexpectedly brought down millions upon millions to the San Francisco mint, and, as the depositors almost invariably chose drafts on eastern depositories for their pay, in a little while all the storage vaults of the San Francisco mint were crowded to their utmost capacity in order to accommodate the tons of gold coin which accumulated so rapidly under this method. After the storage vaults were filled, the working vaults were intrenched upon to hold the increasing surplus of gold. While the amount of gold in the mint ordinarily ran from five to ten million dollars, there was on hand at the time of the loss of the \$30,000 over \$50,000,000, with proper storage capacity for not over one-half that amount. There was no relief, for the vaults of the subtreasury were crowded to overflowing, as were the vaults of the Government in the eastern cities.

The superintendent sought the aid of the representative of the Supervising Architect in San Francisco to construct another vault in the basement of the mint, but the estimated cost was beyond the possibilities of the contingent fund of the Mint. Mr. Alles, late First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, visited the mint on a round of inspection of Treasury Department institutions, and was taken to the cashier's vault of the mint by the superintendent, who showed how nearly \$26,000,000 was crowded and piled in there, when the vault was only planned to hold \$6,500,000; that it was a working vault, open every day; that this condition invited a loss or confusion in the denominations, and urged him to do something to relieve the situation.

Relief for the overcrowded vaults was a slow process. There had to be further appropriations, vaults constructed, and rearrangement of contents of vaults already filled. But before this was accomplished a dishonest official, Chief Clerk W. N. Dimmick, who was largely depended upon to assist in safeguarding the Government funds, took advantage of the conditions and robbed the cashier's vault of \$30,000. It was his duty to check up the contents of this vault every night and report to the superintendent whether the right amount of coin was on hand or not, and in this way he was able to cover up the theft until annual settlement. Dimmick never reported to the superintendent that he could not accurately and reliably check up the contents of the cashier's vault. The superintendent knew that that vault was in a congested condition, but supposed that with counting it up every day while the vault was filling up, and being familiar with all the conditions, that if he (Dimmick) was unable to check up the contents he would have told the superintendent so.

The investigation by the Secret Service Department shows that the superintendent exercised every precaution due from him in guarding the mint; that in the discharge of his duties he must in some instances wholly depend upon the integrity of his assistants; that his chief clerk proved recreant to his trust, and that it was an impossibility for any other person to have taken the coin without detection.

At the trial of this official, who was charged and convicted of the theft, it was shown that he was cashier previous to being appointed chief clerk, and that when he turned over the vault to his successor he acquainted himself with the combination of the lock; that subsequently he remained at the mint frequently until late hours, and on one occasion, near midnight, was discerned by one of the watchmen crossing the main corridor from a room leading from the cashier's vault with two sacks of coin, and one evening was seen by several witnesses leaving the mint carrying a dress suit case which was so heavy as to attract attention. The Secret Service officials were able to show that they found among Dimmick's effects, after his arrest, a little book upon the fly leaf of which, in his own handwriting, was found the figures of the cashier's combination to one of the gold-storage vaults.

There are other reasons why the superintendent should be relieved of all liability for the loss of the money, among which should be considered the savings he has made for the Government in the administration of his position, where wastage and loss existed before, the aggregate of which savings is many times greater than the loss of the \$30,000.

FUEL.

In the matter of fuel a saving has been made worthy of note. In conformity to the request of the people of the neighborhood, the burning of sooty coals was not allowed, and for years only anthracite coal was used under the boilers. The present superintendent having knowledge of a soft, sootless steam coal, had it introduced in place of the anthracite immediately upon assuming his office, thereby saving between three and four thousand dollars per year.

It has been the custom for years to purchase coke in sacks by the truckload. The new superintendent arranged to purchase it in bulk by the carload, and thus saved nearly \$800 the first year by the change.

Charcoal had been used as the means of kindling or starting the fires in the melting furnaces ever since the establishment of the mint, and was costing the Government about \$130 per month, when Mr. Leach introduced short pine blocks as a substitute, at a saving of about \$105 per month, or over \$1,200 per year. This substitute has now been in use for a year and a half and is preferred by the workmen, who at first thought nothing but charcoal could be used.

REFINERY.

Probably the complete reorganization of the refining department, with the introduction of new devices and new methods, gave the Government the greatest if not the most lasting benefits accruing from the present superintendent's administration of the San Francisco mint. For the twelve years

prior to the appointment of Mr. Leach the refinery was operated at a loss to the Government in the sum of \$134,497, as shown by the following table:

Length of term, and superintendent.	Earnings.	Expenditures.
Four years 1886-1889, Israel Lawton	\$184, 008	\$230, 924
Four years 1890-1893, W. H. Dimond	144, 022	226, 252
Four years 1894-1897, John Daggett	87, 270	102, 621
Total	415, 300	549, 797

But notwithstanding the fact that the refinery was entirely remodeled, the plant duplicated in size, and a copper sulphate reducing plant constructed, all of which extra expense was paid for out of the earnings and appears in his account as part of the expenditures, the six years of his administration shows a gain to the Government of \$9,010.80. It is also worth while to note that during the last four and one-half years the resources of the refinery were greatly reduced by the charges being cut down 33½ per cent, otherwise the excess of earnings would have reached over \$60,000. But it is required by law that this department should be operated as near cost as possible for the benefit of gold producers. The following figures show the receipts and disbursements on account of the refinery during the present superintendent's control:

Earnings, from 1897 to July, 1903	\$314, 447. 39
Expenditures, from 1897 to July, 1903	305, 436. 59
Gain	9, 010. 80

The receipts from bullion excesses, which, in the mint books, go to the earnings account, are not included in the revenues given above.

A good part of the gains under this administration of the refinery are due to the introduction of a new and complete plant for saving the copper used, which from the time of the occupation of the present mint building was largely allowed to go to waste. The savings here by Mr. Leach's device have reached as high as \$6,447 per year.

In order to properly understand a further great improvement in the refinery department it is necessary to repeat some of the early history of that part of the mint business. After the building now occupied was completed in 1874 the Director of the Mint employed Professor Rodgers, an eminent chemist and metallurgist, of Pennsylvania, to visit the mint building and devise a plant for refining operations, and he decided that the building should be equipped with a sulphuric-acid plant, with a device for subduing the obnoxious and damaging fumes evolved in this process. Later Professor Rodgers concluded he could not find room for the fume device without literally "raising the roof," and without this a sulphuric-acid plant could not be operated without serious damage to the building on account of the escaping acid fumes. So, upon his recommendation, a nitric-acid plant was introduced instead, and this was operated for several years until some one displaced a part of the nitric plant with a sulphuric-acid plant, presumably on account of the great excess of cost of the former over the latter process. Soon after Mr. Leach became superintendent he discovered the injury predicted by Professor Rodgers being wrought upon the iron work of the west side of the building and the damage being done to the tall brick stack, as well as the destruction of the copper roofing, by the operation of the sulphuric-acid plant, and it became plain to him that it was necessary to discontinue refinery operations altogether (the cost of the nitric process making it prohibitory) or install some device which would subdue the fumes. After visiting some institutions where such devices were in operation and giving the subject the fullest investigation he found a system which, upon adoption, worked most successfully, and all further damage to the building is at an end. Besides the damage caused by the escaping fumes, they were very obnoxious to the workmen and the thickly settled neighborhood of the mint.

The large dissolving kettles used in the refinery cost the sum of \$95 each. There are four of these kettles in constant use. The life of these costly appliances did not average sixty days, consequently this feature of cost of refinery

operations was quite an item. The superintendent, after a few experiments, designed a kettle which cost no more than the old ones, but gave a service of from ten to twelve months each, thereby saving about \$2,000 per year.

The superintendent devised a method of monthly accounting in the gold operations of the refinery which has been in satisfactory use for more than a year. Heretofore, under the old methods, it was impossible to tell until the annual clean up at the close of the fiscal year whether the losses or wastages amounted to \$1 or \$50,000, thereby greatly increasing the temptations for dishonesty. It was always held that it was impossible to keep a monthly check on these operations. Under the present arrangements any material deficiency in the gold would be detected almost immediately.

WASTAGES.

A brief reference to the records of the San Francisco mint, from the date of its establishment in 1854 to the close of the fiscal year ending 1903, will give some idea of the savings gained to the Government in the actual coinage operations during the administration of the present superintendent. The Government concedes that some wastage in the handling of the precious metals is unavoidable and makes a liberal allowance for such loss.

From 1854 to 1873 the loss or wastage at the San Francisco mint was 16 per cent of the legal limit. From 1873 to 1894 the loss or wastage was reduced to 5½ per cent of the legal limit. From 1898 to 1903, or the last five years, during which the conduct of the mint has been in the hands of the present superintendent, the wastage was reduced to the lowest notch yet reached in the history of mint operations in the United States, being only 1 per cent of the legal limit in the coiner's department and nothing in the melting and refining department.

There was handled during this time the enormous amount of nearly ten hundred million dollars' worth of gold, something unparalleled in mint history. On this amount the Government rules tolerated a wastage of \$737,261.30, but the net loss by Superintendent Leach for this time was only \$2,705.80.

DISHONEST EMPLOYEES.

It will be noticed that the years between 1894 and 1898 are not taken into consideration in giving the above statistics. Three of these years were previous to the appointment of Mr. Leach, and the other year was the first of his administration. Soon after being installed in his position Mr. Leach, in acquainting himself with the duties of superintendent, discovered that there was a systematic plan of stealing going on in the coiner's department; but so cunning and careful were the dishonest culprits, coupled with the fact of official position, that it was difficult to locate them with criminating evidence. But, finally, with the aid of the Secret Service Department, a foreman was arrested, and a little later an assistant to the coiner was discharged, and the abnormal losses which had prevailed for three and a half years ceased.

SAVINGS IN THE MELTING ROOMS.

Early in the year 1901 the superintendent became convinced that there was some loss of precious metals in the melting rooms through volatilization, the escape being through the flues from the melting furnaces. He thereupon had dust chambers built in between the furnaces and the flues, producing a most gratifying result. The value of gold and silver recovered from the furnaces so equipped by the superintendent in two and a half years has reached the sum of \$9,031.98.

LAUNDRY.

It has been the practice to send all the washing, such as towels, aprons, sleeves, etc., to the laundry, after giving them a good shaking. This washing is now put through a preliminary soaking and rubbing at the mint, resulting in the recovery of precious metals to the value of several hundred dollars per year. The first year of this practice yielded over \$400.

VAULTS.

The last two vaults constructed in the mint prior to the incumbency of the present superintendent cost the Government over \$40,000. Within the past two

years two more vaults have been added at a cost of less than \$2,600. These vaults are equipped with vestibuled doors, high-class locks, and are wired with an electrical device which is connected with the municipal burglar alarm system.

COST OF COINAGE.

Under the present administration the cost of coinage, per piece, is the lowest figure reached in the history of the mint. The following table gives the cost of coinage, per piece, for the last four administrations:

Length of term.	Superintendent.	Cost.
4 years, 1886-1889	Israel Lawton	4 cents and 6 mills.
4 years, 1890-1893	W. H. Dimond	3 cents and 3 mills.
4 years, 1894-1897	John Daggett	3 cents and 2 mills.
4 years, 1897-1901	Frank A. Leach	2 cents and 2 mills.
1 year, 1901-2	do	2 cents and 5 mills.
1 year, 1902-3	do	2 cents and 1 mill.

For the calendar year 1903 the cost was reduced to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per piece.

The following is a table showing the total expenditures, the total coinage, and the total number of pieces coined for each administration of four years for the last four terms, and also for the first two years of Mr. Leach's second term:

Length of term and superintendent.	Coined during this time.	Number of pieces.	Total cost.
4 years, 1886-1889, Israel Lawton	\$99,780,117	21,991,390	\$1,023,912
4 years, 1890-1893, W. H. Dimond	103,775,642	32,660,265	1,070,614
4 years, 1894-1897, John Daggett	114,238,094	33,273,020	1,069,628
4 years, 1898-1901, Frank A. Leach	251,920,154	51,787,499	1,151,715
1 year, 1901-2, Frank A. Leach	62,857,681	10,382,122	269,611
1 year, 1902-3, Frank A. Leach	43,931,584	14,663,300	288,979

Not only has the Government been immediately benefited to the extent of many thousands of dollars by the present administration, but the methods and improvements introduced will stand for future administrations for years to come.

FOOD FISHES, PROPAGATION OF.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,

BUREAU OF FISHERIES,

Washington, January 31, 1905.

HON. JAMES A. HEMENWAY,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Responding to your request for information regarding the growth of the operations of the Bureau of Fisheries in recent years, I have the honor to submit the following data relative to the propagation and distribution of food fishes, the most important branch of the work and the only one that can conveniently be made the subject of comparisons:

THE EXTENT AND COST OF ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION.

The following table shows in condensed form the growth of the Bureau of Fisheries during the past fourteen years, the last seven of which represent the incumbency of the present Commissioner. Your

attention is called (1) to the magnitude of the recent operations; (2) to the increase in the average output per hatchery, and (3) to the decreased cost per million of fish hatched and planted. The number of fish distributed in each of the last few years has been nearly half the number produced during the entire seven-year period ending in 1897; the average output per hatchery in the last seven years has been more than double that of the seven years preceding, the figures being 42,000,000 and 20,000,000, respectively; and the average cost per million fish has fallen from \$191 for the first period to \$139 in the latter.

Year.	Number of hatcheries operated.	Amount appropriated for propagation of food fishes.	Aggregate output of fish in public and private waters.
1891.....	21	\$59,556	418,222,469
1892.....	21	65,814	305,918,346
1893.....	20	53,162	178,784,917
1894.....	20	92,182	450,310,543
1895.....	21	92,182	619,915,852
1896.....	22	105,000	498,488,268
1897.....	25	115,000	568,144,042
Total.....		582,896	3,039,784,437
1898.....	27	132,500	857,309,546
1899.....	25	140,000	1,056,371,898
1900.....	29	150,000	1,164,396,754
1901.....	30	170,000	1,173,833,462
1902.....	30	175,000	1,495,543,375
1903.....	27	175,000	1,226,057,475
1904.....	31	200,000	1,267,343,025
Total.....		1,142,500	8,240,795,535
Grand total.....		1,725,396	11,280,579,972

SOME ECONOMIC RESULTS OF PROPAGATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD FISHES.

There is a great amount of evidence to show that the fish-cultural operations of the Government are yielding direct financial returns in all parts of the country. This is true not only of the work in ponds, lakes, and interior waters generally, but also of the operations in the great seaboard rivers and the coastal regions. A few striking cases may be cited, any one of which is a sufficient justification of all the outlay of the Government for the maintenance of this Bureau.

Shad.—The leading river fish of the Atlantic seaboard is the shad, whose cultivation was taken up by the Government many years ago, and has continued on an increasingly extensive scale to the present time. During the past ten years more than 1,500,000,000 young shad have been hatched and planted in public waters, the eggs being obtained from fish that had been caught for-market, and hence would otherwise have been lost. The conditions in all streams are now very unfavorable to the shad, as the multiplication of nets, the pollution of the water, and the erection of dams curtail natural reproduction to a very great extent, and in some cases entirely prevent it; but, notwithstanding, the catch of shad has steadily increased, and is now 50,000,000 pounds yearly—three times the maximum yield in the years before shad cultivation became effective. The increased abundance has reduced the cost as compared with twenty-five years ago, but

even at the price actually received by the fishermen the value of the increase in the annual catch is about a million dollars, or three times the amount expended by the Government in shad propagation in twenty years.

Salmon.—The magnitude of the salmon fisheries of the Pacific coast has required very extensive artificial measures to maintain the supply. During the present season 145,000,000 eggs have been collected on the Sacramento and Columbia rivers and tributaries of Puget Sound, a quantity representing 1,260 bushels. The effects of such work, continued over a long period, have been unmistakable. From some experiments in the marking of young salmon before their release from the hatcheries, so that they could be recognized when they returned to the streams from the ocean as mature fish, it appears that for every 1,000 young salmon planted by the Bureau, at an average cost of under \$1 per thousand, 2,000 pounds of adult fish are caught for market, having a minimum value of 5 cents a pound. If the Bureau's salmon-hatching operations are yielding only one-tenth the results shown by the experiments the actual money return is 1,000 per cent per annum.

Acclimatization of shad and striped bass on the Pacific coast.—The shad and the striped bass are not indigenous to the Pacific coast, but were introduced there about thirty years ago and have become firmly established, ranking among the leading food fishes of the west coast. Following is a statement of the financial aspects of this work:

Total cost of planting shad and striped bass on the Pacific coast, under	\$5,000
Average annual catch of these fish at present time.....pounds..	4,000,000
Yearly market value of catch.....	\$165,000
Aggregate catch to end of 1904.....pounds..	26,400,000
Total value of catch to end of 1904.....	\$955,000

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. BOWERS, *Commissioner.*

INDEX.

	Page.
Abandoned military reservations	143
Acting Postmaster-General	41, 43
Agricultural Department building	276
Alaskan fish hatcheries	104
Alaska and Canada boundary lines	310
American ethnology	111
Antitrust laws	285
Armories and arsenals:	
Dover, N. J.	181
Frankford, Pa.	174
Ordnance depot, Philippine Islands	183
Rock Island, Ill.	176
Repairs	183
Sandy Hook, N. J.	180
Springfield, Mass.	181
Watertown, Mass.	182
Watervliet, N. Y.	182
Army general hospital	263
Assistant custodians and janitors	61
Astrophysical observatory	116
Auditor for War Department	259
Bassett, Hon. E. M.	274
Back pay and bounty	259
Barnard, Job.	169
Bellinger, J. B.	184
Bowers, George M.	97, 327
Boys' Reform School, District of Columbia	300
Borden, William C.	263
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen	66
Brian, H. T.	312
Bureau of Fisheries	97
Alaskan hatcheries	104
Baker Lake, Wash.	103
Battle Creek, Cal.	104
Bozeman, Mont.	102
Contingent	100
Clackamas, Oreg.	103
Horses and vehicles	99
Put-in-Bay, Ohio.	104
Salmon fisheries	104
Spearfish, S. Dak.	101
Steamer Phalarope	98
Steamer Curlew	99
Statistical inquiry	100
Woods Hole, Mass.	101
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington	220
Broken stone	222
Curbing, coping, and flagging	222
Children's playgrounds	223
Chief clerk	228
Conservatory, etc., White House	231
Drawing propagating gardens	227
Eliminating system of duplicate roadways, White House grounds	228
Foot walks around ellipse	222

Buildings and grounds in and around Washington—Continued.		Page.
Fuel for White House, etc		231
Grounds of Executive Departments		227
Grounds south of White House		220
Greenhouses and nursery		220
Garfield Park		221
Improvement and care of various reservations		221
Judiciary Park		222
Laying asphalt, etc.		222
Lafayette and Franklin parks		220
Machinery and tools for nursery		228
Mount Vernon square		223
Nursery, Potomac Park		224
Power house for White House, etc		225
Resurfacing, Smithsonian grounds		222
Roadway along tidal reservoir		225
Repairs to greenhouses		232
Removal of cable lines from Treasury building		232
Repairs to building where Lincoln died		232
Sea wall, Washington channel, Potomac		233
Trees and shrubs for Library of Congress and Capitol grounds		227
White House grounds		228
White House, repair, and refurnishing		229
Wharf, Wakefield, Va		232
Burial of indigent soldiers		185
Butler Building		40
Carnegie Institution		303
California Débris Commission		199
Campbell, M. R.		146
Casa Grande ruins		133
Chief clerk, Treasury		41, 61
Chinese-exclusion act, enforcement of		72
Clay, Cecil		277, 280
Coast and Geodetic Survey		105
Employment of Filipinos		105
Magnetic observers		105
Office force		107
Officers and men		107
Repairs, etc		107
Repairs to buildings		108
Commissioner of Immigration		68, 75
Crozier, Wm		174, 180
Curtis, Hon. Chas. F		198
Dawson, Edward M		127
Deaf and Dumb Institution		167
Department of Justice		277
Counsel for Mission Indians		282
Defending suits in claims		282
Defense of Indian depredation claims		282
Enforcement of antitrust laws		285
Incidental expenses, Alaska		283
Insular and Territorial affairs		283
Prosecution of crimes		282
Punishing violations of intercourse acts and frauds		282
Rented buildings		283
Traveling and miscellaneous expenses		282
Traveling expenses, Alaska		283
Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing		57
Distinctive paper		59
Diplomatic correspondence		303
Director Geological Survey		144, 149, 155, 162
Disbursing clerk		163
Dunne, P. F		318
Ellis Island, N. Y		68
Ellis Island Hospital		313
Engraving and printing		57
Horses and carriages		58

	Page.
Enforcement, Chinese-exclusion act.....	72
Epidemics, prevention of	55
Ethnology, American.....	111
Exhibits, National Museum.....	121
Expenses of national currency	60
Fimple, John H	138
Field, O. J.....	277
Food fishes, propagation of.....	325
Fog signals	314
Foreman of printing.....	312
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	274
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	272
Freedmen's Hospital	134, 170
Furniture, public buildings	64
Fuller, H. H.....	66
Fuel, etc., public buildings	65
Gallaudet, Edward M	167
Gauging of streams.....	161
Geological Survey	144
Additional rent	161
Chemical and physical researches.....	153
Engraving and printing	154
Illustrations of the Survey	154
Gauging of streams.....	156
Geological surveys	151
General expenses	148
Library	154
Mineral resources	152, 154
Paleontologic researches	151
Steel shelving for library.....	160
Survey of forest reserves	159
Skilled laborers	150
Topographical surveys.....	150
Glover, J. J.....	277
Governors Island, enlargement of	199
Gordon, John.....	169
Government Hospital for the Insane	164
Green, Bernard R	125
Hawaiian quarantine service	57
Harris, Moses	233, 256
Headstones for graves of soldiers	184
Hitchcock, E. A.....	135, 136, 137
Hill, Wallace H.....	41, 61, 316
Holmes, W. H	109
Hoyt, H. M.....	302
Holmes, J. A	260
Hodges, H. F	198
Howard University.....	169
Hot Springs Reservation	128
Huntington, A. T	59
Humphrey, C. F	195
Hull, Hon. John A. T	253
Hussey, Andrew	303
Interior Department, heating and lighting	127
International exchanges	109
International boundaries.....	310
Insane Hospital	164
Inspector of furniture.....	62
Immigrant stations	68
Kalaniana'ole, Hon. J. K.....	276
Kennard, E. M.....	277
Knowland, Hon. J. R	316
Kutz, C. W	216
Langley, S. P	109, 121
La Dow, R. V	277
Leach, Frank A	316

	Page.
Lewis and Clark Exposition	315
Light-House Establishment	91
Buoyage	94
Fog signals	95
Great Lakes	96
Hawaiian Islands	92
Lake Erie	96
Light vessels	94
Lighting of rivers	95
Oil houses	96
Porto Rico	96
Printing, etc	91
Repairs	93
Salaries	93
Supplies	92
Light-houses, beacons, and fog signals	75
Light stations at—	
Ames Ledge, Me	75
Baker Island, Mass	76
Battery Point, Wash	90
Delaware Bay	80
Detour, Mich	86
Eagle River, Mich	87
East Superior, Wis	84
Fort San Jacinto, Tex	84
Fort Niagara, N. Y	86
Guantanamo, Cuba	79
Grosse Ile, Mich	86
Horse Reef, N. Y	77
Hillsboro, Fla	82
Humboldt Bay, Cal	89
Inside passage, Ga. and Fla	81
Jeffrey Hook, N. Y	77
Lake Superior, tender	89
Little Gull Island, Mich	85
Michigan Island, Wis	88
Manzanita, tender	90
Old Mackinac, Mich	85
Pigeon Point, Cal	89
Pensacola, Fla	82
Plum Beach, R. I	77
Sabine Bank, Tex	83
Range lights, Toledo, Ohio	85
Shinnecock, N. Y	78
Tender, Sixth district	82
Tender, Fourth district	81
Trinity River, Tex	83
Lloyd, Clio	319
Lockwood, Daniel W	75, 80, 314
Loans and currency division	59
McClellan, George B	276
McLaughlin, A. C	303
McMahon, Martin J	233, 256
McNeil Island Penitentiary	280
Marine hospitals at—	
Cleveland, Ohio	45
Chicago, Ill	44
Louisville, Ky	46
Key West, Fla	45
New York, N. Y	46
Port Townsend, Wash	47
San Francisco, Cal	47
Meredith, Wm. M	57
Military posts:	
Chickamauga Park	193
Fort Wetherell	193
Fort Meade, S. Dak	192

Military posts—Continued.	Page.
Fort Clark, Tex	192
Fort Winfield Scott, Cal	191
Fort Wood, N. Y	191, 193
Fort Wingate, N. Mex	191
Fort Wright, Wash	191
Fort Schuyler, N. Y	191, 192
Fort Sill, Okla	191
Fort Snelling, Minn	190
Fort Robinson, Nebr	190
Fort Omaha, Nebr	190
Fort Niagara, N. Y	190, 193
Fort Meade, S. Dak	190
Fort Mackenzie, Wyo	189
Fort McIntosh, Tex	189
Fort Lincoln, N. Dak	189
Fort Dupont, Del	188
Fort Des Moines, Iowa	188
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo	188
Fort Clark, Tex	187
Indianapolis, Ind	188
Madison Barracks	189, 192
Presidio, Cal	190
Whipple Barracks, Ariz	191
Mount Ranier National Park	133, 219
National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers:	
Battle Mountain Sanitarium	252
Canteen	238
Central Branch	233
Danville Branch	250
Marion Branch	247
Medical director	257
Mountain Branch	250
Eastern Branch	236
Northwestern Branch	235
Officers' quarters	253
Pacific Branch	245
Salaries of officers and employees of the Board	256
State or Territorial Homes	258
Southern Branch	242
Western Branch	243
National Museum	121
National currency, expenses of	60
National cemeteries	184
Antietam	185
Arlington, Va	186
Civilian graves	186
Oakwood, Ill	186
Presidio, Cal	185
Repairing roadways	185
National Museum building	125
New York Harbor	198
O'Reilly, R. M	178, 263
Palmer, F. W	312
Peele, S. J	169
Penitentiaries at Fort Leavenworth and Atlanta	277
Peking, China, furnishing legation buildings at	308
Pierce, Herbert H. D	310
Post lights in Hawaii	276
Portage Lake Ship Canal	88, 314
Proctor, Proctor	272
Private land claims	143
Prevention of epidemics	55
Public buildings at—	
Aberdeen, S. Dak	4
Abilene, Tex	4
Adrian, Mich	14, 20
Allentown, Pa	14, 21

Public buildings at—Continued.

	Page.
Albert Lea, Minn	14, 21
Alexandria, Va	4
Albuquerque, N. Mex	14
Amesbury, Mass	14, 21
Anniston, Ala.	4, 21
Anderson, Ind	14, 21
Ann Arbor, Mich	14
Atlantic, Iowa	14
Atlantic City, N. J	4, 22
Athens, Ga	4, 21
Atlanta, Ga	14
Augusta, Me	4
Baker City, Oreg.	14
Bar Harbor, Me	14
Batesville, Ark	4, 22
Battlecreek, Mich	14, 22
Baltimore, Md	4
Bangor, Me	4
Baraboo, Wis	4
Beaumont, Tex	4
Bedford, Ind	14
Bessemer, Ala	14
Binghamton, N. Y	14
Biloxi, Miss	14, 22
Boise City, Idaho	4
Boone, Iowa	4
Bridgeport, Conn	4
Brunswick, Ga	4
Bluefield, W. Va	14
Blair, Nebr	4
Burlington, Iowa	14
Butler, Pa	14
Buffalo, N. Y	4, 14, 22
Burlington, Vt	4
Butte, Mont	4
Calais, Me	14
Carbondale, Pa	14
Chippewa Falls, Wis	14
Cheyenne, Wyo	4
Champaign, Ill	4, 23
Charlottesville, Va	4, 23
Chicago, Ill	4, 23
Chillicothe, Ohio	4, 23
Cleveland, Ohio	4, 23, 24
Corning, N. Y	14
Council Bluffs, Iowa	14
Colorado Springs, Colo.	14, 24
Columbia, Mo	14, 24
Creston, Iowa	4
Crookston, Minn	14
Crawfordsville, Ind	14, 24
Cumberland, Md	4
Dallas, Tex	4
Deadwood, S. Dak	4, 24
Decatur, Ill	14, 24
Dekalb, Ill	14, 25
Denver, Colo	4
Detroit, Mich	4
Des Moines, Iowa	14
Dixon, Ill	14
Durham, N. C	4, 25
Eau Claire, Wis	14
Easton, Pa	14
East Liverpool, Ohio	14
Elizabeth, N. J	14
Elizabeth City, N. C	4
Elmira, N. Y	4

Public buildings at—Continued.

	Page.
Elgin, Ill.	4
Elkhart, Ind.	4, 25
Emporia, Kans.	4
Evanston, Ill.	14, 25
Evanston, Wyo.	4, 25
Fargo, N. Dak.	14, 25
Fergus Falls, Minn.	4
Fitchburg, Mass.	4
Findlay, Ohio	14, 26
Flint, Mich.	14, 26
Florence, S. C.	4, 26
Florence, Ala.	14
Fort Smith, Ark.	4
Fond du Lac, Wis.	4, 26
Fresno, Cal.	14, 26
Gainesville, Fla.	14
Gainesville, Ga.	14
Gainesville, Tex.	4, 26
Geneva, N. Y.	14, 27
Georgetown, S. C.	4, 27
Gloversville, N. Y.	4, 27
Goldsboro, N. C.	4
Grand Island, Nebr.	14
Green Bay, Wis.	14
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	6, 27
Grand Haven, Mich.	6, 27
Greeneville, Tenn.	6, 27
Greensboro, N. C.	6
Guthrie, Okla.	6, 28
Hammond, Ind.	14, 28
Hagerstown, Md.	14
Hamilton, Ohio	14
Harrison, Ark.	6, 28
Hastings, Nebr.	6, 28
Hartford, Conn.	6
Henderson, Ky.	14, 28
Helena, Mont.	6
Houston, Tex.	14
Holyoke, Mass.	6, 28
Honolulu, Hawaii.	6
Hot Springs, Ark.	6
Huntington, W. Va.	6, 29
Hutchinson, Kans.	6, 29
Iowa City, Iowa.	6
Indianapolis, Ind.	6, 29
Ironton, Ohio	14
Ithaca, N. Y.	14, 29
Jamestown, N. Y.	6
Janesville, Ky.	6
Jacksonville, Ill.	16
Jacksonville, Fla.	29, 30
Johnstown, Pa.	16
Joliet, Ill.	6
Joplin, Mo.	6
Kansas City, Kans.	6
Kansas City, Mo.	6
Kankakee, Ill.	6, 30
Kalamazoo, Mich.	6
Kingston, N. Y.	6, 30
Kirksville, Mo.	6
Laramie, Wyo.	6, 30
Laredo, Tex.	16, 30
Lawrence, Kans.	6, 30
Lawrence, Mass.	6
Lincoln, Nebr.	6, 31
Little Falls, N. Y.	16, 31
Lebanon, Pa.	16, 31

Public buildings at—Continued.

	Page.
Leadville, Colo	6
Logansport, Ind	6, 31
Los Angeles, Cal	16, 31
Louisiana, Mo	16, 31
Lockport, N. Y	6
Marinette, Wis	16
Marion, Ind	16
Mason City, Iowa	16
Marshalltown, Iowa	6, 32
Marblehead, Mass	16, 32
Macon, Ga	6, 32
Maysville, Ky	6, 32
Martinsville, Va	6
McKeesport, Pa	16, 32
Meadville, Pa	16
Meriden, Conn	16
Memphis, Tenn	6
Milwaukee, Wis	6
Minneapolis, Minn	6
Montgomery, Ala	6
Moberly, Mo	16
Monmouth, Ill	6
Muncie, Ind	16
Muscatine, Iowa	16
Muskegon, Mich	16, 32
Natchitoches, La	16
Nashua, N. H	16, 33
Nashville, Tenn	6, 33
Natchez, Miss	16, 33
Newcastle, Pa	16, 33
Nevada, Mo	16
New Orleans, La	16
New York, N. Y	8, 16, 33
New Brunswick, N. J	6
New Iberia, La	6
Newport, Vt	6
Newport News, Va	6
Niagara Falls, N. Y	16, 34
Norristown, Pa	16, 34
Norfolk, Nebr	8
Northampton, Mass	8
Norwich, Conn	8
Oak Park, Ill	16, 34
Oakland, Cal	8
Ocala, Fla	16
Ogden, Utah	16, 34
Oil City, Pa	16, 34
Oklahoma City, Okla	16
Omaha, Nebr	8
Oskaloosa, Iowa	8
Ottumwa, Iowa	16
Ottawa, Ill	8, 34
Owosso, Mich	16, 35
Paducah, Ky	8
Pekin, Ill	8, 35
Perth Amboy, N. J	8, 35
Philadelphia, Pa	8
Pine Bluff, Ark	16
Pierre, S. Dak	8, 35
Pittsburg, Pa	16, 35
Portland, Me	16
Portland, Oreg	8, 35
Portsmouth, Va	16
Providence, R. I	8, 36
Quincy, Mass	16
Reno, Nev	16, 36

Public buildings at—Continued.

	Page.
Richmond, Ind.....	8, 16, 36
Rochester, N. Y.....	8
Rome, Ga.....	8
Rock Hill, S. C.....	16, 36
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	8
Salem, Oreg.....	8
Savannah, Ga.....	8, 37
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	16, 37
San Francisco, Cal.....	8, 16, 37
Sandusky, Ohio.....	16
Scranton, Pa.....	8
Selma, Ala.....	16, 37
Seattle, Wash.....	8, 37
Sherman, Tex.....	16
Spokane, Wash.....	16
Springfield, Ill.....	8
Spartanburg, S C.....	16
Sterling, Ill.....	8, 37
Stockton, Cal.....	8
Stillwater, Minn.....	8
St. Paul, Minn.....	8
St. Louis, Mo.....	8, 16
St. Cloud, Minn.....	8
St. Joseph, Mo.....	8, 36
Superior, Wis.....	16, 38
Tampa, Fla.....	8
Tacoma, Wash.....	16, 38
Toledo, Ohio.....	16
Torrington, Conn.....	8, 38
Traverse City, Mich.....	8, 38
Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	16
Valdosta, Ga.....	16
Vincennes, Ind.....	16, 38
Waco, Tex.....	8
Warren, Ohio.....	16, 38
Washington, D. C.....	8, 9, 16, 39
Washington, Pa.....	16, 39
Waterloo, Iowa.....	10, 39
Waterbury, Conn.....	10
Wausau, Wis.....	10, 39
Westminster, Md.....	18
Webster City, Iowa.....	16
Westchester, Pa.....	18, 39
Wheeling, W. Va.....	18, 39
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	10
Winston, N. C.....	18
Woonsocket, R. I.....	18
Yankton, S. Dak.....	10, 40
York, Nebr.....	18
Youngstown, Ohio.....	18
Zanesville, Ohio.....	10, 40
Public Printer.....	312
Public printing and binding.....	312
Public lands.....	138
Contingent expenses.....	138
Depredations on public timber, etc.....	140
Expenses of depositing public money.....	139
Forest reserves.....	140
Hearings in land entries.....	140
Reproducing plats of surveys.....	140
Surveying.....	141
Quarantine service.....	54
Quarantine stations at—	
Boca Grande, Fla.....	51
Columbia River, Oreg.....	53
Delaware Breakwater.....	51

Quarantine stations at—Continued.

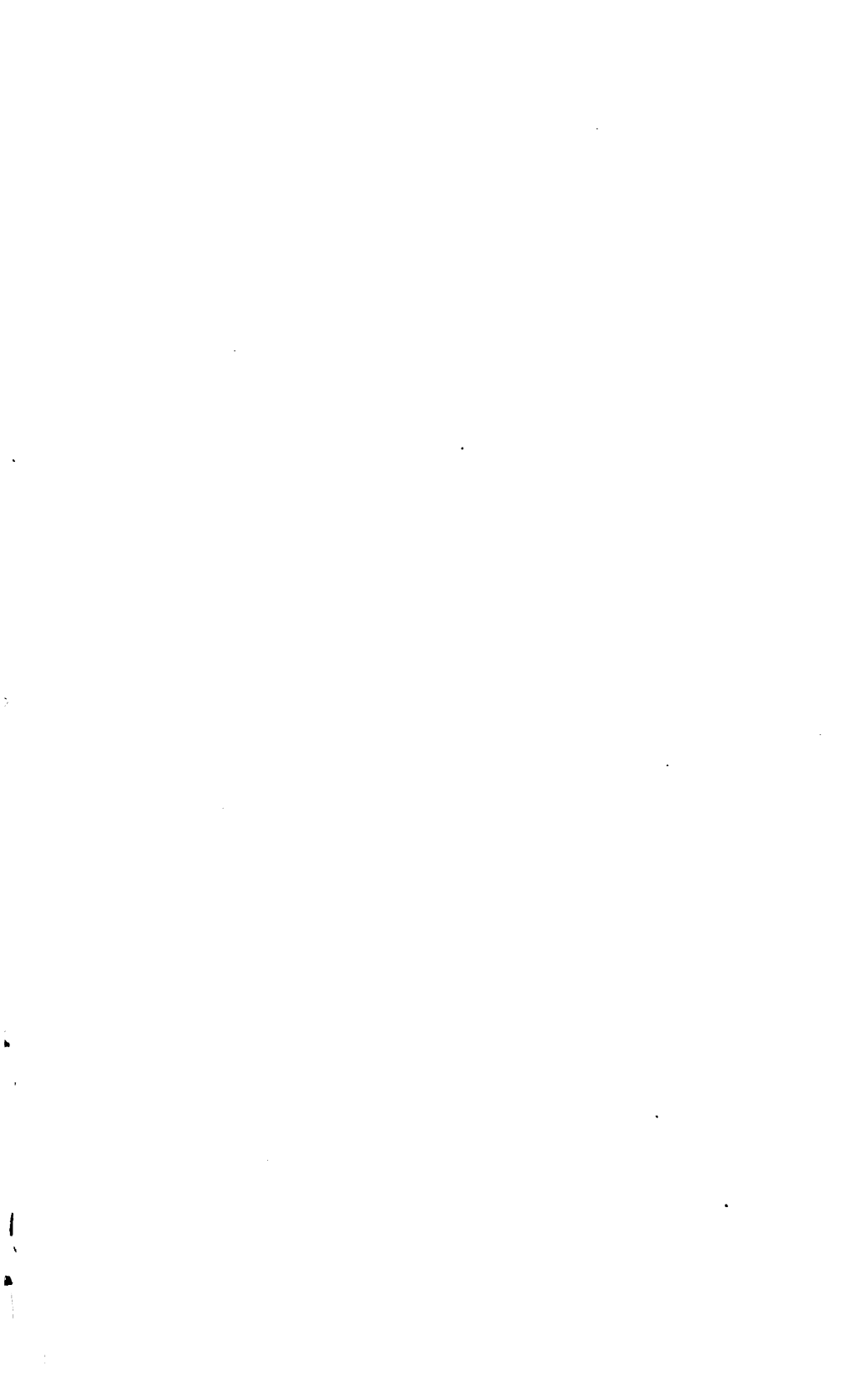
	Page.
Gulf station.....	51
Port Townsend, Wash.....	54
Reedy Island, Delaware River.....	50
San Francisco, Cal.....	52
Rathbun, Richard.....	109
Revenue from sales of public lands.....	138
River and harbor improvements under contract:	
Arthur Kill, N. Y. and N. J.....	201
Big Sandy.....	201
Black River, Ohio.....	201
Black Rock Harbor.....	202
Black Warrior.....	202
Boston, Mass.....	203
Buffalo, N. Y.....	203
Charleston, S. C.....	203
Cleveland, Ohio.....	204
Cumberland Sound.....	204
Detroit River.....	205
Gulfport, Miss.....	207
Great Pedee.....	206
Gowanus Bay.....	206
Gloucester, Mass.....	206
Kennebec River.....	207
Mississippi River Commission.....	209
Mississippi, from mouth of Ohio to Minneapolis.....	207
Middle and West Neebish channels.....	210
New York Harbor.....	211
Ohio, below Pittsburg.....	211
Ouachita River.....	212
Passaic River.....	212
San Pablo Bay, Cal.....	213
Savannah, Ga.....	214
San Pedro, Cal.....	213
Southwest Pass.....	208
St. Johns, Fla.....	213
Stockton and Mormon channels.....	214
Tennessee River.....	215
Toledo, Ohio.....	215
Tombigbee.....	202
Trinity River, Ohio.....	215
Warrior.....	202
Winyah, S. C.....	216
Ricketts, Oscar J.....	312
Rittman, F. E.....	259
Roberts, Ellis H.....	60
Roadway, Leavenworth, Kans.....	198
Russell, A. H.....	174
Russell, Charles W.....	277
Salmon fisheries.....	104
Sargent, Frank P.....	68, 75, 313
San Francisco Mint.....	316
Safety-appliance act, enforcement of.....	66
Sebree, Uriel.....	75, 94
Secretary of the Treasury.....	3, 52, 55, 317
Sewell, J. S.....	276
Secretary of the Interior.....	135, 136, 137
Sequoia National Park.....	132
Shaw, L. M.....	3, 52, 55, 317
Smithsonian Institution.....	109
Collections.....	117
Purchase of books.....	119
Repairs.....	119
Rent.....	119
Specimens.....	119
Sunday opening.....	120

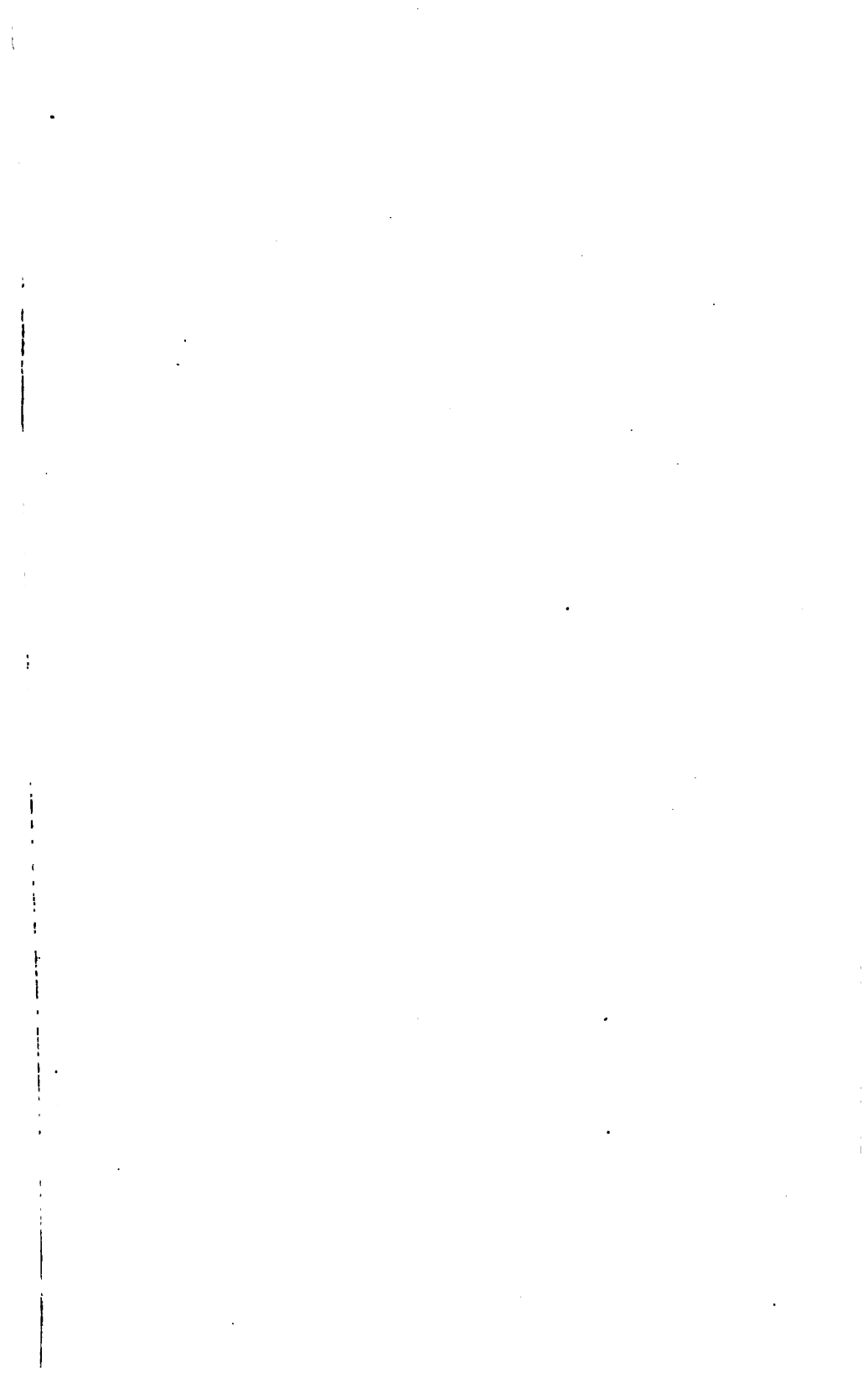
Page.

Smith, Hugh M	97
State Department	303
Steele, George W	233
State or Territorial Homes	258
Survey of lakes	219
Surveying public lands	141
Sullivan, Thomas J	57
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army	178
Superintendent, Coast Survey	105
Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service	44
Deductions from pay of seamen	49
Hygienic laboratory	47
Tawney, Hon. J. A	315
Test of building and structural materials	260
Testing coals and lignites	144
Tibbets, J. H	308
Tittman, Otto H	105, 310
Tracewell, R. J	150
Transporting remains of soldiers who die abroad	185
Transporting remains of civil employees	185
Treasury Department:	
Assistant custodians and janitors	61
Commissioner of Immigration	68
Distinctive paper	59
Engraving and printing	57
Expenses of national currency	60
Fuel, lights, and water	65
Furniture, public buildings	64
Inspector of furniture	62
Treasurer	60
Treasurer of the United States	60
Treasury, Butler and Winder buildings	40
Tuberculosis in Alaska	55
United States courts	286
Assistant attorneys in special cases	288
Acting Attorney-General	302
Allowances to judges serving outside their districts	291
Bailiffs and criers	290
District attorneys and regular assistants	286
District attorney for District of Columbia	287
District of Columbia jail	300
Fees of clerks	288
Fees of United States commissioner	289
Fees for issuing search warrants	289
Fees of jurors	290
Fees of witnesses	290
Fees of district attorney for the southern district of New York	299
Guards at penitentiaries	300
Miscellaneous expenses	301
Marshals and deputies	286
Pay of district attorney for southern district of New York	292
Regular assistants to United States district attorneys	287
Rent of room for United States courts	290
Salaries of clerks, commissioners, and constables, and expenses of com- missioners and judges, Indian Territory	298
Supplies for United States courts and judicial officers	299
Stenographers to judges in the District of Columbia	294
Support of United States prisoners	299
United States commissioners' fees for transcripts	289
United States maps	136
United States jail, District of Columbia	300
United States and Canada boundary line	311
Walcott, Charles D	144, 149, 155, 162
Warner, Brainard H	169
Washington post-office building	41

	Page.
White, William A	164
Wind Cave National Park	133
Winder Building	40
Wyman, Dr. Walter	44
Wynne, Robert J	41, 43
Yellowstone National Park	130, 216
Yosemite National Park	132
Zoological Park	120

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